



HISTORY  
OF THE  
REPUBLICAN PARTY  
IN  
OHIO

EDITED BY JOSEPH P. SMITH

AND

MEMOIRS

OF ITS

REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTERS

IN TWO IMPERIAL QUARTO VOLUMES

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VOLUME I

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CHICAGO  
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## PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

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The printed sheets for this volume were in the bindery when we received notice of the death of Hon. Jos. P. SMITH, which occurred at Miama, Florida, February 5th, 1898. This history has been in preparation for nearly two years. We are advised that Mr. SMITH prepared manuscript and notes for completing the work while suffering from severe illness which, except temporary convalescence, continued to the end.

CHICAGO, February 8, 1898.



## PREFACE.

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EVERY intelligent man is a factor in the construction of government, even though he may occupy but a humble sphere in life. Likewise each has more or less influence in the politics of the day. Political platforms and tenets are not the creation of one man nor of a limited number of individuals, but are the perfected ideas of many persons concerning fundamental doctrines of government expressed in such a manner as to best present to the public the principal beliefs of them all. Members of the same political organization may differ as to minor particulars and may not be strictly in accord with all the declarations of a National or State platform, but they must necessarily believe in the great underlying principles upon which it is founded. Such were the conditions when the Republican party of Ohio was organized. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise caused a merging of all the anti-slavery advocates of the State into a compact union. There was a cohesion of forces, that, until 1854, had been antagonistic, which mutually agreed to ignore minor differences and to unite upon a platform having for its foundation opposition to the extension of the traffic in human chattels. It was a great plan of action far in advance of any that had been attempted in all the years of the past, and, as it afterward developed, was the death blow to slavery. Since that time the Republican party has ever been the party of progress and true reform, meeting with determination all new questions as they have arisen and dealing with them in the interests of the whole people.

The history of a political party comprises not only a record of its promises and accomplished acts, but interwoven in these are the lives and deeds of the men who mold its opinions, guard its good name and, in a great measure, shape its destiny. No man is greater than his party, but, on the contrary, the party is superior to all who achieve prominence through it. Nevertheless, almost every decade there is developed a leader whose personality seems in a remarkable degree to dominate an entire political organization, first in his own State and then in the Nation at large. These men are born leaders. The Republican party of Ohio has had its full share of men who seem to have been especially destined for such distinguished service, and we have faith to believe it will in the future be equally as fortunate.

At the very beginning of the career of the party the most casual observer of political events could not have failed to perceive that Ohio Republicans were to occupy a prominent position in its destiny. No one could have imagined, however, that they were to furnish the Nation with several of its Presidents and many other of its most distinguished party

leaders. If so, no doubt there would have been a more available record of the party preserved. That a comprehensive history of the Republican party in Ohio should be prepared at this late date was a decision more easily conceived than executed. Nearly half a century has passed away since the preliminary movement toward organization first assumed shape, and the only records of its annual declarations and acts are contained in the newspapers of the times. Such of these as have been preserved are comparatively few in number and are almost inaccessible to the general public, lacking, in the earlier years especially, many essential particulars. The aim of this work has been to secure from the files of the leading papers and from other reliable sources a report of the Republican State Convention for each year, including the platform, extracts from the more important addresses, with the addition of short references to the principal events of the campaign, the election statistics, and brief sketches of the candidates, and to compile this information in as interesting and succinct a form as possible. To narrate the founding, upbuilding and great progress of the party is our main purpose. A roster of delegates for the earlier years has been incorporated in the text, but only the names of the officers of the conventions and those composing the various committees are given for the later years. A perusal of these will reveal the names of many men who afterward attained great prominence in the State and Nation—more than could be found in similar lists for the same years in any other of our great commonwealths. This is perhaps not to be wondered at, for considering the size of the population of the State, the cosmopolitan character of the people, their influence, and the instant espousal of Republicanism by a majority of them, Ohio might with propriety lay claim to the title of “Pioneer Republican State.”

In compiling the history of the Republican party for any State, it is perhaps necessary, that it may be intelligible to the casual reader, to at least outline the leading acts of the party at large, as well as those of the principal opposing political organization. Especially is this applicable to Ohio, since the State has been so prominent in National affairs during the past forty years. Such a plan has been followed to a limited extent in this work. But to have included all the important and noteworthy political incidents for nearly fifty years in connection with the Republican party alone, would have required, for a considerable length of time, a large force of writers, and have made a series of volumes equal almost to the number of years that have elapsed since its organization. The labor of collecting material, collating the facts, comparing and harmonizing different accounts of conventions, and condensing the reports for publication, has been a much greater task than could have been foreseen readily or that is likely to be appreciated by the inexperienced. No two accounts agree as to the names of delegates or committeemen to the Republican State Conventions, or always as to the counties they represented, and it has required time and labor to get these as accurate as they are. There may be errors—doubtless there are many in individual names, but we believe that as a work of reference this history will be found to be incomparably more complete than any similar work of the same character undertaken in any other State of the Union, and on a plan not attempted elsewhere; and, as such, we feel sure it will be appreciated by the public.

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# HISTORY

OF THE

# REPUBLICAN PARTY

## IN OHIO.

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### CHAPTER I.

---

#### THE CONVENTIONS OF 1854.

THE following notice appeared in the columns of the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, for Monday evening, February 13, 1854:

##### PUBLIC MEETING.

Those who are opposed to the violation of existing compromises between the free and slave States of this Union, or, in other words, the Douglas-Nebraska bill, are invited to attend a meeting in the basement room of the First Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, February 14th, at 7:30 o'clock.

ALFRED P. STONE,  
FRANCIS C. KELTON,  
JOSEPH RIDGEWAY,  
PETER HAYDEN,  
JOHN W. ANDREWS,  
JOSEPH R. SWAN,  
AARON F. PERRY,  
SAMUEL GALLOWAY,  
JOHN P. BRUCK.

In the light of subsequent events this meeting was of the utmost importance, for it led directly to the organization of the Re-

publican party of the State of Ohio. It seems to have attracted little attention and was probably attended by fewer than a hundred citizens. It organized, on motion of Joseph Ridgeway, by electing Judge Joseph R. Swan, Chairman, and William Blynn, Secretary. On motion, a Committee of nine on Resolutions was appointed, viz.: John W. Andrews, Chairman, Peter Hayden, Joseph Ridgeway, John P. Bruck, C. P. L. Butler, Lincoln Goodale, Francis C. Kelton, Alfred P. Stone, and Eli Gwynne. After a brief retirement the Committee, through its Chairman, reported a preamble and resolutions, which need not be repeated here because they are substantially part of the platform adopted by the anti-Nebraska State Convention, whose proceedings are reported in detail in this chapter. The fifth resolution, however, which was omitted, read as follows:

*Resolved*, That we deplore all further agitation upon the subject of slavery, knowing it to be full of evil, but that it is forced upon us, and we do not hesitate to meet it; that if this deep and intolerable wrong toward the North and West, toward every free laborer in the United States and his children's children, is to be persisted in by those who have it in charge, we recommend to our fellow-citizens throughout the State to meet in their respective counties and express their views and determination on this subject; and, further, that a Convention of the People of Ohio be held to utter the voice of the State for or against the extension, under the sanction of the Government of the United States, of slavery over territory now free.

The meeting was ably addressed by John W. Andrews and Samuel Galloway. It was agreed that all arrangements regarding the proposed State Convention should be made by the Committee on Resolutions acting in co-operation with friends in the Legislature (the Fifty-first General Assembly), a number of whose members were present. It followed, therefore, that the State Journal soon published the call for this Convention. It appeared at the head of its editorial page on Friday, March 3d, and read as follows:

#### GRAND MASS CONVENTION.

*To the People of Ohio Opposed to the Introduction of Slavery into Nebraska:*

At a meeting held by citizens of Columbus, of all parties, on the evening of February 4th, the opinion was expressed that a *Convention of the People of Ohio* should be held to make known their views upon the proposition now before the Senate *to repeal the Missouri Compromise*, and by act of Congress to open up to slavery the vast territory lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and which is by law now free. In conversation with gentlemen from different parts of the State, the 22d day of March has been agreed upon as the time for holding the Convention. The undersigned desire to meet this call in the spirit in which it was made, and would therefore recommend to our fellow-citizens of all parties to unite in this Convention. The question to be presented for consideration is one in which *every free citizen, to whatever political party* he may belong, has a direct personal interest, and in which the right and honor of

every Northern and Western man is involved. We earnestly invite the people to come up *en masse* from every county, city, village and township in the State.

†EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY, Carroll.  
 †PORTER G. SOMERS, Summit.  
 \*LABAN S. SHERMAN, Ashtabula.  
 \*JOHN M. BARRERE, Highland.  
 \*JOHN MCCLURE, Darke.  
 †JOHN R. KRAUTH, Hamilton.  
 †LESTER TAYLOR, Geauga.  
 †EDWIN H. SIBLEY, Medina.  
 †ERASMUS D. BURTON, Cuyahoga.  
 †ALEXANDER LOGUE, Gallia.  
 †WILLIAM GOODFELLOW, Clarke.  
 \*WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Logan.  
 \*HENRY W. SMITH, Madison.  
 \*ISAAC S. WRIGHT, Clinton.  
 †REYNOLDS K. PRICE, Harrison.  
 †ELI V. CLEAVER, Belmont.  
 †WALTER F. HERRICK, Lorain.  
 †ALFRED R. SEGER, Huron.  
 †JAMES TOUSLEY, Cuyahoga.  
 †CHARLES C. JENNINGS, Lake.  
 †SAMUEL FINDLEY, Belmont.  
 \*WILLIAM H. UPSON, Summit.  
 †WILLIAM J. EVANS, Jackson.  
 †THOMAS D. AUSTIN, Clinton.  
 †WILLIAM P. MORRIS, Columbiana.  
 †JOSHUA JUDY, Union.  
 \*NORTON S. TOWNSHEND, Lorain.  
 \*JOHN A. FOOTE, Cuyahoga.  
 \*DAVID ALLEN, Belmont.  
 †JESSE J. WORTHINGTON, Fayette.  
 †JOHN J. GURLEY, Morrow.

The Journal contained the following leader on the same subject:

#### MASS CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE — EMINENT SPEAKERS INVITED.

Everything indicates that there will be a vast assemblage of all parties at the mass convention, in this city, on March 22d. The grave character of the proposed change in our system of Territorial government, and the new and startling theories that have been put forth by men holding eminent positions in the Nation, are attracting the attention of the people everywhere. So vital a change, and one so deeply affecting the interests of the masses in the free States, who neither seek nor expect office nor patronage from

The Senators are designated by an asterisk (\*) and the Representatives by a dagger (†).

the General Government, can not be made without stirring the hearts of the people. For years before there has been no such feeling. It will find utterance. It will make itself heard and felt. We take pleasure in announcing to the people of Ohio that the Committee appointed for that purpose has sent special invitations to the following eminent gentlemen, and it is expected that most, if not all, of them will be present to address the great meeting that will be gathered here on March 22d, viz.: Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Lancaster; Hon. David K. Cartter, of Massillon; Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Lebanon; Hon. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati; Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Mansfield; Hon. Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati; Hon. B. F. Wade and Hon. Salmon P. Chase, U. S. Senate; Hon. John P. Hale, of New York; Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of St. Louis; Hon. William H. Seward and Hon. Sam Houston, U. S. Senate. The people of the State can rest assured that the great question now before the public will be discussed on that occasion by the master minds of the Nation. The masses will be present to hear, we have every assurance.

Citizens of Cincinnati held a well-attended anti-Nebraska convention on Tuesday evening, March 7th, at which Judge Hall presided. Speeches were made by Charles Reemelin, Judge Timothy Walker, Bellamy Storer and others, and a lengthy series of resolutions was adopted. They were drafted by the following committee: Bellamy Storer, Edwin D. Mansfield, John W. Ellis, Patrick Mallon, Henry B. Blackwell, Charles E. Cist and Stanley Matthews. Men of all parties participated in the meeting and it was considered as especially significant that the Germans of the city were well represented. Delegates were appointed to the anti-Nebraska State Convention at Columbus, on March 22d, as follows: Charles Reemelin, George Fries, Timothy C. Day, Andrew S. Sullivan, Alphonso Taft, Stephen Holitor, Peter Zinn, Edwin D. Mansfield, Rufus King, James McCullough, Henry B. Blackwell, Thomas Heaton, Dr. John J. Chapman, Anthony H. Ernst, David Van Metre, Charles E. Cist, Joseph Burgoyne,

Edward P. Morton, William Perry and Charles Stetson.

The Germans of Cleveland also held a meeting on Saturday evening, March 11th, to elect delegates to represent them at the anti-Nebraska State Convention. They selected Jacob W. Pulte, Carl W. Schmidt and Jacob Mueller.

A meeting was held by the citizens of Columbus at the Mayor's office on Thursday, March 16th, "the object of which was stated to be, to make suitable arrangements for the approaching anti-Nebraska meeting to be held in this city on the 22d of this month." Henry Miller acted as Chairman and Albert B. Buttles, Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed as a general Committee of Arrangements, to wit: John W. Andrews, Alfred P. Stone, Joseph Sullivant, John P. Bruck, Samuel Galloway, John J. Janney, Otto Dressel, Henry B. Carrington, Albert B. Buttles and William K. Carr.

Notwithstanding most inclement weather the State Convention was very largely attended. It rained constantly throughout the State for two days preceding its first session, and during that day and night the weather was cold, wet and disagreeable. Yet under these adverse circumstances between 1,200 and 1,500 earnest men gathered in Columbus. This was the estimate of the Journal and State Democrat, though the Statesman placed the number of strangers at only 400 or 500.

The Convention met in the Town Street Methodist Episcopal church, the largest auditorium in the city, at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, March 22d, and was called to order by David K. Cartter, of Stark. Joseph R. Swan, of Franklin, was elected

Temporary Chairman and Thomas H. Ford, of Richland, Secretary. On motion the following committees were appointed:

*Permanent Organization*—William Lawrence, of Logan; David K. Cartter, of Stark; Laban S. Sherman, of Ashtabula; John P. Bruck, of Franklin, and Francis P. Kimball, of Medina.

*Resolutions*—1. Charles E. Cist, Hamilton. 2. John B. Krauth, Hamilton. 3. John Howard, Montgomery. 4. Dr. Judson Jaqua, Darke. 5. James M. Ashley, Lucas. 7. Richard A. Harrison, Madison. 12. John W. Andrews, Franklin. 13. John J. Gurley, Morrow. 14. Norton S. Townshend, Lorain. 15. Ephraim Welty, Tuscarawas. 17. Samuel Findley, Belmont. 18. Samuel Lahm, \*Benjamin F. Leiter, Stark; William H. Upson, Summit. 19. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 21. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll, and William P. Morris, Columbiana.

David K. Cartter, of Stark, was urged to address the Convention. He came to the platform and spoke as follows:

You place me in a peculiar position. I am accustomed to speak as a Democrat to Democrats. (Voices—"You're talking to them now.") Well, then, let me define my position. I did not come here as a Freesoiler, or as an Abolitionist; but, since I was born and bred among a people that were opposed to the desecration of free soil by human slavery, I am quite willing that the penny-a-liners shall report me as standing on that ground. So long as progress and development are inscribed upon the banner of the Democratic party, I will follow and defend it. I have no sympathy with the idiotic and despotic doctrine of *finality*. How it is possible that a body of men could get together and attempt to gag free men, I can not understand. I have kicked against it from the first, and I have not yet found a Democrat who dared defend it. I am here to act with free men to prevent an untold evil. The public mind has been shocked by the introduction in Congress of the bill to organize Nebraska and Kansas. It

has passed the Senate and is now in committee of the whole House, which will soon pass upon the measure. We are not opposed to a Territorial bill, but are decidedly opposed to the slavery feature of the pending bill. I have a plain, honest question to ask of those who defend this bill. If it is not designed to introduce slavery into the Territories, then why ask to repeal the clause forbidding slavery there? You can give any man a week to answer that question—it can't be done.

Again, look at those who insist upon the repeal of the prohibition. The South are invited—when did they do anything that had a tendency to weaken slavery? They tell us that the Missouri Compromise is unconstitutional; why, they don't believe a word of that stuff themselves! The men who made the Constitution surely knew as much about it as the boys of the present day. God made us all and He knows more about His works than those who have no part in them. We respect the old lights; we have confidence in Jefferson; the men of his day settled all of these questions, and the men who sat at the feet of the fathers, such men as Clay, Wright and Webster, are entitled to some weight,—rather more weight, I think, than the young upstarts who now pretend to know more about the Constitution than the makers of it. The boys of to-day are clever fellows; some of them are our personal friends; but they are small patterns when compared with the fathers! You all know the history of the Missouri Compromise. Monroe was President, Adams, Calhoun, Crawford and Wirt were in the Cabinet, and they all agreed that the law was constitutional. Are those names not worth something? Calhoun was the watchdog of slavery; he always slept with one eye open, yet he agreed that the law was constitutional; and who dares dispute it now? The pretence of "popular sovereignty" in the Territorial bill is a delusion and a snare. I go as far as any man in the direction of popular government; but this bill doesn't go in that direction at all; it doesn't even squint that way. The President is to appoint the governor, judges, etc.—is that popular sovereignty? The right of the people to vote for these officers was submitted by an amendment offered by Mr. Chase, but it was openly and expressly repudiated by the Senate. No, they never intended to do any such thing. To show there was no intention of allowing even the semblance of popular sovereignty, they gave a grand strike at the "Dutch," as they call them, by providing that all this class of respectable people, even when they have declared their intention of becoming citizens, shall not be voters. We must organize to meet these insidious and dangerous foes of free institutions. I have great veneration for old names and old parties, but when they do wrong we must not follow them. Let us unite together

\*Mr. Leiter declined to serve.

in a new party, if necessary, to secure a return to the primary principles of free government. If we do not resist slavery now, all will be lost.

William Lawrence, of Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted. It suggested the following officers:

President—Joseph R. Swan, of Franklin.

Vice-Presidents — Charles Reemelin, John D. Caldwell, Hamilton; Alexander Cooper, Preble; Edwin A. Parrott, Montgomery; George D. Burgess, Miami; James M. Ashley, Lucas; John R. S. Bond, Clermont; Henry W. Smith, Madison; John W. Jones, Delaware; James C. Doty, Union; Thomas Lloyd, Seneca; William Reeves, Ross; Ralph Leete, Lawrence; William Hadley, Perry; Alfred P. Stone, Franklin; John Coulter, Richland; Joseph Cable, Erie; Herman Buckmaster, Wayne; George A. Jones, Knox; William C. Catlin, Morgan; David Allen, Belmont; Arnold Lynch, Stark; Jerome H. Pulte, Cuyahoga; John R. Church, Mahoning; Lorenzo Tyler, Ash-  
tabula; Henry Ambler, Columbiana.

Secretaries — Otto Dressel, Franklin; Edward P. Green, Summit; William Ripley, Jr., Mahoning; John B. Krauth, Hamilton; Henry B. Carrington, Albert B. Buttles, Franklin; Benj. Rush Cowen, Belmont; Albert B. Waldorf, Allen.

At the afternoon session, John W. Andrews, of Franklin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform, which he read to the Convention with fine dramatic effect. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The eighth section of the act of March 6, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, embraces in its limits about four hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles of free territory which is

not included in any State or Territorial organization, being an area more than twelve times the extent of the State of Ohio, and as great as that of all the free States of this Union, excepting California, and capable, as we believe, of sustaining a population of more than fifty millions, and which section of said act is as follows:

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That in all the territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act (Missouri), slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than as the punishment of crime, shall be and is hereby forever prohibited; and

WHEREAS, By the bill now before Congress for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, it is proposed to repeal the eighth section of said act of March 6, 1820; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the eighth section of the act of March 6, 1820, is a part of a solemn compact between the free and the slave States of this Union; and that we protest against any American statesman aiding, directly or indirectly, in its violation.

*Resolved*, That there can be no doubt that slavery will, if permitted to do so, enter the territory lying north of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude. To say nothing of Delaware and Maryland, the States of Virginia, Kentucky, and nearly the whole of Missouri, lie north of this parallel of latitude, and in all of them slavery not only exists but is increasing. The slave population of the State of Missouri more than doubles its numbers every twenty years. Until the laws of nature abolish slavery in Missouri, they will not prohibit its existence in Kansas and Nebraska.

*Resolved*, That the bill now before Congress for organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was deliberately and carefully framed with a view to secure the extension of slavery into these Territories. To accomplish this purpose, its friends seek to repeal the Missouri Compromise. In order to make that repeal effectual, they refuse to submit the question of the existence of slavery in those Territories to a popular vote untrammelled by the vetoes of slaveholding governors; they refuse to permit the people to elect their own governors and judges; nay, as a crowning act of defiance, not only to the principle of popular sovereignty, but to the uniform practice of the Government, they refuse to permit foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens to vote within these Territories at all. This may be slaveholding popular sovereignty, but it is not the popular sovereignty of the Democracy of the North.

*Resolved*, That, in the language of the joint resolu-

tion of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, adopted February 15, 1847, "the peace, permanency and welfare of our National Union depend upon a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the eighth section of the act of March 6, 1820;" and we say deliberately, on behalf of an immense majority of the people of the State of Ohio, and, as we believe, of the whole North, that they will, under no circumstances whatever, suffer slavery to obtain a foothold in the proposed Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The heart of this continent is the choicest heritage of the free laborers of the United States. The slaveholders are not equal in number to the voters of the State of Ohio. We say to these misguided men: "Be not deceived: you are sowing the wind, and you will reap the whirlwind."

*Resolved*, That we approve fully the conduct of our Senators in Congress in opposing the passage of the bill referred to through the Senate of the United States, and we expect a unanimous vote against it on the part of our Representatives.

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States is a free government, not a slaveholding government; that the Constitution of the United States was framed for the purpose of securing the blessings of liberty, not to extend the curse of slavery; that under it liberty is the rule, slavery the exception; that liberty is National, slavery is sectional; and that we recommend to the people of Ohio, of all parties, to be faithful to the principles of this resolution, at all times, under all circumstances, at all hazards.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and also to the newspapers of the city of Columbus for publication.

On motion of Richard D. Harrison, of Clarke, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, with the most decided demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland, was called upon to address the Convention. He said:

We are told that we have no right to remonstrate against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. How so? At the time of the passage of the Compromise there was no Freesoil party, as such, but the people of the North were then opposed to slavery; and if that opposition had continued always as fierce and determined as it was then there would have been no need of a Freesoil party now. The Freesoil party never passed any resolution in opposition to the Missouri Compromise, nor does any Freesoiler desire its

repeal to-day. So much for party. As citizens, independent of party, let us look at the matter. The case is like this: John Doe and Richard Roe buy a piece of land in common. They agree to divide it, and one quit-claims to the other, but the son of one of the parties, being dissatisfied, finds fault with the bargain. So when the young man who is the owner of the north half asks the owner of the south half to make a quit claim for his half, the owner of the south half objects because his son finds fault and complains that his father has been cheated. Much surprised at this, he asks the boy, Did your father not get his half of the land? Yes. Has he not had the benefit of the bargain? Yes. Well, then, why not make the deed? Has this case not an exact parallel in the present political controversy? Why, I defy any man to point out a particle of difference between it and the one now before Congress and the country. The friends of the bill agreed that slavery should not go into the Territories; hence their present contention is absolutely without justice or right to support it. Edward Everett granted this when he declared that slavery would never go there; climatic causes alone would prevent it. He followed the idea of Webster in March, 1850; but it is a great fallacy. The laws of climate exclude slavery from no place whatever. They did not prevent it in New England and New York; and portions of Virginia, Maryland and Missouri are farther north than most of Ohio. Slavery exists in full vitality to the north line of Missouri. True, they do not raise cotton, rice, or cane, but they raise slaves, that are sold to those who do raise cereals. They are slave-breeding States. When the English traveler marvels at our slave institutions in this free Republic, we can no longer throw the responsibility upon the mother country,—especially so if we still permit this curse to extend over our vast new and fertile Territories. How can any honest man look any other man in the face and stand by and permit this to be done?

Salmon P. Chase, the distinguished Senator, was given a very cordial reception. His term had just expired and George E. Pugh, a prominent Democrat of Cincinnati, had been elected as his successor but a few days before, March 3, 1854. Mr. Chase said:

Though dead, I yet hope to speak to you. I desire once more to stand upon free soil and look into the faces of a free people. The Douglas bill, as originally reported, did not allude to the Compromise of 1820; though John so worded, it did, however,

by implication repeal the Compromise. It was found it could not pass the Senate unless amended by making it still "more explicit and certain," and so it was changed to suit the tastes of Southern Senators. They asserted in the bill that the Compromise of 1850 was inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise, and so it ought to be repealed. The Southern Senators insisted on the right to take their slaves into the Territories. They deny that Congress has the right to exclude them, and they also still more strongly deny that the people of the Territories have the right to exclude slavery. General Cass claimed this right for the people, but the Southern Senators distinctly denied it. When this amendment to give this right to the people was offered it was voted down. If there were no slavery in the country, if there were no judges to be sent from the slave States, or representatives of the slave interests, I would be willing to leave all this to the legislature, and leave the President to appoint the governor and the judges; but I desired more protection for the people, and so pre-posed to give the people the right to elect their own officers. How was it received? Why, it was voted down. On what pretext? Because it came from the Senator from Ohio! And this was the sole pretext for voting down these most important principles of popular sovereignty! Every slave holder in the Senate voted to deprive immigrants, who were not already naturalized citizens, of the right to vote. They will not trust the Germans, and one distinguished Democratic Senator declared, in his place in the Senate, that if he had the power he would not permit any foreigner to vote at all in this country. The Germans are blackguarded and abused by the South on all occasions. Why, when I presented the memorial of the Germans of Cleveland at their meeting this winter, they said the whole thing was gotten up by the Abolitionists. You should have seen the excitement in the Senate, too, when three thousand Christian ministers of New England sent in a remonstrance against the Nebraska outrage. We should rejoice that our Christian people are at last waking up to the full importance of this subject. It is time to reflect, and time to act. The people must encourage their representatives, and even when they falter support and push them forward. Be true to them, and they will be more likely to be true to you. Washington is the center of the slave power, and it is often true that men who go there forget not only their principles, but too often, also, forget their God. When Ohio proves true to herself, then she will stand where her power and position entitle her to stand among the States of the Union.

Henry B. Carrington, one of the Secre-

taries, read a letter from Charles Reemelin, of Hamilton County, which was most favorably received. It was as follows:

I have delayed replying to your kind invitation to address the Convention to be held on March 22d, in the hope of being able to leave home. The severe illness of my wife, however, precludes any hope of my doing so. But my heart and head are with you in your efforts for freedom and against slavery. Your Convention is an important movement. If it should place itself right before the people, Ohio is safe; if wrong, Ohio is lost, and with Ohio, the cause itself. The tricksters who, in this State, are Douglas's friends, and also friends of his nefarious Nebraska substitute, are a very lean minority of the people of Ohio. The radical Democracy has had them upon the hip several times, but they have ever been taken generously back into the fold. They rely for success upon their great tact and persevering management; but their great elements of success are the periodical drowsiness of the people and the errors of their enemies. They are the "birds of prey" in Ohio, and they watch with the eyes of vultures every step of those they instinctively know to be their opponents. Your Convention will either seal their doom or give them a long lease of power. Let it be distinctly avowed that in this Fall's contest no one of the advantages gained to the people by the new Constitution of Ohio shall be put at issue, that none of the "obsolete" Whig measures shall be revived, that there is to be no "restoration"—no "receding"—in short, that freedom, democracy, justice, equality, and public faith to all and every part of the United States Constitution are to be the principles, and to them shall be the victory, and not to any former party. May He who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," and promises that "the integrity of the righteous shall guide them," give to your deliberations that direction which will give success to the cause of humanity and right.

Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark, was called to the platform. He spoke with much animation, and was enthusiastically cheered during the whole of his speech. He said:

For twenty years I have been acting with the Democratic party, and I believe I am acting with the masses of it yet in opposing this Douglas bill. I can speak at least for old Molly Stark; she has seven thousand voters and there are not twenty of them who favor that measure. We have submitted to slavery long enough, and must not stand it any longer. The North must unite, and slavery extension will stop, and

stop forever. We must have such an expression of opinion at the North that our representatives in Congress will look to the people for guidance and not to the President or the slaveholders. I am done catching negroes for the South. If slavery is a patriarchal institution, then let the South have it to themselves; we of the North don't want anything to do with it.

William Collins, of Cuyahoga County, formerly a Democratic member of Congress from Lewis County, New York, was called out. He said:

You must excuse me from addressing the Convention. I have been a citizen of Ohio but a short time and feel much diffidence in attempting to shape your policy. As some of you know I was a member of Congress when this slavery discussion was carried on with even more acrimony than now. I saw then how things are managed and how by the division of Northern sentiment the South controlled everything. The Douglas bill is a proposal to erect Nebraska Territory as a slave State. We must not suffer it. We must remind the South that the North has already borne with her to the full extent to which forbearance can go. We must say plainly that we will have no more wars of oppression for the sake of procuring slave territory. We will have no more slave States and no more slavery extension.

The President announced that Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga County, and others, would speak that evening. This was greeted with cheers, when, upon motion, the Convention adjourned.

The temporary steps leading into the unfinished church in which the convention was held gave way as the crowd were leaving the building. Several persons were precipitated a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet and badly injured. Those most seriously hurt were Judge Ambrose G. Sutton, of Huron County; Senator David Allen, of Belmont, and Dr. Hiram Matthews, of Franklin,—neither of whom, however, died of his injuries. The accident, very naturally, caused the wildest excitement, and reports of it at first were very much exaggerated.

At the evening meeting, Samuel Lahm, of Stark County, spoke at some length. He said:

The Whigs and Freesoilers must not run away with all the glory of defeating the infamous Douglas bill. There are only two persons in Stark County in favor of it; one is a Whig and the other is a Democrat who expects a fat office from the President. As you know, I have been and am a Democrat, but I am opposed to this measure; first, because it is in violation of the well-settled principles of the Democratic party. The Compromise Acts, the Baltimore Platform, and a dozen other authoritative documents, prove this conclusively. It was with great reluctance that the North was brought to acquiesce in the Compromise of 1850; but how would it have been if there had been a clause in one of those bills that declared the result of its passage would be to repeal the Compromise of 1820? How many Northern men would have voted for them with that understanding? *Not one.* It was for the very purpose of closing the subject, of removing the last pretence for controversy about slavery, as they supposed, that Northern men supported the Compromise of 1850 at all. And now it is proposed to set all this aside! There are plenty of progressive Democrats such as I am. We were in favor of the annexation of Texas, and for the acquisition, indeed, not only of Texas, but of the whole of Mexico; but we want it, as most of it was originally, without slavery. We make it a condition precedent that no territory, or State therein, shall ever be cursed with slavery in which slavery did not exist when we got it from Mexico. This was our rule. This we believed in when Texas was admitted, and to this we will always continue to adhere.

Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga, Samuel Galloway, of Franklin, and Henry B. Blackwell, of Hamilton, also addressed the meeting, but unfortunately their speeches were not reported. In many respects Judge Spalding was the strongest and most effective anti-slavery orator in Ohio. But, like other reformers, he was considered ultra and extreme in the expression of his opinions. Doubtless it was owing to his well-known views in favor of abolition that his remarks were not published.

John D. Caldwell, of Hamilton, one of







*Benjamin F. Wade*

the Vice-Presidents of the Convention, then read two very interesting letters. They were from Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, ex-Secretary of the Interior and ex-United States Senator, and Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ashtabula, then United States Senator from Ohio—after which the meeting adjourned. Mr. Ewing said, in the course of his lengthy letter, in speaking of the Missouri Compromise:

The repeal of that ancient measure of compromise and conciliation would be a great wrong, and unwise as unjust. It was the work of patriots and statesmen; it was admirably adapted to the then pressing want and agitated feeling of the country; and it has been, down to the present time, acquiesced in and sustained with remarkable unanimity; and the necessities of the country now, more especially, demand it as a continuing provision. \* \* \* It was a wise and well considered provision. Its repeal would be a great wrong and a great evil. As such we ought to resist and if possible avert it. On this the people of the North, almost as a body, and a goodly portion of the South, will unite. Let us engage in it in a manner becoming the object; with calmness, prudence and consideration, and by no means allow ourselves to be defeated in this, which we all feel to be right, just and necessary, by blending with it, or suffering to be involved with it, any other object, however desirable to many. Let us take this issue singly and alone. In any departure from it, from the plain, straightforward path to the one sole object, there is danger—danger of division, and with division defeat. We can probably prevent the infliction of the anticipated wrong; if not, we can certainly in due time and by constitutional means redress it. I have purposely confined myself to the political and practical views of this subject, as, in my opinion, it embraces the true principles of the measure which it is the object of the Convention to sustain. Be kind enough to make known my concurrence in the expressed object of the Convention and very strong conviction that if pursued calmly and wisely it can not fail of ultimate success.

The letter from Senator Wade was strong, earnest, and aggressive—vigorous and brave like the man who wrote it. The meeting cheered it heartily, and it was subsequently widely republished throughout the State. It read as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of March 4th, earnestly inviting me to attend and address the Mass Convention of such as are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which is to assemble at Columbus on March 22d. Please accept my warmest thanks for the honor of the invitation. I rejoice at this great movement of the people of Ohio to rebuke this meditated, and partially consummated, wrong, this outrage of Northern sentiment and violation of a solemn compact of our forefathers. It seems to me eminently proper that the first born of the Ordinance of 1787 should take the lead in opposing this tide of Southern aggression and slavery propagandism, encouraged by recent triumphs, and now rendered arrogant and confident of success by Northern treachery, leaving the free States the alternative between resistance or submission and humiliation. No doubt this is but the first of a series of measures having for their object the *nationalization of slavery*, and its legalization and extension into every region protected by the American flag. Indeed, this intention is rarely attempted to be concealed. Let us, therefore, while we demand nothing of the South which is not right, be very sure to have it perfectly understood that we will submit to nothing that is wrong. I need not, I am sure, remind you of the immense importance of this question of abrogating the Missouri Compromise to the free laborers of the North. They will not, they can not, and they ought not to consent to labor side by side with slaves. But I can not enter into the argument in a letter. I hope your proceedings will be characterized by impartiality, wisdom, moderation and firmness—such as will inspire the people of all political sentiments to join shoulder to shoulder in this great cause, and show at least as much zeal and unanimity in opposing, as the South does in upholding, the spreading and extending of slavery. Let us demonstrate to the world that the people of Ohio can and will act as efficiently for right, justice and liberty as others always do for wrong, degradation and slavery. Let us have no platforms but the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. It would give me great pleasure to meet my fellow-citizens on the great occasion, but important measures are pending in the Senate of the United States, and I may at any moment be called upon to act in reference to them; so that in my judgment duty requires me to forego the pleasure of meeting my friends, and to remain at the post assigned me. And I submit with the greatest cheerfulness, knowing that the good cause can not suffer in the hands of so many eminent men, much more able to consider this crisis of our affairs than I am.

The bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was passed by the House of Representatives on May 22d, and speedily became a law by the signature of Franklin Pierce, then President. The Ohio delegation consisted of twenty-one members: Democrats 12, Whigs 6, Freesoilers 3. Those voting for the bill and in favor of repealing the Missouri Compromise were all Democrats, as follows: David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Olds and Wilson Shannon. Those voting against the bill and against repealing the Compromise were: Lewis D. Campbell, Joshua R. Giddings and Edward Wade, Freesoilers; Edward Ball, Aaron Harlan, John Scott Harrison, William R. Sapp and John L. Taylor, Whigs; and Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Harvey H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley, Matthias H. Nichols, Thomas Ritchey and Andrew Stuart, Democrats. Two were absent: George Bliss, Democrat, and Moses B. Corwin, Whig. Perhaps no enactment of Congress was ever so unpopular; and the storm of denunciation which greeted its introduction was only surpassed by that which followed its passage. Everywhere the people were in arms against the men and the party who had so outrageously betrayed them.

The members of Congress who opposed the passage of the bill met in Washington on Tuesday, June 20th, and organized by electing Solomon Foot, of Vermont, Chairman, and Daniel W. Mace, of Indiana, and Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, Secretaries. A Committee appointed for the purpose reported a lengthy Address, which, having been discussed and amended, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published. The meeting was fully attended, and the Address was indorsed by all the anti-

Nebraska members of Congress, which included seventeen of the twenty-one Representatives from Ohio.

#### THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.

Without express action in the matter, it was generally agreed at the March Convention that no formal call for a nominating State Convention should then be issued. Instead, Joseph R. Swan, James H. Coulter and John W. Andrews, of Columbus, were appointed a Committee to receive calls for a convention in that city on July 13th, the call to be signed by all the electors of the State who were willing to participate, or be represented by delegates therein. Little did this Committee know what it was inviting upon itself when it agreed to this arrangement. The State Journal of June 15th described its dilemma in the following editorial:

The Committee designated to receive the signed calls for the Convention on July 13th have laid upon our table a mass of documents truly formidable. The design was, as explained to us, to have the call, with the names attached, published in the Journal. *The thing is impossible.* We have not in the office, nor is there in the city, capital letters enough to begin to set the initials of the names. There is no way of accommodating the demand upon us short of sending off to the type-founders for a supply for this special purpose. It has been suggested that we take a few names from each list, and, designating their location by counties, publish the call in that form. This would be unjust, and would by no means convey to the people a correct view of the movement. It is emphatically a *movement of the people*; the call for a Convention has gone forth as with a shout; the *people know what they are about this time*, and they will be heard through their delegates on July 13th. Take for instance, a call returned from one locality in Stark County. The signers stand recorded: Whigs 62, Democrats 45, Freesoilers 10; total 117. Another comes from Lucas County with the signers designated as follows: Hunker Democrats 32, Hunker Whigs 28, Freesoil Democrats 14, Abolition Independents 5, Freesoil Whigs 4; total 83. From all quarters they come up signed by men

of all parties, the true men of the country, men who have something at stake in her institutions. We can make no selection of names from such a mass. It is enough that they have taken this thing in hand in their several counties and districts. *They will be heard from in due season.*

The Cleveland Herald, of June 30th, also referred to the matter editorially, as follows:

Old Summit is thoroughly awake to the importance of the Nebraska outrage. Men of all parties are joining hands upon the question of Northern rights. The call for the State Convention is signed by *three hundred and seventy-five men*; and we presume, outside of the postoffices and the canal offices, there are not six Nebraska men in Summit County. The Beacon says that of the number of signers *one hundred* are Democrats.

Perhaps it was this condition of circumstances which led to the publication of the following call. It appeared for the first time in the State Journal on Monday evening, June 26th:

The people of all political parties who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; who are opposed to the extension of slavery and the slave power into Kansas and Nebraska and other Territories; all who do not desire by their silence to encourage the further aggressions of the slave power—are requested to meet in their several counties and appoint not less than three delegates, and one at least to every 4,000 citizens, to attend the Convention to be held at the city of Columbus on the 13th day of July next. It is hoped that the delegates will be appointed in each county from all political parties; for whatever "live" issues there may be between the two great parties which divide the State, there is *one question* made by Southern slaveholders at this momentous crisis as common to all as the free air of heaven. It is whether this Republic and its free institutions shall be ruled by, and its great mission of freedom be sunk into, an oligarchy of slaveholders and the extension of slavery and slave power. Can any Northern man of any party hesitate upon such a question, or refuse to aid in reclaiming our free institutions from the domination of slaveholders; in purifying Northern repre-

sentation in Congress from all pliant tools of Southern ambition; in breaking the chain of Southern measures now forging to bind this Republic to the car of slavery?

Pursuant to this call, the anti-Nebraska State Convention, as it was generally styled, met at the City Hall in Columbus, Ohio, at nine o'clock, on Thursday morning, July 13th. On motion, Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark, was elected Temporary Chairman, and James H. Baker, editor of the Scioto Gazette, of Ross, and John S. Herrick, editor of the Ravenna Democrat, of Portage, Secretaries. On motion of John C. Vaughan, one of the editors of the Cleveland Leader, of Cuyahoga, a committee of three was appointed to procure a suitable hall for the Convention. The Chair thereupon named Benjamin F. Rice, John Greiner and Henry B. Carrington, of Franklin, as said Committee. On motion a call of the counties was had to ascertain more definitely the membership of the Convention. Seventy-two of the eighty-eight counties were found to be represented. On motion of James A. Briggs, of Cuyahoga County, Henry Hubbard, a venerable and distinguished lawyer of Massachusetts, and the Commissioner of that Commonwealth to Louisiana to enforce the just rights of her outraged colored seamen, was invited to a seat with the officers of the Convention. Joseph M. Root, of Erie, moved that the "delegates of each Congressional district be prepared at eleven o'clock to report one member for each of the following committees: Permanent Organization and Resolutions." Carried. Mr. Root was urged to address the Convention. He said:

Of course I am not authorized to speak for anybody except myself, but in our part of the State many agree with me that we ought at this Convention to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Member of the Board of Public Works. If we do not do this, the

people in our section will want to know what we came together for. I don't want to do nothing for no use. (Laughter.) It pleases me to see so many old-fashioned Democrats and Whigs here. I am a Freesoiler myself, but I am willing to let bygones be bygones and unite upon a platform that will not give offense to any one who is willing to denounce the last iniquity as well as the next. There are those here who have turned their backs on a victorious party for the sake of the holy cause of freedom. I envy them their position. It is an easy matter to be virtuous when there is no temptation to be otherwise. The Whigs find it easy enough to leave their old party. The Freesoilers find no trouble on that score to keep within the straight and narrow path. But with the Democrats it is different; and does it not become us as Freesoilers and Whigs to stand by these brave men—to dare to follow wherever they dare to lead? We must all be practical. There are things to forget, as well as things to hope for. It is not time to drive the pigs out of the garden when the house is on fire. (Laughter.) The slaveholders demand that we descend to things that they would not stoop to themselves. In the South no gentleman would call on another to catch his runaway negro. They keep hounds for that business, some who wear the human form perhaps, but they are beneath the other hounds! But I am not so greatly exercised about the fugitive-slave law as some of the Democrats. The law has never taken effect on the soil of Northern Ohio yet, and it never will. It behooves Boston and Cincinnati to be exercised on that subject; our people are not excited about it at all. If they had a decent law, the South might recover ten slaves where she reclaims one now. Congress has no right to legislate about it. The Supreme Court will deny such power to it whenever the question comes properly before that Court. But wherever the power is lodged, let it be exercised with decency and humanity. It is not enough to say that we favor restoring the anti-slavery clause to Kansas and Nebraska. Let us resolve to resist and repel every aggression of the slave power, whenever, wherever and however made. If but one progressive step is taken, I hope to see that step well taken. Much of the talk of the South is mere gasconade. Some people call the Southerners fire-eaters; but they have no use for fire. The nearest they ever come to it is *their love for fire-water*. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Carrington reported that the Committee appointed to procure suitable quarters for the Convention had arranged to secure Neil's New Hall for that purpose;

whereupon the Convention took a recess to reassemble there at eleven o'clock that morning. When it reconvened the following Committees were announced:

*Permanent Organization*—1. David Fisher, Hamilton. 2. Levi Hoffman, Hamilton. 3. Alexander Denny, Preble. 4. Rufus Kilpatrick, Darke. 5. William A. Beach, Lucas. 6. Daniel Fall, Clermont. 7. James D. Martin, Madison. 8. Charles W. B. Allison, Logan. 9. Moses H. Kirby, Wyandot. 10. George I. Kane, Ross. 11. George F. Warren, Jackson. 12. Isaac Smucker, Licking. 13. Edward Smith, Morrow. 14. Eugene Pardee, Medina. 15. John H. Bear, Sandusky. 16. John R. Harper, Summit. 17. Benjamin S. Cowen, Belmont. 18. John Harrison, Morgan. 19. William L. Perkins, Cuyahoga. 20. James M. Brown, Ashtabula. 21. Jonas D. Cattell, Jefferson.

*Resolutions*—1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. James Elliott, Hamilton. 3. David Heaton, Butler. 4. Timothy Cunningham, Allen. 5. John Paul, Defiance. 6. William Ellison, Adams. 7. William H. P. Denny, Warren. 8. Ichabod Corwin, Champaign. 9. Homer Everett, Seneca. 10. Elias Nigh, Gallia. 11. Henry B. Carrington, Franklin. 12. Joseph M. Root, Erie. 13. Norton S. Townshend, Lorain. 14. Joseph W. Vance, Knox. 15. Davis Green, Washington. 16. John Daventport, Guernsey. 17. Edward N. Sill, Mahoning. 18. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 19. George F. Brown, Geauga. 20. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll.

On motion a Committee on Credentials, of three members, was appointed. The Chair designated Richard McCarthy, of Montgomery, John H. Klippart, of Stark, and Eugene Pardee, of Medina.

Benjamin S. Cowen, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, nominating the following officers of the Convention:

President—Benjamin F. Leiter, of Stark County.

Vice Presidents—1. John Burgoyne, Hamilton. 2. Thomas Gattier, Hamilton. 3. John W. Sohn, Butler. 4. James L. Brandeth, Shelby. 5. Asher Cook, Wood. 6. John R. S. Bond, Clermont. 7. John Probasco, Jr., Warren. 8. Levi Phelps, Champaign. 9. David Ayres, Union. 10. William G. Kephart, Sandusky. 11. James T. Warren, Lawrence. 12. Alfred P. Stone, Franklin. 13. John Sherman, Richland. 14. John L. Stranahan, Huron. 15. Harvey B. Curtis, Knox. 16. Davis Green, Washington. 17. Hiram Foreman, Noble. 18. Thomas Earl, Medina. 19. Andrew H. Gotham, Cuyahoga. 20. Jonathan Warden, Geauga. 21. Lewis Lawton, Carroll.

Secretaries—James H. Baker, Ross; John S. Herrick, Portage; Montgomery Stark, Green; Jacob Mueller, Cuyahoga.

The question of representation was discussed at some length. It was proposed that each county be allowed two votes in the nomination of candidates, but the motion was withdrawn before a vote was taken on the question. The suggestion of the Committee calling the Convention that each county be given a vote for each 4,000 inhabitants was finally agreed to.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland, moved that a Committee on Nominations of one delegate from each Congressional district be appointed. Carried.

At the afternoon session, Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont, moved to refer all res-

olutions to the Committee on Platform. John Coon, of Cuyahoga, moved to amend by adding "without debate." The amendment was accepted and the motion as amended was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Nominations was announced, as follows:

1. William G. Nelson, Hamilton. 2. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 3. Moses B. Walker, Montgomery. 4. Jacob B. Walradt, Auglaize. 5. James W. Scott, Lucas. 6. William Keys, Highland. 7. John McCulloch, Clarke. 8. Charles W. B. Allison, Logan. 9. George H. Gadsen, Marion. 10. George J. Paine, Lorain. 11. William S. Lewis, Scioto. 12. James H. Coulter, Franklin. 13. James Pardee, Medina. 14. Thomas Wilson, Hancock. 15. John C. Tidball, Tuscarawas. 16. Israel Green, Guernsey. 17. Benjamin S. Cowen, Belmont. 18. Arnold Lynch, Stark. 19. Sherlock J. Andrews, Cuyahoga. 20. David Hanna, Lake. 21. Richard Hatton, Harrison.

On motion, the Committee on Nominations was instructed to report a State Central Committee. George W. Woods, of Butler, moved that the Committee be also directed to report two names for each office, the choice to be made from them by the Convention. Laid on the table. Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The "positive prohibition of slavery in the territory to the north and west of Missouri," imposed by Congress in the year 1820, at the instance of Southern statesmen, and as an equivalent for the admission of said State of Missouri without such restriction, has been removed by the passage of the bill to establish Territorial Governments in Nebraska and Kansas; and

WHEREAS, It becomes important to ascertain if the popular mind in regard to slavery has retrograded

in Ohio during the last thirty-four years, notwithstanding the benign principles of the Ordinance of 1787, which made our State perpetually free, and which has been the principal means of our unexampled prosperity and happiness; therefore be it

*Resolved*, 1. That we hail with gladness and gratitude the anniversary of that glorious day when the Congress of the Confederation impressed upon the Northwestern Territory that "Ordinance of Freedom" which has given character and consequence to five great States, now containing five millions of free men, but not one slave.

2. That, in humble imitation of the virtue and patriotism which inspired our fathers in the enactment of the Ordinance, we solemnly renew this day our covenant vows to resist the spread of slavery, "under whatever shape or color it may be attempted."

3. That, to this end, we will labor assiduously to render "inoperative and void" that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and that we will oppose by every lawful and constitutional means any further increase of slave territory or slave States in this Republic.

4. That, in order that public sentiment on this great subject may be concentrated and developed in the State of Ohio at the earliest possible period, we will proceed to place in nomination suitable candidates for the Supreme Bench and Board of Public Works, and invoke in their support at the approaching election the votes of all good citizens without reference to political parties.

5. That we concur in the recommendation of the Convention of the People of Michigan—that there be called a General Convention of the Free States, and such of the slaveholding States or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with the view to the adoption of other and more effective measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a Committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other States on the subject.

6. That a committee of thirteen be appointed by this Convention as a *pro tempore* State Central Committee, with power to call another Convention of the friends of liberty, and to take other measures that may become necessary to perfect the declared designs of this Convention.

Judge Spalding addressed the Convention in explanation of the action of the Committee, and upon the gravity of the crisis which confronted the country. He said:

It is supposed by some that this is the mere old-time Abolition convention; but it is no such thing. We are not here to construct a Freesoil, a Whig, or a Democratic platform. Our duty is a higher and nobler one. We are here to declare a grander purpose. It is to declare our unalterable determination to preserve to ourselves and posterity all the blessings we have enjoyed under the glorious Ordinance of 1787, or perish in the attempt. (Applause.) All free men feel the burden imposed upon them. Men of all parties have come together to raise their voices in earnest protest against the suicidal course of the present Administration and Congress. The times are full of evil. Slavery is in the ascendant. The slave power is not satisfied, with all its voracity. Acquiescence but invites new aggressions, and so it is the right and the duty of the people to rise in their might and put an end to these aggressions forever. The resolutions we offer bear witness to our sincerity. This Convention is not a trap to gull the people, no humbug to catch votes, nor will its platform deceive any man. Its aim is to express the true and sincere convictions of men of all parties who feel that country, and the cause of liberty on earth, have claims on us all, and upon all the people everywhere, far better entitled to respect than the claims of any party. (Applause.) It is not an attempt at fusion for office that we want to see succeed so much, but an attempt to unite the sober judgment of the people of Ohio on the outrage perpetrated upon them by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Every free man in the land can go to the polls this Fall and vote the ticket that represents these sentiments with a conscience void of offense, and with the consciousness of having done his duty to his country and humanity. (Applause.)

John Probasco, of Warren, an old-time and honored Whig, spoke for the Miami Valley. He said:

We pledge the Miami Valley to the support of the principles inculcated in the resolutions, as well as in the eloquent words of the gentleman from Cuyahoga (Mr. Spalding). With that gentleman we have warred in times past, but we feel happy and proud now to stand shoulder to shoulder with him upon a common platform. This memorable day—the anniversary of the enactment of the Ordinance of 1787—should hereafter be honored in a manner similar to the 4th of July. To the Declaration we were indebted for our independence, to the Ordinance for its perpetuation. I did not want to attempt to make a speech, but I feel so rejoiced at the union and harmony and proceedings of the Convention that I can not resist the



impulse to spring to my feet and add my mite to the general rejoicing. (Applause.)

Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carroll, spoke, as a Whig, for Eastern Ohio. He said:

There is nothing in the declarations put forth in the resolutions, but what, I trust, all can heartily endorse. There is not a sentiment contained therein, which is not the sentiment of every man, at least so far as Eastern Ohio is concerned, if it were not for the manufacture of opinions for them. Let all who have the good of their country at heart rally in support of the glorious doctrines. No one need complain that they do not go far enough, provided he can give them his hearty approbation so far as they go. Slavery can never be repulsed if a start is not made in that direction. (Applause.)

Eugene Pardee, of Medina, spoke for the Democrats of the Western Reserve. He said:

As a Democrat the only objection I could offer to these excellent resolutions is that they do not go far enough. The fear of being stigmatized as Abolitionists is evincing a timidity unworthy of the bold spirit of our fathers. Are not all Ohioans really antislavery men? Even our opponents agree that they are, or ought to be, if we may judge by their oft-repeated declarations as old-line Democrats at their 8th of January conventions. The Nebraska infamy is not the first great aggression of the slave power. The great aggressions of that power are unceasing. I regret that the resolutions are not more emphatic. The only true course is to denationalize slavery. Upon no other ground can a degree of enthusiasm be created that will overwhelm, with its whirlwind sweep, the apologists of slavery. I am distinctly in favor of abolishing slavery wherever Congress has power to abolish it.

Judge Spalding replied with much tact and ability to this well-meant suggestion. He said:

I know that every word that has come from my friend from Medina has sprung from an honest heart. The object now is to carry the State of Ohio—to show the position she occupies. It is therefore necessary to construct a platform that all can stand upon. As for myself, I am in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or of removing the capital. (Ap-

plause.) Nor would I speak of the Abolitionists in any invidious sense. They are the ice-breakers in a glorious cause; and now, should we repulse those who are flocking like doves to the windows, merely because they do not wish to go as far as we ourselves desire to go?

Edward Smith, of Morrow, (interrupting): "Let them go as far as we have broken the ice"

Mr. Spalding: "Let me further urge the imperative necessity of the spirit of harmony and conciliation. Without it we can accomplish nothing. As to the oft-quoted anti-slavery resolution of the 8th of January Convention, I had some hand in getting it up myself. It was designed to promote the election of Lewis Cass. It was so framed as to say something and at the same time mean nothing. Nowadays no Democrat ever dares to look toward Washington and vote for such resolutions as we propose to adopt here to-day. Let us proceed in union and concord and a great victory is absolutely certain." (Applause.)

George W. Harris, of Stark, spoke at some length in favor of the resolutions. He thought they were just what was wanted. He did not come here to imbibe antislavery sentiments; he had cherished them all his life.

A debate arising on the proper mode of voting upon the resolutions—whether by acclamation or by counties—they were, on motion, laid on the table, to await the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Committee made its report, which was accepted, and informally laid over.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland, then spoke in behalf of many Freesoil Democrats. He said:

When I was on my way to the Convention I had a presentiment that it would fail to unite on any practical plan of operation, since the members, being of different political parties, would not agree. Now, I am happy to say, that impression has entirely disappeared. When, after arduous labor, the fathers of the Republic had finished the Constitution and were gathered about the chair of the great and good Washington, affixing their names to the immortal charter, Franklin said he had frequently looked at the painting of the sun on the back of the President's chair and asked himself what it portended, was it rising or set-

ting? "To-day," said he, "that is settled. *It is the rising sun!*"—and emblematic of this Republic. So, too, we can say of this Convention and the labors of to-day, the new union is the rising sun; it is destined to be a glorious sun; it will cover the land with its glory. The new party is composed of influential men of three old ones, who, differing in some things, agree to merge all for the time being and unite with others to accomplish a great and lasting good to the cause of human rights. Let harmony, union, concession and justice prevail, and the triumph of our common cause is just as certain as the flight of time. (Applause.)

Edward Smith, of Morrow, addressed the Convention, in his peculiar and inimitable vein, in cordial support of the resolutions. He said a single step in advance of the old position of parties is so much gained. He would, however, have preferred a more decided expression with regard to slavery in the Territories. Mr. Root suggested that he offer the following as an addendum:

*Resolved*, That the soil of the Territories must be kept for free homes for free men.

Mr. Smith offered the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Root, and adopted.

The vote was taken *viva voce*; the vast assembly responding "Aye" with loud acclaim. The enthusiasm was wild and uncontrollable, the cheering continuing for a long time before it abated sufficiently for further business to be transacted. The resolutions, as amended, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, a dispatch was sent to the anti-Nebraska Convention at Indianapolis, reporting the progress of the Ohio Convention. Some one moved that a dispatch be sent to the President of the United States, notifying him that the power of his Administration, so far as Ohio was concerned, was among the things that were. Opposition being made, it was withdrawn.

On motion the Chair was authorized to

appoint a Committee of Five to correspond with committees of other States in reference to holding a National Convention to discuss practical measures for more effectively checking the aggressions of slavery. The Committee appointed was as follows: Henry B. Carrington, Joseph R. Swan, and James H. Coulter, of Franklin; Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga, and James H. Baker, of Ross.

The names of the following gentlemen were presented as members of the State Central Committee: Alfred P. Stone, James H. Coulter, Oren Follett, John W. Andrews, Samuel Galloway, Aaron F. Perry, and Lafayette G. Van Slyke, of Franklin; Charles Reemelin, of Hamilton; John A. Bingham, of Harrison; John Welch, of Athens; John A. Foote, of Cuyahoga; Samuel E. Brown, of Miami, and O. A. White, of Clarke. The report was unanimously adopted.

Benjamin S. Cowen, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, reported the following candidates as their unanimous choice: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Joseph R. Swan, of Franklin; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Jacob Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to ratify the nominations separately, when Joseph R. Swan was unanimously nominated, by acclamation. John Burgoyne, of Hamilton, objected to the report. He claimed that the southern part of the State was entitled to the nomination for Public Works, inasmuch as the candidate for Supreme Judge was taken from a northern county. Judge Cowen and others preferred the nomination of Mr. Blickensderfer; he had been tried and found faithful. Mr. Burgoyne favored a new man, fresh from the ranks of the people. He therefore nominated John D. Wallbridge, of Hamil-

ton. Some feeling was manifested about the matter, and several voices demanded the previous question. A motion to adjourn was put and lost by a decided vote. Elihu Fallis, of Hamilton, was also nominated. A motion was made and carried that a majority of all be necessary to a choice. After some delay in settling the ratio of representation, the Convention proceeded to vote by counties. Before the roll was half finished it was evident that Mr. Blickensderfer was chosen, and so a motion was made and carried that Jacob Blickensderfer be declared unanimously nominated.

Joseph M. Root, of Erie, was again called to the stand and spoke for some time, to the great amusement of the audience. While he was speaking, the following dispatch was received from the Indiana State anti-Nebraska Convention, then in session at their capital:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 13th.

The Indiana State Convention repudiates the Nebraska swindle, and has organized for a victorious contest.

THOMAS SMITH, *President*.

This was greeted with prolonged applause, the enthusiasm of the vast audience being wrought to the highest pitch. Then, after a few benedictory remarks by Edward Smith, of Morrow County, and adopting votes of thanks to its officers, the Convention adjourned. It laid the foundations for the Republican Party of Ohio firm and broad—indeed, it “builted wiser than it knew,” and to better purpose than any man then comprehended.

The State Journal of July 14th remarked editorially: “The list of delegates to the People’s Convention, yesterday, embraced over one thousand names. The Secretary, Mr. Baker, of the Scioto Gazette, left for

home early this morning and took the list with him. Consequently we are not able to give it to-day as we expected. We shall publish it as soon as we can get a copy.” Unfortunately the Journal did not keep its promise—perhaps could not get the “copy” so that it could keep it. No other paper supplies it and so their names are, for the most part, lost forever.

Following are a few of the delegations that were reported prior to the Convention:

*Delaware*—Isaac J. Richardson, William Duden, Richard Burr, Frederick Avery, Thomas F. Case and William T. Watson. Alternates—Samuel Finch, John A. Bawes, James R. Hubbell, Thomas W. Powell, James Griffith and William Hazlett.

*Franklin*—Alfred P. Stone, Otto Dressel, Hugh Grant, David Graham, James H. Coulter, Samuel Sharp, M. H. Allardt, Joseph Ridgeway, Henry Miller, Daniel Horlocker, John Dysart. Alternates—Lewis Bawes, Timothy Lee, Alexander Bull, Arthur O’Harra, Peter Hayden, Joseph Sullivant, James L. Westwater, James Parks, Jonathan Noe, Allen S. Felch and Jacob Schaffer.

*Erie*—Earl Bill, Herman Ruess, Thomas C. McEwen, John Wilton, Harry Chase and Benjamin Summers.

*Cuyahoga*—Sherlock J. Andrews, Benjamin Northrop, Leverett Johnson, Dudley Baldwin, Jacob Mueller, R. R. Herrick, Edward T. Sturtevant, James Tousley, Frederick Wilson, David Warren and Francis Branch. Alternates—Rufus P. Spalding, James A. Briggs, John C. Vaughan, John A. Foote, James Stoppel, William P. Bacon, John Coon, Robert F. Paine, William Collins, Matthew Miller, Hiram Griswold and James A. Harris. Others from this county present at the Convention were Daniel R. Tilden, Frederick W. Bingham and Joseph Medill.

*Licking*—Samuel D. King, Joseph Oldecker, Andrew McMillen, Knowles Linnel, Lyman Rose, John W. Seymour, Philip Wilson, John H. Parr and Jordan Hall.

The political campaign which followed was in some particulars the most remarkable in the history of Ohio. It was not especially noteworthy so far as excitement or great mass meetings were concerned, but rather for the absence of all such demon-

strations. The new party adopted no name at its State Convention; hence it was variously designated as "Anti-Nebraska," "People's," "Fusion," etc. Some of its newspapers, however, notably the Ohio State Journal, Xenia Torchlight, Urbana Citizen, Marysville Tribune, Bellefontaine Republican, etc., always alluded to it as "Republican," from the very day of the nominating Convention on July 13th. The Democratic press generally called it the "Fusion" or "Knownothing" party, and the contest has passed into history as "the Knownothing Campaign."

The meaning of this title is to be found in the fact that a new, oath-bound secret political society was organized throughout the country in 1853 and 1854, which embraced among its tenets opposition to Roman Catholicism, and to the unrestricted emigration of foreigners to the United States. This organization adopted the name "American," but it soon became generally known as "Knownothing," because its members declared, in public, at least, that they "knew nothing" about it. The Knownothings did not, as a rule, place separate tickets in the field, but generally supported the anti-Nebraska nominations in the several counties and Congressional districts, as well as the State at large. The two organizations never formally united, nor had the anti-Nebraska party as a party anything more to do with the lodges or councils, doctrines or policies of the Knownothing organization than with the meetings or proceedings of any other secret society. On the contrary, the anti-Nebraska press frequently repudiated and condemned "Knownothingism" in the severest terms. Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, declared it was "like an anti-potato-rot

party, and could have, and deserved to have, no permanent success whatever." The position of the Ohio State Journal, and of other anti-Nebraska organs in Ohio, was repeatedly declared to be substantially as was stated in the following editorial, from the Journal of July 8th:

We have no knowledge of the Knownothings but what is derived from newspaper publications. The result of their movements seems to be wholesome, and apparently designed to sustain good order and an impartial administration of the laws. As we understand them, they proscribe no man for his political opinions; nor do we understand that they carry their nativeism any farther than is necessary to protect the institutions of the country against an embodied organization in our midst, under the direction of Jesuit priests, who have declared their hostility to liberty of conscience and freedom of opinion in politics and religion. Up to this point we believe every Democrat, whether Protestant or Catholic, will sympathize with them. *Beyond this we can not go.*

The result of the election, on Tuesday, October 10th, was one of the largest votes ever so far cast in the history of the State, the anti-Nebraska party receiving the greatest majority that had ever been given any party at any election. All the Congressional districts in the State gave decisive anti-Nebraska majorities—a triumph never since achieved by any other political organization. At the various elections since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1851, according to the official canvass by the Secretary of State, the vote of the State of Ohio had been as follows:

1851.

For Governor, Reuben Wood, Dem.....	145,654
Samuel F. Vinton, Whig.....	119,548
Samuel Lewis, Freesoil.....	16,910
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Democratic plurality.....	26,106
“          majority.....	9,196

1852.

Supreme Judge, William B. Caldwell, Dem..	147,976
Daniel A. Haynes, Whig....	130,507
Milton Sutliff, Freesoil.....	22,518
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Democratic plurality.....	17,469
Less than a majority.....	5,049
For President, Franklin Pierce, Dem.....	169,220
Winfield Scott, Whig .....	152,526
John P. Hale, Freesoil.....	31,682
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Democratic plurality.....	16,694
Less than a majority.....	14,988

1853.

For Governor, William Medill, Dem....	147,663
Nelson Barrere, Whig.....	85,857
Samuel Lewis, Freesoil.....	50,346
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Democratic plurality.....	61,806
" majority.....	11,460

The result now was most surprising. In 1851 the total vote for Governor had been 282,182; in 1852, for Supreme Judge, it had been 301,001, and for President, 353,428; and in 1853, for Governor, 283,829. In 1854 the total vote for Supreme Judge was 295,883, and the anti-Nebraska plurality 77,423—or, in other words, there was a Democratic loss since the preceding year of 139,886 votes!

The result in detail was as follows:

1854.

For Supreme Judge, Joseph R. Swan, Anti-Nebraska.....	188,498
For Supreme Judge, Shepherd F. Norris, Dem	109,075
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Anti-Nebraska majority.....	77,423
For Board of Public Works, Jacob Blickensderfer, Anti-Nebraska.....	183,472
For Board of Public Work, Alexander P. Miller, Dem.....	109,785
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Anti-Nebraska majority.....	73,687

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

But, astonishing as this verdict was, it did not equal the remarkable change in the Congressional delegation. In 1852 the Democrats had carried twelve of the districts, the Whigs six, and the Freesoilers three; now *the Democrats failed to carry a single district!* The vote in detail for Congressmen was as follows, the six counties giving a Democratic majority being denoted by an asterisk:

<i>1st District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Timothy C. Day.	George H. Pendleton.
Hamilton (part)	7,716	4,442
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Plurality,	3,274	
<i>2d District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	John Scott	William S. Grosbeck.
	Harrison.	
Hamilton (part),	7,562	3,891
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Plurality,	3,671	
<i>3d District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Lewis D. Campbell.	Clement L. Vallandigham.
Butler,*	2,463	2,755
Montgomery,	4,181	2,772
Preble,	2,414	966
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Total,	9,058	6,493
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Plurality,	2,565	
<i>4th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Matthias H. Nichols.	G. Volney Dorsey.
Allen,	1,797	428
Auglaize,	1,315	535
Darke,	2,205	1,094
Mercer,	595	442
Miami,	2,720	1,176
Shelby,	1,675	702
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Total,	10,307	4,377
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Plurality,	5,930	

<i>5th District:</i>			<i>9th District:</i>		
	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.		ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Richard Mott.	Henry S. Cowager.		Cooper K. Watson.	Josiah S. Plants.
Defiance,	645	204	Crawford,	1,305	1,555
Fulton,	767	525	Hardin,	954	612
Hancock,	1,348	1,064	Marion,	1,041	650
Henry,	400	340	Ottawa,*	255	336
Lucas,	1,621	763	Sandusky,	1,028	907
Paulding,	405	31	Seneca,	2,687	1,264
Putnam,	786	532	Wyandot,	1,129	694
Van Wert	457	344	Total,	8,399	5,618
Williams,	930	703			
Wood,	894	535	Plurality,	2,781	
Total,	8,253	5,141			
Plurality,	3,112				
<i>6th District:</i>			<i>10th District:</i>		
	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.		ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Jonas R. Emrie.	Andrew Ellison.		Oscar F. Moore.	James W. Davis.
Adams,	1,598	1,050	Gallia,	1,094	703
Brown,	2,621	1,492	Jackson,	942	642
Clermont,	3,272	1,534	Lawrence,	1,187	496
Highland,	2,409	1,294	Pike,	951	790
Total,	9,990	5,370	Ross,	2,701	1,306
			Scioto,	1,990	459
Plurality,	4,620		Total,	8,865	4,706
			Plurality,	4,159	
<i>7th District:</i>			<i>11th District:</i>		
	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.		ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Aaron Harlan.	Benjamin F. Hinkson.		Valentine B. Horton.	Lot L. Smith.
Clinton,	2,303	....	Athens,	1,628	919
Fayette,	1,010	547	Fairfield,	2,907	2,102
Greene,	2,446	560	Hocking,*	906	993
Madison,	1,183	335	Meigs,	2,083	622
Warren,	2,986	865	Perry,*	1,537	1,684
Total,	9,928	2,307	Vinton,	757	587
Plurality,	7,621		Total,	9,818	6,907
			Plurality,	2,911	
<i>8th District:</i>			<i>12th District:</i>		
	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.		ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Benj. Stanton.	Enoch G. Dial.			
Champaign,	2,436	818		Samuel Galloway.	Edson B. Olds.
Clarke,	2,365	659	Franklin,	4,024	2,588
Delaware,	1,975	1,091	Licking,	3,571	2,206
Logan,	2,502	382	Pickaway,	2,103	1,596
Union,	1,722	390	Total,	9,698	6,390
Total,	11,000	3,350	Plurality,	3,308	
Plurality,	7,650				

<i>13th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.	<i>17th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	John Sherman.	William D. Lindsley.		Charles J. Albright,	Daniel H. Wire.
Erie,	1,688	1,195	Belmont,	3,690	1,509
Huron,	2,817	1,317	Guernsey,	2,037	1,270
Morrow,	1,852	1,359	Monroe,*	964	1,514
Richland,	2,260	1,923	Noble,*	1,641	1,724
Total,	8,617	5,794	Total,	8,332	6,017
Plurality,	2,823		Plurality,	2,315	

<i>14th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.	<i>18th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Philemon Bliss.	Harvey H. Johnson.		Benjamin F. Leiter.	Ebenezer Spalding.
Ashland	1,600	1,553	Portage,	2,779	1,560
Lorain,	2,367	1,124	Stark,	3,578	2,269
Medina,	2,239	1,320	Summit,	2,381	1,224
Wayne,	2,582	2,044	Total,	8,738	5,053
Total,	8,788	6,041	Plurality,	3,685	
Plurality,	2,747				

<i>15th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.	<i>19th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	William R. Sapp.	William Dunbar.		Edward Wade.	Eli T. Wilder.
Coshocton,	2,026	1,615	Cuyahoga,	4,826	2,168
Holmes,	1,369	1,295	Geauga,	1,626	510
Knox,	2,831	1,749	Lake,	1,247	401
Tuscarawas,	3,145	1,857	Total,	7,699	3,079
Total,	9,371	6,516	Plurality,	4,620	
Plurality,	2,855				

<i>16th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.	<i>20th District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	Edward Ball.	William Galligher.		Joshua R. Giddings.	Eusebius Lee.
Morgan,	1,622	1,071	Ashtabula,	2,546	747
Muskingum,	3,302	2,399	Mahoning,	1,707	1,445
Washington,	2,341	1,602	Trumbull,	2,719	1,590
Total	7,265	5,072	Total,	6,972	3,782
Plurality,	2,193		Plurality,	3,190	

<i>21st District:</i>	ANTI-NEBRASKA.	DEMOCRAT.
	John A. Bingham.	Andrew Stuart.
Carroll,	1,781	859
Columbiana,	3,584	1,991
Harrison,	1,880	1,059
Jefferson,	2,615	1,329
Total,	9,860	5,238
Plurality,	4,622	

It will be observed that but six counties in the State gave majorities for Democratic candidates for Congress, and these in almost every instance were but meager. They were Butler 292, Hocking 87, Monroe 550, Noble 83, Ottawa 81, and Perry 147. Never was a glorious victory more gloriously won than this important repulse to slavery. It was the corner-stone on which the Republican party was erected.

Joseph Rockwell Swan, Supreme Judge, was born December 28, 1802, at Westernville, Oneida County, New York, and died in Columbus, Ohio, December 18, 1884. He received a classical education at an academy at Aurora, New York, where he began the study of law. Removing to Columbus, Ohio, in 1824 he entered the office of his uncle, Judge Gustavus Swan, completed his course in the law, and was soon after admitted to the bar. In 1830 he was appointed by the Common Pleas Court, Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County, and elected by the people to that office in 1833. He was not permitted to serve out his term, for in 1834 the General Assembly of the State elected him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the judicial district embracing the counties of Franklin, Madison, Union, Champaign, Clarke, Logan and Delaware. He was re-elected for the same district in 1841, the General Assembly, under the first State Constitution, having that power. In 1836

Judge Swan issued the first of the law treatises which have made his name famous. This was "Swan's Treatise on Justices of the Peace and Constables in Ohio," which has since been recognized as a standard of authority not alone in Ohio but in several other States. His other works were: "Revised Statutes of Ohio," 1841; "Manual for Executors and Administrators," 1843; "Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings at Law in Ohio and Precedents in Pleading" (two volumes), 1845; "Swan's Pleadings and Practice" (two volumes), 1851; "Commentaries on Pleadings under the Ohio Code," 1860; and "Supplement to the Revised Statutes," 1868. He resigned the office of Common Pleas Judge in 1845, formed a partnership with John W. Andrews, and began the active practice of law in the courts of Franklin and adjoining counties. On the 22d of February, 1850, the General Assembly passed an act calling a Convention to revise or amend the Constitution of Ohio, and Judge Swan was elected as a delegate from Franklin County. In that body he was appointed a member of the Committees on Judiciary and Public Debts, and Public Works. The journals of the proceedings show that he rendered valuable service on each. His most important decision was rendered in 1859, and because of his interpretation of the law he was beaten for renomination. This was in the case of Simeon Bushnell, convicted with Charles Langston, and imprisoned for rescuing fugitive slaves from United States authorities. They each sought to be discharged under a writ of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of Ohio. It was an attempt to override a judgment of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, and there were grave apprehensions of a conflict be-



tween the State and United States authorities should a decision be rendered favorable to the prisoners. A bare majority of the Supreme Court of five members sustained the United States District Court, and the prisoners were therefore remanded to the custody of the Federal authorities. In delivering the opinion of the majority, Judge Swan indicated that his personal feelings were at variance with his judicial findings. In closing he said:

As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the Constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service; but if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and Constitution, and give him a covert from those who were upon his track. There are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the impulses of human sympathy; and if I did it, and were prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*,

and were there permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and the law, *the prisoner must be remanded.*

Though this decision caused Judge Swan's defeat for renomination, as it would probably have caused his defeat for re-election, had he again been the nominee of the Republican party, the passion of the hour passed away and the legal profession of the State came to regard the decision of the Court as the only one that could have been properly rendered under the law. When Judge Gholson died in 1862, Governor John Brough tendered the office to Judge Swan, but he respectfully declined, as he did the nomination when it was subsequently offered him.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1855.

THE political contest of 1855 commenced, as was then the custom in Ohio, with the very beginning of the year. The Democratic State Convention assembled at the City Hall, Columbus, on Monday, January 8th, with Clement L. Vallandigham as Temporary and Henry B. Payne as Permanent Chairman. A letter from Allen G. Thurman was read declining another renomination to the Supreme Bench, whereupon the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, William Medill, of Fairfield; Lieutenant Governor, James Myers, of Lucas; Judges of the Supreme Court—William Kennon, of Belmont, and Robert B. Warden, of Franklin; Auditor, William Doane Morgan, of Columbiana; Treasurer, John G. Breslin, of Seneca; Secretary of State, William Trevitt, of Franklin; Attorney General, George W. McCook, of Jefferson; and Member of Board of Public Works, James B. Steedman, of Lucas.

Three changes had already occurred in the Supreme Court since its organization under the new Constitution, February 9, 1852. It first consisted of William B. Caldwell, of Hamilton; Thomas W. Bartley, of Richland; John A. Corwin, of Champaign; Allen G. Thurman, of Ross, and Rufus P. Ranney, of Trumbull, to serve respectively one, two, three, four and five years in the order named. Judge Corwin resigned in 1853, Robert B. Warden, of Franklin, was ap-

pointed to fill the unexpired term, and Judge Swan was elected in 1854 to succeed him. Judge Caldwell was elected in 1852 to a full term, as his own successor, but he also resigned in 1854 and William Kennon was appointed to fill the unexpired term until a regular successor should be elected.

The platform adopted demanded the revision of the tariff of 1846 so as to reduce the revenue and exclude bounties; the restoration of gold and silver as our sole currency, and the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands. It declared slavery "an evil to be mitigated and finally eradicated;" affirmed the equal and independent sovereignty of each State; and insisted upon the equal protection of all citizens, native and naturalized. The annual Jackson banquet was held at the American House that night, George E. Pugh presiding, and addresses were made by Henry B. Payne, Rufus P. Ranney, Samuel Medary, Samuel S. Cox, Hugh J. Jewett, George W. McCook, Daniel Leadbetter and George W. Morgan.

On July 5th the American or Know-nothing Convention assembled at Cleveland. It did not nominate a State ticket, but its resolutions demanded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; declared that slavery was local, not National; opposed all political organizations composed exclusively of foreign-born citizens; and insisted, as to foreigners, that twenty-one years' residence

was the proper requisite to citizenship. Delegates were elected to the Philadelphia National American Convention, on June 14th, where many of the Western delegates objected to the pro-slavery dictation of the Order, and withdrew from it. Thomas Skinner, of Hamilton County, was among the most active of this number. But, to anticipate the action of the Republicans somewhat, it should be stated that an American, or so-called "Anti-Chase Convention," was held in the City Hall, Columbus, on August 5th. Ira Kelly, of Cuyahoga, and John Davenport, of Belmont, were respectively Temporary and Permanent Chairmen. A platform was adopted denouncing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and demanding a radical change in our taxation and currency systems. The principles of the American party were re-affirmed and the venerable Allen Trimble, of Highland County, nominated for Governor. James R. Stanbery, A. Banning Norton and Joseph H. Geiger were among the principal actors in this movement.

If, in the early days of the Republican party its leaders were at all superstitious, they did not manifest it, for, at half-past ten, Friday morning, July 13th, they assembled in State Convention at the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Columbus. The new church was well filled, and the proceedings were interesting and spirited from beginning to end. Perhaps the most accurate, and certainly a very interesting, inside history of the Convention, is that written in 1889 by Oren Follett, of Sandusky, editor of the *State Journal* at Columbus from 1854 to 1858, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee during part of that period. It is given in full in Alfred E. Lee's ex-

cellent history of Columbus. Another entertaining and reliable sketch is that prepared for the writer by Richard Pullan, of Cincinnati.

The day meant much to them, as it had to the members of the old Liberty party, for July 13th was sometimes called "Liberty Day," in commemoration of the fact that on July 13, 1787, the Ordinance creating the Northwest Territory, and dedicating it forever to freedom, had been adopted by the Congress of the Confederation. Like the great meeting of the previous year, it was essentially a Fusion State Convention, representing all the different, and frequently discordant, anti-Nebraska elements in Ohio, Old-time Whigs, Freesoilers, Liberty men, and many new recruits from the Democratic party and Knownothings, met together, determined and earnest in the one great cause, and harmonious in that alone—resistance to the extension and spread of human slavery.

Immediately on assembling, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, moved that Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont, be selected as Temporary Chairman, and the motion was unanimously adopted. William B. Allison, of Wayne, since the distinguished Senator from Iowa, and John S. Herrick, of Portage, were elected Secretaries. Mr. Allison was born on his father's farm in Perry township, Wayne county, Ohio. He attended the country schools until sixteen, and several terms at the colleges at Wooster and Hudson, Ohio, and Meadville, Pa. Subsequently he taught in the district schools, studied law in Wooster and was admitted there in 1857. From early manhood he took an active interest in politics, his first office being that of Deputy Clerk of Courts of Wayne county, as a Whig.

As one of the founders of the Republican party, he was an active participant in the State conventions of Ohio in 1855 and 1856, but the next year he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, with which State his subsequent useful and illustrious career is more properly identified.

On motion, Rev. Mr. Walker, of Mansfield, was invited "to implore divine inspiration for the work of the Convention." A resolution was adopted that each of the twenty-one Congressional districts select representatives to serve upon the following Committees, in the order named: Credentials, Permanent Organization and Resolutions. Whereupon the following were named:

*Credentials:* 1. J. R. Skinner, Hamilton. 2. Rutherford B. Hayes, Hamilton. 3. David Oliver, Butler. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. Samuel B. Scott, Lucas. 6. James H. Rothrock, Highland. 7. Robert McBratney, Greene. 8. Cornelius S. Hamilton, Union. 9. David Miller, Wyandot. 10. Lucius V. Robinson, Scioto. 11. Andrew J. Van Vorhes, Athens. 12. Uriah Shipp, Licking. 13. John Sherman, Richland. 14. Smith Orr, Wayne. 15. Jacob Blickensderfer, Sr., Tuscarawas. 16. Melvin Clark, Washington. 17. Charles Hare, Noble. 18. John Harris, Stark. 19. Charles W. Palmer, Cuyahoga. 20. Milton Sutliff, Trumbull. 21. George K. Jenkins, Columbiana.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. John K. Green, Hamilton. 2. Edward Harwood, Hamilton. 3. Moses B. Walker, Montgomery. 4. Edward B. Taylor, Darke. 5. John Paul, Defiance. 6. Archibald Liggett, Brown. 7. Amos McKay, Clinton. 8. Sherman Finch, Delaware. 9.

Robert G. Pennington, Seneca. 10. John McNeil, Jr., Ross. 11. James Taylor, Perry. 12. Joseph C. Thompson, Pickaway. 13. Samuel T. Worcester, Huron. 14. Norton S. Townshend, Lorain. 15. Columbus Weirich, Holmes. 16. Israel Green, Morgan. 17. William Steele, Morrow. 18. Edward N. Sill, Summit. 19. Lester Taylor, Geauga. 20. John Hutchins, Trumbull. 21. Jonas D. Cattell, Columbiana.

*Resolutions:* 1. John M. Gitchell, Hamilton. 2. William Schouler, Hamilton. 3. Daniel A. Iddings, Montgomery. 4. Justin Hamilton, Mercer. 5. William A. Hunter, Williams. 6. David Fagan, Clermont. 7. A. H. Dunlevy, Warren. 8. Benjamin Stanton, Logan. 9. Cooper K. Watson, Seneca. 10. Elias Nigh, Lawrence. 11. Alfred Thompson, Meigs. 12. John W. Andrews, Franklin. 13. F. D. Parrish, Erie. 14. Hiram E. Peck, Lorain. 15. George W. True, Knox. 16. Cydnor B. Tompkins, Morgan. 17. Hugh Forsyth, Guernsey. 18. Thomas Earl, Portage. 19. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 20. Joshua R. Giddings, Ashtabula. 21. James Robertson, Columbiana.

The Committee on Organization was authorized to formulate rules for the government of the Convention. A committee of three was constituted to extend messages of greeting to like assemblages then in session in other States, but the various reports fail to name any of its members excepting Joshua R. Giddings, at whose suggestion the committee was appointed. A message was received from the Republican Mass State Convention of Indiana, declaring that "the 15,000 to 20,000 persons in attendance were harmonious and enthusiastic," and that the platform of the previous year





*John Sherman*

had been reaffirmed unanimously with but an additional clause: "Slavery is sectional; freedom National."

While the Committees were deliberating, Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler, was called upon to address the assemblage. He made a ringing speech, in part as follows:

This day, is illustrious in the annals of American history. It is second only to that on which the Declaration was proclaimed to the world that all men are born free and equal. The sentiments of Jefferson and the early statesmen once animated every American. But now, how changed! Look at the position of Georgia and South Carolina to-day, taking steps to extend slavery by force of the revolver and the Bowie knife into Territories which by solemn compact are dedicated to freedom. We have no desire to disturb slavery where it now exists by State law, but beyond that it can not and ought not to go. The spirit, if not the express terms, of the Constitution contemplate the diminution and final eradication of slavery. How has it been in practice? We know it has been increasing and extending. Disregarding all agreements and compromises, however solemnly made, the South has broken down the barriers and extended slavery over new and vast tracts of our common country. Will the North tamely submit to these things? Can it do so without dishonor? We must stop these encroachments upon our equal rights. We do not desire war with the South, but it is important that we go into a war of extermination with the doughfaces of the North. Here is the field of our labor; here we can be felt. Let us as delegates recognize the necessity of standing together as one man. Let us stand unitedly on the glorious principle handed down to us by Almighty God,—the freedom of mankind.

The address had a happy effect on the entire assembly. At its conclusion the Convention adjourned to meet at half past one.

On reassembling Robert McBratney, of Greene, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that but two contests were presented. These had been satisfactorily adjusted, and all delegates present at the morning session were entitled to the seats they occupied. All the counties but three were represented.

John Sherman, of Richland, was selected by the Committee on Permanent Organization as President, with one Vice-President from each district, namely: 1. J. H. Pulte, Hamilton. 2. Amos Moore, Hamilton. 3. S. B. Brown, Montgomery. 4. J. C. Williamson, Darke. 5. Oviatt White, Lucas. 6. George W. King, Brown. 7. Abram H. Dunlevy, Warren. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. Conduce H. Gatch, Hardin. 10. Robert Obey, Ross. 11. C. V. Culver, Hocking. 12. Nelson Franklin, Pickaway. 13. F. D. Parrish, Erie. 14. George B. Spink, Wayne. 15. James Robinson, Coshocton. 16. David Chambers, Muskingum. 17. Charles J. Albright, Guernsey. 18. S. W. Thompson, Summit. 19. A. Baldwin, Cuyahoga. 20. Thomas J. McLain, Trumbull. 21. John A. Bingham, Harrison.

Messrs. Allison and Herrick were continued as Permanent Secretaries. The committee also reported rules for governing the Convention, which met with opposition, but after discussion the report was adopted without amendment.

Mr. Sherman, upon taking the gavel as Permanent Chairman, made a short address glowing with patriotism. It was in effect an appeal for harmony. "To-day," said he, "thousands of eyes are anxiously turned to Ohio. Let us unite upon a ticket and go before the people upon the great issue tendered us, and the people of the North, by the slaveholders of the South,—freedom versus slavery; and upon that we can not fail."

Judge Spalding, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform:

*Resolved*, (1) That the people, who constitute the supreme power in the United States, should guard

with jealous care the rights of the several States, as independent governments. No encroachments upon their legislative or judicial prerogatives should be permitted from any quarter.

2. That the people of the State of Ohio, mindful of the blessings conferred upon them by the *Ordinance of Freedom*, whose anniversary our Convention this day commemorates, have established for their political guidance the following cardinal rules: (A) We will resist the spread of slavery under whatever shape or color it may be attempted. (B) To this end we will labor assiduously to render inoperative and void that portion of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which abolishes freedom in the territory withdrawn from the influence of slavery by the Missouri Compromise of 1820; and we will oppose by every lawful and constitutional means the existence of slavery in any National territory, and the further increase of slave Territories, or slave States, in this Republic.

3. That the recent acts of violence and civil war in Kansas, incited by the late acting Vice-President of the United States (David R. Atchison), and tacitly encouraged by the Executive (Franklin Pierce), demand the emphatic condemnation of every citizen.

4. That the proper retrenchment in all public expenditures, a thoroughly economical administration of our State government, a just and equal basis of taxation and single districts for the election of members of the Legislature, are reforms called for by a wise State policy and justly demanded by the people.

5. That a State Central Committee consisting of five be appointed by this Convention, and that said Committee, in addition to its usual duties, be authorized to correspond with the Committees of other States for the purpose of agreeing upon a time and place for holding a National Convention of the Republican party, for the nomination of President and Vice President.

In support of the platform, Mr. Spalding stated that the resolutions were approved by the Committee with singular unanimity, only a single member objecting to any of the expressions. Mr. Giddings arose to say that he was the person referred to by Mr. Spalding. "I do not oppose anything that has been read," said he, "but think the Committee should have emphatically condemned the National Administration for other flagrant and unjust acts. However, I may be too radical, and perhaps the report is as

much as the present occasion demands; and I therefore hope the platform will be unanimously adopted."

Lewis D. Campbell, with a few commendatory remarks, moved that the report be adopted. It was carried, with great enthusiasm.

Edward Smith, of Morrow, offered a resolution reciting that "whereas, there seems to be a conflict as to men only, which destroys the harmony that ought to prevail, the names of Salmon P. Chase and Jacob Brinkerhoff, who have been mentioned as candidates for Governor, be withdrawn." In support of the resolution the gentleman declared that "the Americans, or Know-nothings, would oppose those men, if either should be nominated. Party success is eminently more desirable than the personal triumph of any man, and therefore he hoped both would be retired from the race."

Mr. Giddings replied somewhat warmly. Mr. Smith "libeled the patriotic impulses of the former Know-nothings," he declared, and closed by offering a substitute "pledging the Convention's support to whoever might be nominated." Both resolutions were laid on the table and a substitute adopted to the effect that "no candidate should be offered unless he first pledged himself to support the platform and abide by the decision of the Convention."

Salmon P. Chase, of Hamilton, Joseph R. Swan, of Franklin, and Hiram Griswold, of Cuyahoga, were named as candidates for Governor. Chase was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 225 votes to 102 for Swan, and 42 for Griswold. The nominee appeared and accepted in a speech in complete unison with the platform. "There is nothing," said he, "before the people but the vital question of freedom versus



slavery, and no true American can hesitate for an instant where he stands on such an issue." His speech created great enthusiasm and did much to allay the opposition which had previously existed.

For Lieutenant Governor, Franklin D. Backus and Hiram Griswold, of Cuyahoga, Thomas H. Ford, of Richland, Chauncey N. Olds, of Pickaway, Samuel Stokely, of Jefferson, and William Lawrence, of Logan, were presented. The first ballot resulted: Ford 145, Backus 62, Lawrence 52, Olds 45, Griswold 44, Stokely 8. The second, Griswold 35, Olds 43, Backus 65, and Ford 223. Mr. Ford's nomination was made unanimous, and he accepted in a strong, inspiring speech.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland, was nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, by acclamation, and Charles C. Convers, of Muskingum, was named on the second ballot as his colleague to fill the existing vacancy on the Supreme Bench. His competitors were: George Collings, of Adams, Owen T. Fishback, of Clermont, John K. Green, of Hamilton, Benjamin S. Cowen, of Belmont, and Solomon Finch, of Delaware.

For Auditor of State, Francis M. Wright, of Champaign, was nominated on the second ballot over H. Y. Beebe, of Portage, Simeon Nash, of Gallia, Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carroll, Roswell Marsh, of Jefferson, James W. Riley, of Lucas, and William B. Thrall, of Franklin.

After two ineffectual ballots, James H. Baker, of Ross, who had more than double the votes of any of his opponents, was made the nominee for Secretary of State by acclamation. The other candidates were L. L. Rice and William T. Bascom, of Franklin, W. E. Fairchild, of Greene, Moses H. Kirby, of Wyandot, Nelson H. Van Vorhes,

of Athens, Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Summit, Oviatt Cole, of Medina, and J. A. Morton, of Lake.

On the second ballot, William H. Gibson, of Seneca, was chosen as the candidate for State Treasurer over Raymond Burr and Daniel W. Rhoades, of Delaware. William B. Young, of Butler, James A. Briggs, of Cuyahoga, Alfred P. Stone, of Franklin, Richard Hatton, of Harrison, and Charles Conwell and Anson L. Brewer, of Columbiana.

Francis D. Kimball, of Medina, was nominated for Attorney General over H. G. Riddle, of Cuyahoga, John Hutchins, of Trumbull, William Windom, of Knox, Richard P. L. Baber, of Franklin, Edward Patton Evans, of Adams, Moses B. Walker, of Montgomery, and Richard M. Corwine, of Hamilton.

Alexander G. Conover, of Miami, was nominated on the second ballot for member of the Board of Public Works. Others voted for were: Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton, S. E. Beason, of Allen, John Hyler, of Mahoning, George B. Wright, of Licking, A. F. Gatch, of Warren, Joseph Cable, of Paulding, Abner Frazer, of Jefferson, H. H. Dodd, of Lucas, Cyrus Howard, of Henry, and Elihu Follett, of Washington.

After the completion of the ticket, a motion prevailed that all the nominations be made unanimous. Short congratulatory addresses were made by Samson Mason, of Clarke, Benjamin Stanton, of Logan, John A. Bingham, of Harrison, and the eloquent Thomas Spooner, of Hamilton. The nominees, most of whom were present as delegates, or interested spectators, were called to the stage, where each pledged his fealty to the platform and the party. Thereupon

the Convention adjourned at half-past nine, after a continuous session of eight hours.

#### ROSTER OF DELEGATES.

Adams—Edward Patton Evans, William Ellison  
Allen—Edward G. Hamilton, Samuel C. Hurd,  
Chambers Post.

Ashland—Joseph McComb, Peter Risner, Jonathan Scoby.

Ashtabula—Joshua R. Giddings, S. H. Farrington, J. J. Elwell, C. S. Simonds, Lyman Curtis, Laban S. Sherman.

Athens—J. W. Baird, T. R. Ryder, Nelson H. Van Vorhes.

Auglaize—R. M. Stearns, R. L. Phillips, W. S. Ross.

Belmont—Benjamin S. Cowen, Joseph Wood, Moses Pennington, Kennon Cooper, William Dillon, Frederick Fawcett.

Brown—Archibald Liggett, John McCague, James McIntire, George W. King, Samuel Hemphill.

Butler—Lewis D. Campbell, John L. Martin, Edward G. Dyer, David Oliver, Nathaniel C. McFarland.

Carroll—Thomas Moore, John C. Hostetter, John P. Moody.

Champaign—William B. Moore, Abraham Fox, James Hall, John W. Matthews, Solomon G. Brecount.

Clarke—Thomas C. Busby, Richard Houston, J. F. Whiteman, Samson Mason, Richard D. Harrison, George H. Frye.

Clermont—Eben S. Ricker, L. D. Salt, J. Milton McGrew, D. W. Stevens, James Clark, S. H. Chase.

Clinton—A. Betts, S. Lemar, Amos McKay.

Columbiana—James Robertson, A. Ashford, Henry Walters, Jonas D. Cattell, Anson L. Brewer, Henry Cope, J. J. Laycock.

Coshocton—James Moore, James Boyd, James Robinson, James Hogle.

Crawford—Daniel W. Swigert, Henry C. Carhart, J. A. Clever.

Cuyahoga—Rufus P. Spalding, N. M. Standart, C. W. Palmer, E. T. Sturtevant, W. W. Ainger, C. Giddings, Thomas Breck, Louis Ritner, H. F. Brayton.

Darke—James Hanway, John Shissler, John C. Williamson, Edward B. Taylor.

Defiance—John Paul.

Delaware—Sherman Finch, F. Merrick, John Austin, George A. Gaylord.

Erie—Francis D. Parrish, Zolumna Phillips, Benjamin Summers.

Fairfield—Gideon Martin, S. A. Hedges, Andrew Bope, Philip Bope, John Stallsmith, O. P. Long, J. C. Weaver.

Fayette—James M. Edwards, Robert M. Briggs.

Franklin—John W. Andrews, Harvey Bancroft, Samuel Smith, Henry C. Noble, Joseph Chenowith, Adin G. Hibbs, W. S. Miner, George Stevens.

Fulton—Lucius H. Upham.

Gallia—Anselm T. Holcomb, William G. Kiphart.

Geauga—Lester Taylor, John Wright, Samuel P. Carlton.

Greene—Joshua Martin, William Mills, Robert McBratney, James F. Frazier, David Stewart.

Guernsey—Madison Greene, Hugh Forsythe, Henry Forman, William McCann.

Hamilton—George W. Runyan, Alexander McKenzie, Rutherford B. Hayes, D. H. Bailey, J. R. Skinner, A. H. Ernst, E. Harwood, John K. Green, William Schouler, William K. Rodgers, D. M. Marsh, Amos Moore, Peter Melinda, William B. Probasco, J. T. Webb, M. C. Van Pelt, Joseph Claypool, Richard B. Pullan, Jonathan Cable, George Keck, James M. Gitchell, Ira French, Samuel Lewis, Samuel B. Elliott, Victor Smith, Edward Morse, Jacob H. Pulte, William M. Orr, J. F. Cunningham, William Neff, John W. Herron.

Hancock—George Turner, William Davis, Joseph T. Caples.

Hardin—David Newcomb, James S. Robinson.

Harrison—J. S. Thomas, William G. Finney, Joseph Dickinson, William G. Minter.

Henry—Cyrus Howard.

Highland—John H. Rothrock, Jacob Kirby, James Gibson, Clay Bennett, James Huggins.

Hocking—William M. Moore, Charles V. Culver.

Holmes—Columbus Weirich, Peter Crocks, Joseph McCullough.

Huron—Samuel T. Worcester, Sherman Edwards, Rouse Bly, Edward Eaton, Randall Palmer, James Van Wagner.

Jackson—Henry F. Fullerton, Thomas R. Matthews.

Jefferson—William H. Ladd, George K. Jenkins, John B. Doyle, Thomas George, J. R. Meredith.

Knox—Israel Underwood, George W. True, William Bonar, Isaac Rowley, Jacob Hanger.

Lake—Edward L. Plympton, Dexter Damon, John F. Morse.

Lawrence—John Campbell, Elias Nigh.

Licking—Joseph Rogers, Philip Atkinson, George Shurtz, A. B. Moore, George B. Wright, Uriah Shipp, William Barrick.

Logan—Benjamin Stanton, William Lawrence, Richard Cheatham, Andrew Fulton, William Thomas.

Lorain—Norton S. Townshend, S. Burke, L. Broderick, Hiram S. Peck, Hiram Griswold.

Lucas—Lyman Parcher, Jacob Clark, Samuel B. Scott.

Madison—Henry W. Smith, Madison Lemon, James McCullough.

Mahoning—Joseph Truesdale, George W. Brooks, Jesse Baldwin, John W. Wetmore.

Marion—Richard Hopkins, Joshua Copeland.

Medina—Andrew Pardee, Edwin M. Sibley, Johnson Pierce, Harrison G. Blake.

Meigs—Tobias A. Plants, J. P. Higby, Henry F. Miller, Alfred Thompson.

Mercer—Justin Hamilton.

Miami—John W. Defrees, Robert Young, Barton S. Kyle, Henry B. Knight, Richard Brandreth.

Monroe—William Steele, John St. Clair.

Montgomery—Moses B. Walker, John Mills, Henry Wiggins, Jason B. Brown, Y. N. Wood, Henry B. Maxwell, Emanuel Gebhart, Daniel A. Iddings, Richard Green, Herman Gebhart.

Morgan—John Pierpont, Israel Green, Cydnor B. Tompkins.

Morrow—L. T. Cunard, F. E. Phelps, Henry Shedd, William Shurr, Edward Smith.

Muskingum—David Chambers, Daniel Applegate, Chalkley Frame, John L. Moorehead, A. A. Guthrie, Edward Ball, Howard Copeland.

Noble—Charles Hare, Thaddeus S. Cleveland, Abner B. Simmons.

Paulding—John W. Ayres.

Perry—Eli A. Spencer, David P. Oliver, James Taylor, John McNutt.

Pickaway—Nelson Franklin, Isaac Dresbach, Elias Florence, Joseph W. Thompson.

Portage—Oliver P. Brown, H. L. Carter, Thomas Earl, Loren Case, L. M. Sherman, Isaac Coles, John S. Herrick.

Preble—Samuel B. Ogden, John Harrison, William B. Tizzard, John McCabe, George D. Hendricks.

Putnam—Robert Marshall.

Richland—William Patterson, John Sherman, George Walker, John Finney.

Ross—Daniel C. Howard, John McNeal, Jr., E. F. Lewis, Alfred Yapple, Richard Obey.

Sandusky—Stephen Buckland, Lyman Gilpin.

Scioto—Lucius V. Robinson, Wells A. Hutchins, Milton Kennedy, George A. Waller.

Seneca—William K. Harkness, Cooper K. Watson, Robert G. Pennington, George Koestner, Charles Foster.

Shelby—William McCullough, Samuel B. Shaffer, Andrew S. Davenport.

Stark—Albert C. Hanger, Benjamin F. Leiter, George P. Augustine, John G. Cook, James W. Underhill.

Summit—Nelson B. Stone, Samuel W. Thompson, Madison Jewett, Edward N. Sill, John Truesdale.

Trumbull—Milton Sutliff, Moses B. Taylor, R. W. Ratliff, John Hutchins, Thomas J. McLain, Ralph Plumb.

Tuscarawas—Nathaniel Hayden, H. Y. Beeson, Jacob Blickensderfer, Sr., Mathias Collier, Levi Sargent, Elisha Jones.

Union—Cornelius S. Hamilton, Edward J. Nugent, Abraham Keys, Robert P. Mann.

Van Wert—Oliver W. Rose.

Vinton—Andrew J. Van Vorhes.

Warren—James T. McKay, William T. Ballard, Abram H. Dunlevy, Samuel G. Welch, Horace M. Stokes, John C. Dunlevy.

Washington—John Stone, Melvin Clarke, Seth Woodford, Daniel Davis, William Warren.

Wayne—George C. Spink, Henry Buckmaster, Daniel C. Martin, Edward Foreman, Smith Orr and William B. Allison.

Williams—William A. Hunter, William H. Ozier Wood—George W. Baird.

Wyandot—David Miller, Henry Peters.

The new State Committee consisted of Alfred P. Stone, Chairman; William B. Thrall, Secretary; John W. Andrews, James H. Coulter, Oren Follett and Aaron F. Perry—all of Columbus.

The campaign was vigorously prosecuted by both the members of the new party and their opponents. An active speaking canvass was made by Chase and Medill, both shrewd and able leaders, and toward the close of the fight Trimble was also industriously at work. The attitude of the Americans caused the Republicans much anxiety, and they were at no time confident as to the result on Governor, especially against so popular a candidate as Medill, who had been elected in 1853 by over 61,000 majority, and was unanimously supported by the Democrats. Still all the Republican candidates were elected by the following vote, as declared after the official canvass of the returns:

## GOVERNOR.

Salmon P. Chase, Rep.....	146,770
William Medill, Dem.....	131,019
Allen Trimble, American .....	24,276

Chase's plurality..... 15,751

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Thomas H. Ford, Rep....	169,408
James Myers, Dem.....	134,385

Ford's majority..... 32,350

## SUPREME JUDGE. (Full term.)

Jacob Brinkerhoff, Rep.....	168,436
William Kennon, Dem.....	134,173

Brinkerhoff's majority..... 34,263

## SUPREME JUDGE. (Short term.)

Charles C. Convers, Rep .....	169,555
Robert B. Warden, Dem.....	132,039

Convers' majority..... 37,518

## ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Francis D. Kimball, Rep.....	168,868
George W. McCook, Dem .....	132,216

Kimball's majority ..... 36,652 |

## SECRETARY OF STATE.

James H. Baker, Rep .....	168,724
William Trevitt, Dem.....	133,641

Baker's majority..... 35,083

## TREASURER OF STATE.

William H. Gibson, Rep.....	169,350
John G. Breslin, Dem .....	132,925

Gibson's majority ..... 36,425 |

## AUDITOR OF STATE.

Francis M. Wright, Rep.....	169,218
William D. Morgan, Dem.....	134,594

Wright's majority..... 34,624

## MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alexander G. Conover, Rep.....	169,444
James B. Steedman, Dem.....	133,058

Conover's majority..... 36,386

The Republican victory was indeed complete. The successes in 1854 and 1855 effected a political revolution by which they were now as strongly entrenched in power as the Democracy had been in 1853. They had elected a solid Republican Congressional delegation of twenty-one members, two entire State tickets embracing all of the principal State offices and a Legislature that was Republican in both branches,—the Senate, Republicans 29, Democrats 6; the House, Republicans 78, Democrats 34,—or a Republican majority on joint ballot of 67. There was great rejoicing throughout the State, the most notable jollification being that at Columbus on November 14th, when a grand “jubilee supper” was given at the Neil, which was attended by representative men from all parts of the State.

## FIFTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## SENATE.

Thomas W. Ford, President.  
Robert W. Tayler, President *pro tem*.  
William T. Bascom, Clerk.  
John H. Faxon, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Stanley Matthews, William F. Converse, George W. Holmes..... Hamilton.
- 2—David Heaton..... Butler.
- 3—Felix Marsh..... Preble.
- 4—Chambers Baird..... Brown.
- 5—Nelson Rush..... Fayette.
- 6—Jacob Hyer..... Highland.
- 7—Hezekiah S. Bundy..... Jackson.
- 8—Chauncey G. Hawley..... Lawrence.
- 9—John T. Brazee..... Fairfield.
- 10—Alfred Kelley..... Franklin.
- 11—Joseph C. Brand..... Champaign.
- 12—William H. Lawder..... Darke.
- 13—Cornelius S. Hamilton..... Union.
- 14—Moses D. Hardy..... Washington.
- 15—Eli A. Spencer..... Perry.
- 16—Daniel Gardner..... Licking.
- 17—Robert C. Kirk..... Knox.
- 18—Edmund Burnett..... Coshocton.
- 19—William Lawrence..... Guernsey.

20—Charles Warfel.....Belmont.  
 21—John Beatty.....Carroll.  
 22—Jonas D. Cattell.....Columbiana.  
 23—Robert W. Tayler.....Trumbull.  
 24—Lester Taylor .....Geauga.  
 25—Hiram Griswold.....Cuyahoga.  
 26—Oliver P. Brown.....Portage.  
 27—Herman Canfield.....Medina,  
 28—Joseph Wilford.....Holmes.  
 29—Joseph Musgrave.....Ashland.  
 30—Ralph P. Buckland.....Sandusky.  
 31—James Lewis .....Seneca.  
 32—Edward M. Phelps.....Mercer.  
 33—William S. Lunt.....Lucas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Speaker.  
 Joseph Truesdale, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 James S. Robinson, Clerk.  
 Newton M. Brent, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adams—Moses J. Patterson.  
 Allen—Charles Post.  
 Ashland—Jacob P. Cowan.  
 Athens—Nelson H. Van Vorhes.  
 Ashtabula—Darius Cadwell and Uriah Hawkins.  
 Auglaize—William Sawyer, resigned; George  
 W. Andrews, successor.  
 Belmont—James N. Turner and Robert Hamilton.  
 Brown—John F. Games and James T. Thompson.  
 Butler—John McElwee and Alexander P. Miller.  
 Carroll—Silas Potts.  
 Champaign—Hiram Cable.  
 Clarke—John H. Littler.  
 Clermont—William West and Elbridge G. Ricker.  
 Clinton—Addison P. Russell.  
 Columbiana—Moses Mendenhall and John Hunter.  
 Coshocton—Patrick Thompson.  
 Crawford—John Pittman.  
 Cuyahoga—Leverett Johnson, died; John Watson,  
 successor; Isaac Brayton and George Mygatt.  
 Darke—John C. Williamson.  
 Defiance, Paulding and Williams—Schuyler E.  
 Blakeslee.  
 Delaware—William Hendren.  
 Erie—Chittenden L. Burton.  
 Fairfield—John Chaney and David Lyle.  
 Fayette—William H. Latham.  
 Franklin—George M. Parsons and James H.  
 Smith.  
 Fulton and Lucas—Lucius H. Upham.  
 Gallia—John A. Clark.  
 Geauga—Lewis C. Todd.  
 Greene—Moses D. Gatch.

Guernsey—Robert Campbell and Abraham Sim-  
 mons.

Hamilton—Joseph E. Egley, E. Bassett Langdon,  
 William M. Corry, James P. Holmes, George C.  
 Robinson, Charles Thomas, Ebenezer F. Turpin and  
 John P. Slough.

Hancock—Parlee Carlin.  
 Hardin and Wyandot—Elias G. Spelman.  
 Harrison—Ephraim Clark.  
 Henry and Putnam—Henry J. Boehmer.  
 Highland—Silas Irion.  
 Hocking—George Johnson.  
 Holmes—E. J. Loveland.  
 Huron—Thomas M. Cook.

Jackson and Vinton—Edward F. Bingham.  
 Jefferson—Daniel McCurdy and Cyrus Menden-  
 hall.

Knox—George W. True and Benjamin F. Smith.  
 Lake—Edward L. Plympton.  
 Lawrence—Henry C. Rodgers.  
 Licking—Charles B. Giffen and John A. Sinnett.  
 Logan—Samuel L. Allen.  
 Lorain—James Monroe.  
 Madison—E. E. Hutcheson.  
 Mahoning—Joseph Truesdale.  
 Marion—John F. Hume.  
 Medina—James A. Bell.  
 Meigs—Alfred Thompson.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—John Shaw.  
 Miami—Eli Tenney.  
 Monroe—Alfred Ogle and Henry T. Grier.  
 Montgomery—Thomas J. S. Smith and William  
 Goudy.

Morgan—David Holbrook and Erastus Guthrie.  
 Morrow—Thomas S. Bunker.  
 Muskingum—John A. Blair and John Crooks.  
 Ottawa and Wood—Erasmus D. Peck.  
 Perry—Franklin L. Flowers.  
 Pickaway—Nelson Franklin.  
 Pike—John Anderson.  
 Portage—Erasmus Needham.  
 Preble—Hayden W. Dooley.  
 Richland—Alexander Ralston and Andrew  
 Burns, Jr.

Ross—Alfred Yapple and Jesse Shepherd.  
 Sandusky—John L. Green.  
 Scioto—Daniel McFarland.  
 Seneca—Joseph Boyer.  
 Shelby—Wilson V. Cowan.  
 Stark—William Hatcher and James W. Under-  
 hill.  
 Summit—Mendall Jewett.  
 Trumbull—Ralph Plumb and George F. Town-  
 send.

Tuscarawas—Jonathan Mills and Paul Weatherby.  
 Union—William Gabriel.  
 Warren—Seth S. Haines.  
 Washington—Samuel Hutchinson and James Lawton.  
 Wayne—James W. Baughman and Lorenzo D. Odell.

Mr. Chase was inaugurated as Governor on Monday, January 12, 1856, without especial demonstration or display. His address on the occasion was conservative and dispassionate, containing little to excite political discussion, and in that respect a surprise to his opponents.

In view of subsequent events, the following recommendation seems now especially wise and significant, and it is a fact that the State militia created by reason of it afterwards proved, as a rule, valiant volunteer soldiers in the Union army:

The organization and discipline of the militia will require your early consideration. The laws on this subject need thorough revision to adapt them to the requirements of the Constitution. Adequate provision should be made for the enrollment of all citizens liable to military duty, in order to secure to the State her due proportion of the public arms. No necessity, however, seems to demand actual service from any who do not feel disposed to perform it. Efficiency and energy will probably be better secured by the judicious encouragement of voluntary organization. The patriotism of individual citizens, properly sanctioned and supported by legislation, will doubtless supply a military force fully competent to all the exigencies of police, and to whatever more serious contingencies may possibly arise.

The Legislature had already organized and on February 28th it reelected Benjamin Franklin Wade, of Ashtabula County, for another full term—his second—as United States Senator from Ohio, commencing March 4, 1857. He received 100 votes to 36 for David Tod, of Mahoning, and one for Henry Stanbery, of Muskingum. His Congressional career had already been a distinguished one,

and he continued until 1869 one of the most prominent and able Republican leaders in the country. He was born in Feeding Hills Parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800, and died at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 2, 1878. His father's family was very poor, so that Benjamin's early education was almost entirely self-attained, but so diligently did he apply himself to the few books he could obtain that before he became of age he was a successful teacher. During his youth he supported himself first as a farm laborer and afterward as a day laborer on the Erie Canal, which was then being constructed. He removed to Ohio in 1821 and followed a woodcutter's occupation for a few years; then studied law under Elisha Whittlesey, and, in 1828, was admitted to the bar in the Ashtabula County courts. In 1829 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, holding the office for three terms. His abilities were soon recognized by the people and he won their admiration by espousing the cause of Abolition. In 1837 and 1838 he was elected as a Whig and a Freesoiler to the State Senate; but in 1839 he was defeated by about 300 majority. He was reelected in 1841 by the largest majority ever given in the district, but declined a re-nomination in 1842. In 1847 he was chosen, by the Legislature, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third Judicial District of the State, holding the office for nearly five years. January 30, 1851, the Forty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio, the last held under the Constitution of 1802, convened in joint session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to serve six years from the following 4th of March. Henry B. Payne, Democrat, received 40 votes; Hiram Griswold, Whig, 46; Joshua

R. Giddings, Freesoil, 11; with five votes scattering. Ten ballots were taken without choice, when the joint session adjourned to meet on March 13th. On that date five ineffectual ballots were taken, and on the 14th, thirty-one, without an election. At about three o'clock that afternoon the thirty-seventh ballot was taken, electing Mr. Wade by the following vote: Wade, 44; Payne, 34; blanks, 7. He was twice reelected, his third term ending March 4, 1869. His long term of service in the Senate won for him a most enviable reputation. He was beloved by the anti-slavery people, while the advocates of the "peculiar institution," dreaded his plain, positive, unpolished, effective speeches and irresistible wit. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Territories and of the Special Committee on the Conduct of the War, and as a member of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and the District of Columbia. He was elected President of the Senate shortly after the beginning of Andrew Johnson's administration, and, had the attempt to impeach the latter been successful, Senator Wade would have become President of the United States. He was six feet in height and of fine proportions, possessing great physical powers, a strong, original mind, and a tender, sympathizing heart. At his death not only his State but the entire Nation mourned the departure of one of its greatest statesmen.

Salmon Portland Chase, the new Governor, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808, and died in New York City, May 7, 1873. He was named for his uncle Samuel, who died in Portland, and he therefore used to say that "he was his uncle's monument." He was sent to school at Windsor, and made considerable

progress in the languages. In 1820 his uncle, Philander Chase, Bishop of Ohio in the Protestant Episcopal Church, offered him a home, and he lived in Worthington and Cincinnati with him for three years, when his uncle went to England, and Salmon returned to his native State. He entered Dartmouth College in 1824, and was graduated in 1826. He at once opened a classical school for boys in Washington, D. C., reading law at the same time with William Wirt, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. He was unalterably opposed to slavery, but did not early identify himself with either of the two great political parties. A Liberty party was organized in Ohio in 1841, and Mr. Chase was foremost among its founders. When the National Convention of that party was held in Buffalo, New York, in 1843, and James G. Birney named for President, the platform was almost entirely Mr. Chase's composition. He presided over the National Freesoil Convention of 1848, which also met at Buffalo. In February, 1849, the Democrats and Free-soilers in the Ohio Legislature formed a coalition, one result being the election of Mr. Chase to the United States Senate. In the Senate, in March, 1850, he made a notable speech against the so-called "compromise measures," including the Fugitive Slave Law, and offered several amendments, which were defeated. He dissolved his connection with the Democratic party when Franklin Pierce was nominated for the Presidency. He was one of the founders of the Independent Democratic party at Pittsburg in 1852. He continued as an Independent until the Kansas-Nebraska bill was presented, when he vigorously opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and wrote an appeal to the people, containing

the first public exposure of the aims of the contemplated act. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1860, receiving forty-nine votes, and his friends were responsible for Lincoln's nomination over Seward. President Lincoln made him Secretary of the Treasury, and his management of the finances of the Government during the first three years of the great Civil War deserves the highest praise. He resigned the portfolio on June 30, 1864, and was succeeded a few days later by William P. Fessenden, the office having been tendered first to ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, who declined it. On December 6, 1864, President Lincoln nominated him to be Chief Justice of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, and his nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate. In this office he presided over the impeachment trial of President Johnson in 1868, and on account of his attitude at the time was frequently mentioned as the possible nominee of the Democratic party, but in a letter to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee he declared that he was not a suitable candidate for any party, owing to his peculiar views and convictions. In June, 1870, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and from that time until his death was an invalid. His remains were buried in Washington, D. C., but in October, 1886, they were removed and re-interred in Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati, his old home.

Thomas H. Ford, Lieutenant Governor, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was born August 23, 1814. He secured his education by poring over such books as he could find in his sparsely-settled neighborhood, by the light of blaz-

ing embers in a cabin fireplace. His early occupation was as a farmer, but he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He removed to Ohio and became an anti-slavery leader. A speech delivered at Philadelphia espousing the cause of the Republican party first brought him prominently into notice and gave him the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. In 1860 he was chosen Government Printer by the National House of Representatives. He served in the Mexican War, and was Colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War. He located in Washington, D. C., where he enjoyed a lucrative law practice, and here his death occurred February 29, 1868.

James H. Baker, Secretary of State, was born in the village of Monroe, Butler County, Ohio, May 6, 1829. He was educated in the common schools and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. Subsequently he became a teacher and had charge of the Female Seminary at Richmond, Indiana. In 1853 he purchased the Scioto Gazette at Chillicothe, and became the editor of that newspaper, which, founded in 1800, was one of the first established in the Northwest. He was elected Secretary of State in Ohio in 1855 and served one term. He had the remarkable experience of afterward filling the same office in the State of Minnesota. He served as Colonel in the army during the Rebellion in the years 1862 and 1863. He was appointed Provost Marshal for the Department of Missouri, and served in this capacity until the close of the war, having been commissioned as a Brigadier General in the meantime. After the war he was appointed Register of the Public Lands at Booneville, Missouri, holding the office two



years. He then retired to a farm in Minnesota. President Grant appointed him Commissioner of Pensions, and he held the office from 1871 to 1875.

The ancestors of William Henry Gibson, Treasurer of State, were Irish and Welsh, although both his parents were born in America. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 16, 1822. When a babe his parents removed to Seneca County, and spent the remainder of their lives there. William received a common-school education, with a two-years' course in Ashland Academy. He then learned and worked at the carpenter's trade, though he had but little taste or fitness for it. He studied law and became a fluent public speaker. He settled in Tiffin in 1843 and died there November 22, 1894. He was elected State Treasurer in 1855, but in the embarrassments which followed he resigned the office. He enlisted in the service of his country early in 1861, and organized the Forty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was steadily promoted until he became Colonel. His first battle was at Pittsburg Landing, where he had three horses shot under him and was carried off the field suffering from a terrible bayonet stab. He commanded a brigade for more than two years, and retired with the brevet of that rank. He was commended by every superior in the reports of all the campaigns and battles in which he participated, and every officer and private with or under him was his devoted friend. In addition to being State Treasurer, he was Adjutant General and Canal Commissioner of Ohio.

Francis Mastin Wright, Auditor of State, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, July 14, 1810. His parents were of Scotch-

Irish descent. When he was ten years of age the family removed to Ohio, settling in Clarke County. He was educated in the country schools, except for a few terms in Dayton. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, first as a clerk in Springfield and afterward as a partner in an establishment in Urbana, Champaign County. For several years he was County Auditor, having been elected by the Whigs. He was elected Auditor of State in 1855 and proved a splendid official, but declined to run for a second term. He returned from Columbus to Urbana in 1860, and was appointed Internal Revenue Collector by President Lincoln, having the distinction of being the first man in the United States to be appointed to such an office by him. He filled the position until 1867, when he resigned. He died January 16, 1869.

Jacob Brinkerhoff, Supreme Judge, was the son of Henry I. Brinkerhoff, a native of Pennsylvania, and Rachel Bevier, a native of New York. He was born August 31, 1810, in Niles Township, Cayuga County, New York. In 1816 he removed with his father to Groton, Tompkins County, New York, where he resided until 1825, and during this time he attended the district school. In 1825 the family removed to Steuben County. He worked on a farm until he was twenty years of age and desired to remain an agriculturist for life. Being poor he was unable to purchase a farm, and decided to study for a profession and to work his way through college by teaching. His first idea was to study medicine, but his researches led him to the conclusion that he was better suited for the law, which he studied in different offices in his native State until the Autumn of 1835. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, where his father had purchased a

farm in Richland County. They arrived in the village of Plymouth on May 22d, and exactly one year later, or on the 22d day of May, 1837, he was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, Warren county. Peter Hitchcock was the Presiding Judge at the examination and Thomas Corwin Chairman of the Examining Committee. Shortly afterward he removed to Mansfield and formed a partnership with Thomas W. Bartley, subsequently Governor of Ohio. In 1839 Mr. Brinkerhoff was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1841. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, as a Democrat, from a district composed of the counties of Richland, Marion and Delaware. While serving in Congress he became affiliated with the Freesoil party, and drew up the anti-slavery proviso introduced by David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, and since known by his name. The original draft of the resolution in Mr. Brinkerhoff's handwriting is preserved by his descendants as an heirloom. Several copies of the resolution were made and distributed among the Freesoil members of Congress in order that whoever among them was first recognized by the Speaker might introduce it. Mr. Wilmot was the fortunate man and therefore his name is associated historically with the famous proviso, instead of Mr. Brinkerhoff's. He remained in Congress two terms and then resumed the practice of law in Mansfield. He served three terms on the Supreme Bench, or fifteen years in all, his first term beginning February 9, 1856. His written opinions are to be found in the Ohio State Reports, volumes five to twenty, inclusive. They are characterized "by a fluent and perspicuous style," says the memorial of that Court at the time of his death.

Charles Cleveland Convers, Supreme

Judge, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, July 26, 1810, and was the son of Daniel and Sarah Munro Convers, both members of the original Ohio Company. He was graduated from the Ohio University and the law school of Harvard University. In 1849 he represented Muskingum County in the State Senate, and was chosen presiding officer over two stormy sessions of that body. In 1854 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for his home district, and, unexpectedly to himself, named for Supreme Judge by the Republicans in 1855. He was elected, but failing health prevented him from taking the office, and he resigned shortly afterward. He died September 20, 1860.

Francis D. Kimball, Attorney General, was a resident of Ohio only a short time, but proved himself a power in politics. Raised and educated among the hills of New Hampshire, where he was born in 1820, he was aggressively opposed to slavery and the defenders of that institution. He was reared a Whig, but his belief was that of an Abolitionist. In 1842 he came to Medina County, Ohio, where his abilities were soon recognized and he was elected to a county office. He was a zealous champion of the Anti-Nebraska movement in 1854, and one of the founders of the Republican party in the State. He attended as an active participant both the preliminary National Convention at Pittsburg and the first regular National Convention at Philadelphia. At the latter meeting he contracted an ailment that eventually terminated in his death. In the Convention of 1855 he was nominated for Attorney General of the State and elected in October following. He was an able lawyer and brilliant orator. He died quite suddenly August 15, 1856, while hold-

ing the office of Attorney General, and was succeeded by Christopher P. Wolcott, of Summit County, by appointment of Governor Chase.

Alexander G. Conover, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born at Day-

ton, Ohio, in 1819, and removed to Piqua when but a boy. He worked as an engineer on several of the Ohio canals and also two of the principal railways of the State. In 1855 he was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, serving but one term.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

#### THE PITTSBURG CONVENTION.\*

SEVERAL States have laid claim to the honor of having been the birthplace of the Republican party, and many of its members to having first called the party by its present name, but it is not open to dispute as to where its first National Convention was held. It is probable that the name was first suggested by Major Alvan E. Bovay, of Ripon, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, in a letter to Horace Greeley, February 26, 1854, published by him in the New York Tribune, and that the first Republican State Convention, so called from a resolution adopting the name, was held "under the oaks" at Jackson, Michigan, on Thursday, July 6, 1854. But it is beyond controversy that the first Republican National Convention was held in Lafayette Hall, at the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, convening at eleven o'clock on Friday morning, February 22, 1856. It was a mass convention, in which twenty-four States and four Territories were represented, and it was held in pursuance of the following call, issued at Washington, D. C., January 15, 1856:

*To the Republicans of the United States:*—In accordance with what appears to be the general desire of the Republican party, and at the suggestion of a large portion of the Republican press, the undersigned Chairmen of the Republican State Committees

of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin, hereby invite the Republicans of the Union to meet in Informal Convention at Pittsburg, on the 22d of February, 1856, for the purpose of perfecting the National organization and providing for a National Delegate Convention of the Republican party, at some subsequent day, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency to be supported at the election in November, 1856.

ALFRED P. STONE, *Ohio*.

JOHN Z. GOODRICH, *Massachusetts*.

DAVID WILMOT, *Pennsylvania*.

LAWRENCE BRAINERD, *Vermont*.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, *Wisconsin*.

It will be noticed that while the body of the call mentions nine States, its signatures represent but five. The time for holding the proposed Convention was so near that it was considered advisable to issue the call without waiting a fortnight or more for the Chairmen of the other States to see and sign it. They all approved it, by letter, however, and Ohio properly heads the list, for no man was more active or influential in bringing this great and important Convention together than Alfred P. Stone.

Pittsburg was aptly chosen as the place of meeting. It was centrally located, for that day, and had long been noted for its pronounced anti-slavery sentiments. No party can boast a freer or more patriotic origin than the party here organized on a National basis. The Pittsburg meeting was clearly the most spontaneous convention in our political history. The delegates were not chosen by any settled plan or rule, nor was there much regard, if any, paid to the

\*We quote literally from the files of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

number of votes a State might cast in the adoption of any policy or basis for future action. In Ohio, and most of the other States, no attempt had been made by State Conventions, or through State Committees, to select the delegates, or designate the number or method of their selection. It was a meeting of free men called together by a common impulse to do that which seemed wisest to the majority in order to stem the strong tide of the aggressions of slavery. No body ever met with a more patriotic purpose, and none has ever seen such momentous results so quickly follow its actions to the infinite good of their country and humanity.

Aside from Pennsylvania, the largest attendance was from Ohio, with New York second. From Ohio there came Joshua Reed Giddings, then in Congress, and in the fullness of his fame; Francis D. Kimball, Attorney General; William H. Gibson, Treasurer of State; Jacob Brinkerhoff, Supreme Judge; William Dennison, Jr., a future Governor; Joseph Medill, subsequently famous as the editor of the Chicago Tribune; George H. Frey, editor of the Springfield Republic; and Rufus P. Spalding, James M. Ashley, Charles Reemelin, James Elliott, Daniel R. Tilden, John A. Foote, Hiram E. Peck, James M. Brown, Jacob Heaton, Rueliff Brinkerhoff, Eugene Pardee, Richard D. Harrison, Cyrus Spink, Oliver White, Henry Everts, Henry Howard, Thomas Bolton, Daniel McFarland, Oliver Harmon, L. H. Hall, Richard Steadman, Dudley Baldwin, Seth Day, Henry Carter, Frederick Wadsworth, Sidney Edgerton, Dudley Seward, D. C. Coon, I. M. Benson, A. J. Page, I. H. Wilkinson, Robert Rogers, W. B. Fish, John L. Wharton, Lafayette G. Van Slyke, Alfred P. Stone, and many

other prominent and active anti-slavery men of the State.

Salmon P. Chase, who had been elected Governor of Ohio the year before, took a deep interest in the meeting at Pittsburg. Though unable himself to attend, many of the delegates were present at his express request. He had visited Pittsburg in November, 1855, and in a consultation with the late David N. White, editor of the Commercial Gazette, suggested the calling of the Convention and formation of a National Republican party, and from that time on both did much to forward the movement.

The Convention was called to order by Lawrence Brainerd, of Vermont, and twenty-four States—sixteen free and eight slave—were found to be represented. Mr. Brainerd read the call and nominated John A. King, of New York, as Temporary Chairman, and he was unanimously elected. William Penn Clark, of Iowa, and James W. Stone, of Massachusetts, were elected as Temporary Secretaries. Prayer was offered by Owen Lovejoy, a brother of the martyred Elijah P. Lovejoy, of Illinois, whose peculiar power and earnestness made a deep impression. He presented "a petition to Almighty God, signed by all the true-hearted lovers of equality and liberty in the Republic," praying that "the present wicked Administration might be removed from power and its unholy designs on the liberties of the people be thwarted."

Committees were appointed on Permanent Organization and Resolutions, including a plan for National Organization. The Ohio members were Lafayette G. Van Slyke and William Dennison, while John A. Foote was appointed as one of a committee of three to prepare a list of those present from each State, which, unfortunately, was not done.

Horace Greeley responded to repeated calls in a speech of many cautions. He was eloquent on what ought not to be done. This Convention should not appoint a time and place for nominating a National ticket. They must await developments. There was much anxiety "among our friends in Washington." This meeting should simply agree to hold a Convention, appoint a strong National Committee, and let them fix the time and place.

Joshua R. Giddings answered "brother Greeley" very effectively. He was gratified to be permitted to address a Convention presided over by a son of the eminent Rufus King of New York. He urged the Convention to use its own judgment in the matter of making arrangements for the future, for "Washington was the last place on earth to look to for good advice." He was in favor of going right on with the work and illustrated his position by an anecdote: "There was a revival going on at a certain place out West. An old deacon who was interested in it had two sons, who were also workers in the cause. Joseph was one of the timid sort, and he prayed: 'O Lord, Thou hast commenced a good work; do it well; let it move calmly along,' etc.; but John's whole heart was in it, and he prayed with unction: 'O Lord, Thou hast begun a good work here; and we pray Thee Thou wilt carry it on in Thine own way,—and not mind what Joseph says about it.'"

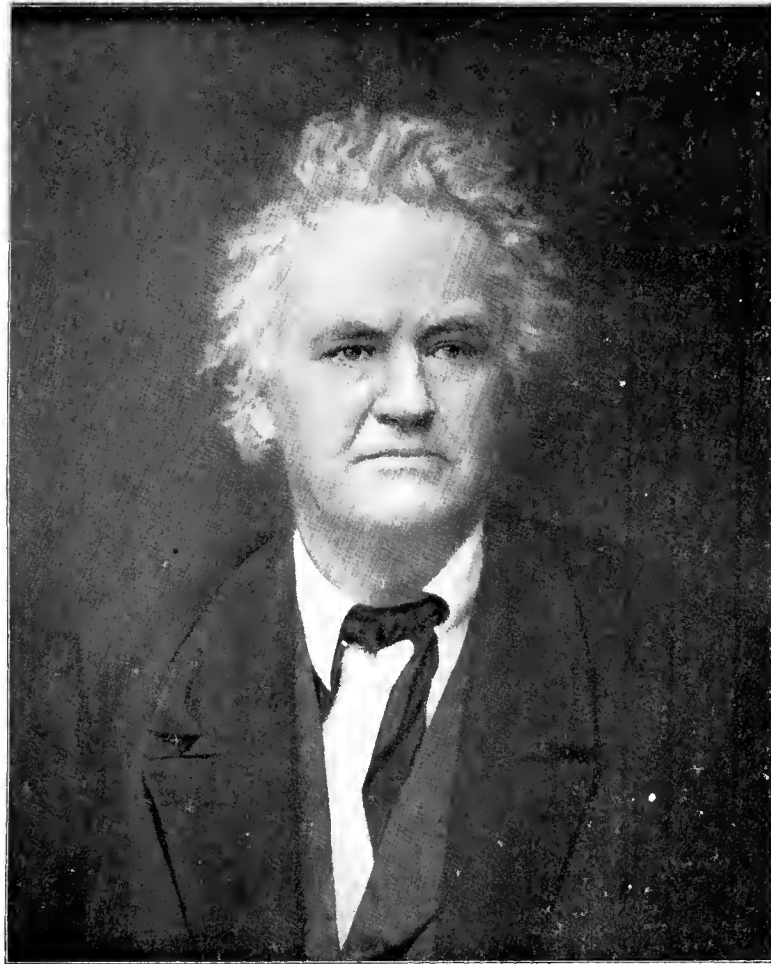
This raised a storm of laughter that put an end to Greeley's policy of caution and delay. Owen Lovejoy and William H. Gibson spoke in strains of confident fearlessness, which inspired all with determination and activity.

At the second session Simeon Draper, of New York, reported the Permanent Organi-

zation as follows: President, Francis P. Blair, Sr., of Maryland; Vice-President for Ohio, Rufus P. Spalding; Secretaries, Russell Errett, of Pennsylvania, Daniel R. Tilden, of Ohio, Isaac Dayton, of New York, John C. Vaughan, of Illinois, and James W. Stone, of Massachusetts. Mr. Blair was escorted to the Chair by a committee consisting of Preston King, of New York, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Ohio. Instead of making a speech, Mr. Blair had an elaborate historical address read to the Convention from "The Republicans of Maryland to the Republicans of the Union." It was a powerful arraignment of the incompetency and dishonesty of the modern, as contrasted with the old-time, Democratic party.

A recess was taken to enable belated delegates to arrive. On reassembling a motion was made by John A. Foote to adjourn until eight o'clock. This was opposed by David Ripley, "the Saw-Log Orator" of New Jersey, "who had been waitin' for ten days to get a chance to do somethin'. Besides, Mr. Blair could not preside at night."

It was finally agreed that no recess would be taken, but that a night session should be held, at which Governor Bingham, of Michigan, would preside. John A. Foote then announced that while at dinner he had received news of a break in the American Convention in Philadelphia, part of which had raised the Republican banner. Rounds of applause shook the walls, and cries of "Reemelin!" "Reemelin!" brought that eloquent representative of the German element to the stand. He made an effective speech, and was listened to with great attention. "One of the main issues involved in the coming campaign," he said, "was that the people should rebuke



*Joshua R. Giddings*





the official insolence of her accidental President." He discussed sectionalism, slavery, the Kansas question, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and his sentiments were frequently and warmly applauded.

"Zach" Chandler made a brief speech, expressing grief at what some delegate from Ohio had said. "He could not say much for Ohio. It had some weak vessels, but as for Michigan, no State had ever been more ably represented at Washington. Her men furnished backbone for all Ohio."

There were cries for "Williamson," "Passmore Williamson!" to which Chandler retorted, "I am not through yet."

"Then speak the truth about Ohio," said John A. Foote, who followed him in an able but quite unnecessary defense, "Ohio had plenty of backbone. She had elected Chase by 16,000 majority. Benighted Ashtabula had sent Giddings to Congress for twenty years, part of the time as the sole champion for freedom."

Mr. Chandler said he was "simply rubbing it in on John Scott Harrison and Oscar F. Moore, the anti-Nebraska Congressmen from Ohio, who wouldn't vote for Nathaniel P. Banks for Speaker."

Passmore Williamson, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced as the "victim of Judge Kane." He made no speech, but simply remarked that "circumstances had lifted his humble name into notice."

Judge Spalding addressed the Convention with characteristic vigor. They had to but meet the issues courageously and with moderation to be finally and completely successful. It might be necessary at first to go a little slow, but the reward would be glorious. "Don't let Abolitionists, Liberty men or Freesoilers be discouraged," he concluded, amid prolonged applause, "if the

resolutions of this Convention are not quite up to the pitch they are accustomed to."

At night Preston King and A. Oakey Hall, of New York, John C. Vaughan, of Illinois, but formerly of South Carolina and Ohio, and one of the most effective and able anti-slavery workers in the country, and Joshua R. Giddings were obliged to respond to repeated calls. Rev. Joshua Brewer, of Connecticut, C. H. Hawthorne, of Iowa, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and David Ripley, "from Jersey," also made eloquent addresses. The latter, a regular "down-Easter," whose platform was "Anti-Rum, Anti-Slavery and Anti-Devil," kept the vast audience in a roar until the close of the meeting. Mr. Giddings's peroration was greatly admired and applauded. It was as follows:

"For the last twenty years it has been so often declared upon good authority that I am a fanatic that I had almost begun to believe it myself. But had I been told that I should live to witness a scene like this, I would have called my informant a fanatic. Years are condensed into hours when I see the progress the cause has made; but there is yet the consummation to be won by this generation. The pleasantest reflection of my life is that the contest with the Slave Power is drawing to a close. I now look forward to the time when, having fought the good fight, I can retire in peace to the bosom of my family, and, with a clear conscience of duty to my fellow men performed as best I knew, calmly await the summons to meet my God."

On Saturday morning, W. P. Sheehan, Vice President for New Jersey, took the Chair. A lengthy letter from Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, was read. He concurred in the objects of the Convention and drew a vivid contrast of the "barbarism, darkness and slow progress of the South under slavery, as compared with the mighty strides of the North, with her free schools and free labor."

George W. Julian, Chairman of the Committee on National Organization, reported that the majority of that Committee favored the holding of a Republican National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, March 26, 1856. He also reported a provisional Republican National Committee, of which Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, was to be Chairman, and Alfred P. Stone the member from Ohio.

Rufus P. Spalding moved to strike out Harrisburg and insert Cincinnati, Cleveland or Philadelphia. If Pennsylvania was to be chosen he preferred Pittsburg or Philadelphia.

James Elliott favored Cincinnati on account, partly, of "the presence of superior reporters. The proceedings would be fully reported in English and German."

Judge Spalding finally withdrew Ohio from consideration and favored Philadelphia, which city was selected unanimously. Mr. Reemelin "opposed holding a Convention at all; it looked too much like following in the wake of the old parties."

The time was then changed to a later date,—Tuesday, June 17th, "Bunker Hill Day,"—and the basis of representation was fixed as six delegates at large for each State and three for each Congressional district. James M. Ashley moved to amend by making it two at large and one from each district, but his resolution was tabled and the report as amended was adopted.

Abijah Mann, Jr., of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Address, then reported. He said the Address was not the production of any member of the Committee, but had been prepared by an able and careful hand partly from their suggestions. It was devoted mainly to the paramount

issue, the admission of Kansas as a free State, and upheld the sentiment: "If the Government, by any authority it may assume, shall shed one drop of human blood in Kansas, that will be the end of human slavery."

There was great applause and cries of "repeat that," "repeat that,"—which the speaker did. The reading of the Address, which was written by the accomplished Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, occupied about two hours.

Judge Spalding then said: "Mr. President, I move the unanimous adoption of the Address and Resolutions, without discussion, and, that being done, that we give nine cheers for the party."

Mr. Reemelin: "Speaking in behalf of the German people of Cincinnati, I think that class could be more easily won if the Address took a more definite position against Americanism, falsely so called, but I shall not ask a change now. I second the motion." The motion was unanimously carried.

This address closed with the following statement of the need for a new party, and as it was adopted by the Convention, practically without opposition, it may properly be styled the first National Republican platform:

We do, therefore, declare to the people of the United States, as objects for which we unite in political action:

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support, by every lawful means, our brethren in Kansas in their constitutional and manly resistance to the usurped authority of their lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political

power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union, as a free, sovereign and independent State.

3. Believing that the present National Administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territory, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

"The whole assembly then arose to its feet," says the Pittsburg Gazette of that day, "and nine thundering cheers were given with intense enthusiasm, when, on motion of John A. King, the Convention adjourned *sine die*, amidst much excitement."

## THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The call for the Philadelphia Convention was issued at Washington on March 26th. It read as follows:

The people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited by the National Committee appointed by the Pittsburg Convention on the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three delegates from every Congressional district, and six delegates at large, to meet at Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June next, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

This was signed by Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman, New York, Francis P. Blair, Maryland, John M. Niles, Connecticut, David Wilmot, Pennsylvania, Alfred P. Stone, Ohio, and a member for each State and Territory, excepting seven of the Southern States.

The Republican State Committee of Ohio, namely, Alfred P. Stone, L. G. Van

Slyke, William Dennison, Jr., Oren Follett and James H. Coulter, adopted the language of this call in calling the Ohio Republican Convention to meet in Columbus on May 29th, with the recommendation that the district delegates be elected by Congressional Conventions on or before May 31st. There was a hearty response, and in Ohio, as elsewhere, a continuance of that great political activity which had converted the preceding two years into a constant campaign. The various conventions were held, and in due time the selection of the following delegates was announced, nearly all of whom attended the National Convention:

Senatorial Delegates—Thomas Spooner, Hamilton; Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga; William Dennison, Jr., and Alfred P. Stone, Franklin; John Paul, Defiance; and Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll.

District Delegates—John K. Green, Alphonso Taft, Charles E. Cist, Medard Fels, Thomas G. Mitchell and George Hoadly, Hamilton; Josiah Scott, Butler; Lewis B. Gunckel, Montgomery; Felix Marsh, Preble; John W. Defrees and Barton S. Kyle, Miami; Edward B. Taylor, alternate for Joel Tyler, Darke; James M. Ashley, Lucas; William Sheffield, Defiance; A. Sankey Latty, Paulding; Joseph Parrish, Clermont; Chambers Baird, Brown; William Ellison, Adams; Aaron Harlan, Greene; Robert G. Corwin, Warren; Charles Phellis, Madison; George H. Frey, Clarke; Lyman J. Critchfield, Delaware, Levi Phelps, Union; John Carey, Wyandot; Conduce H. Gatch, Hardin; Charles T. Smeed, Ottawa; Rodney M. Stimson, Lawrence; Milton Kennedy, Scioto; George J. Payne, Gallia; Addison P. Miller, Ross; John T. Brazee, Fairfield; Thomas R. Stanley, Vinton; David Murch, Perry; Valentine B. Horton, Meigs; Robert Neil and Noah H. Swayne, Franklin; Jerome Buckingham, Licking; Joseph C. Thompson, Pickaway; Joseph M. Root, Erie; John R. Osborne, Huron; J. M. Talmadge, alternate for John J. Gurley, Morrow; Francis D. Kimball, Medina; Peter Risser, Ashland; Hiram E. Peck, Lorain; D. W. Stanton, Coshocton; John C. Devin, Knox; William R. Sapp, Knox; H. B. Brown, Holmes; Austin A. Guthrie, Muskingum; Israel Greene, Morgan; George M. Woodbridge, Washington; Charles J. Albright, Guernsey; Miller Pennington, Belmont; William Ellis, Monroe; Cyrus Prentiss, Portage; Christopher P. Wolcott, Summit; John Sax-

ton, Stark; Thomas Bolton, Cuyahoga; John F. Morse, Lake; Job S. Wright, Geauga; Joshua R. Giddings, Ashtabula; John Hutchins, Trumbull; William J. Young, alternate for Jesse Baldwin, Mahoning; David Heaton, Columbiana; Daniel McCurdy, Jefferson; and Richard Hatton, Harrison.

The first delegate Republican National Convention assembled in Music Fund Hall, Philadelphia, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 17, 1856, and continued in session until Thursday afternoon. About 2,000 delegates and alternates were present from the States of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, and Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska Territories. The hall was too small to contain half who were entitled to places as delegates and reporters, and there was the greatest confusion in consequence.

Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order in a brief but earnest speech. He addressed the delegates as "Representatives of the Heart and Hope of the Nation," counseled harmony and deliberation as "necessary for the salvation of the country," and closed by nominating Robert Emmet, of New York, a relative of the illustrious Irish patriot of that name, for Temporary Chairman. George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, and Thomas G. Mitchell, of Ohio, were appointed Temporary Secretaries.

George Hoadly, of Ohio, and Moses H. Grinnell, of New York, were appointed as a Committee to escort Judge Emmet to the Chair. He spoke with a rich brogue and made a pithy, telling address,—one of the best of the Convention,—declaring that,

though heretofore a Democrat "for fifty years," he had "renounced Democracy rather than part with Freedom. The new Republican party offers the best hope of the world," said he, "for the down trodden of this and every country; and if we but avoid the perils of evil association we can not fail of complete and glorious victory. Let them come on with their *isms*, we will merge them all into *Patriotism*."

On motions by Alfred P. Stone and Francis D. Kimball, of Ohio, Committees on Credentials, Platform, Rules and Appointments, and Permanent Organization were appointed. Lewis B. Gunckel, Joshua R. Giddings, Austin A. Guthrie and George Hoadly were respectively the Ohio members. In the latter Committee, the contest for permanent Chairman was between Judge Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, and Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, while the platform is said to have been mainly written by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.

General John J. Viele, of New York, said: "A delegation from the Council of One Hundred, friends of the lamented Silas Wright, and men who can trace their pedigrees to such fathers of the Republic as George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins, are present in the city and in hearty sympathy with this Convention. They refuse to be bound to the Juggernaut of Slavery, and will cordially support our nominees. I therefore move that they be given seats on this floor"—but pending consideration of his motion a recess was taken.

The motion by General Viele was subsequently agreed to, but it was impossible for his friends, or any of the thousands of other spectators from a distance, to push into the hall. So crowded was the building that many of those fortunate enough to get

seats took others in their laps, while overflow meetings were organized outside.

At the afternoon session the National Committee was reported. Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, was continued as Chairman, and Thomas Spooner named as the member for Ohio.

Samuel A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the officers and rules of the Convention. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, was named for President, Noah H. Swayne and Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, as Vice-Presidents, and A. Sankey Latty as Secretary for Ohio. George Hoadly, of Ohio, was Secretary of the Committee. The report was adopted. Leander J. Critchfield, of Ohio, S. A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, and George W. Patterson, of New York, were appointed as a Committee to escort Colonel Lane to the Chair. The new Chairman was a genuine backwoodsman in appearance and manners, but he proved an eloquent orator. "The anniversary of Bunker Hill is a fitting time," said he, "and the shades of Independence Hall the proper place, in which to inaugurate a new era in our history, the regeneration and independence of the North. A follower of Henry Clay, I am yet impelled by the Nebraska swindle to sacrifice party predilections, and my love for old ties is laid beside the Kentucky patriot in the grave. I can not pretend to forecast the future. But, with the determination and spirit I see on every hand, I believe, if we act wisely and work hard, that on the night of the fourth of November next the Philadelphia watchman, like his ancestor of old at the surrender of Cornwallis, can triumphantly announce: 'It's a pleasant night, all's well, and James Buchanan is taken!'"

Caleb B. Smith, of Ohio, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, addressed the Convention, by invitation. Recess.

On the second day, David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the platform, as unanimously agreed upon by them. The Convention enthusiastically received the platform, and it was unanimously adopted: It reads as follows:

This Convention of delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, and for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, do resolve:

1. That, with our republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth, that all men are endowed with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure these rights to all persons under its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our republican fathers when they had abolished slavery in all our National territory, ordained that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation, prohibiting its existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual, or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

2. That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery.

3. That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to "form a more perfect union, estab-

lish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and contains ample provisions for the protection of life, liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their territory has been invaded by an armed force, spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them, by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the right of the people to keep and bear arms has been infringed; test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law; the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated or encouraged, and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished—that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present National Administration; and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign that Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocious outrages, and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

4. That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of this Union with her present free Constitution, as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of the rights and privileges to which they are entitled, and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

5. That the highwayman's plea, that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend Circular, was in every respect unworthy of American diplomacy, and would bring shame and dishonor upon any government or people that gave it their sanction.

6. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central practicable route, is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country, and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and, as an

auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant road on the line of the railroad.

7. That the appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a National character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of the Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

8. That we invite the affiliation and cooperation of men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and, believing that the spirit of our institutions, as well as the Constitution of our country, guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

The resolutions were read amid profound attention and each was received with hearty cheers; but the applause following the declaration against the "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," was tremendous. It struck a popular chord throughout the country and is still repeated as one of the striking expressions on the subject.

An informal ballot for President was ordered by an overwhelming vote, whereupon Judge Spalding arose and stated that he had a letter he desired to read to the Convention, written at Cincinnati on June 14th. He was interrupted, but persisted in his purpose, amidst the greatest confusion on the part of the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey and other delegates. The letter was from Judge John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, withdrawing his name from consideration as a candidate for President. This completely upset all the plans of the old-line Whigs who were delegates, as they had resolved on Judge McLean's nomination.

Thomas G. Mitchell, of Ohio, created a sensation by withdrawing the name of Salmon P. Chase. He did this in a handsome speech, in which he submitted a letter from

Governor Chase, dated at Columbus, June 12th, requesting it to be done.

In the afternoon session, Judge Spalding asked that the withdrawal of Judge McLean's name be reconsidered, and an informal ballot was at once taken, resulting—Fremont, 359 votes; McLean, 190; William H. Seward, of New York, 7; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, 2; and Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1. Ohio cast 39 votes for McLean and 30 for Fremont. A formal ballot was then taken, in which Fremont received 520 votes—all that were cast except 38. McLean received 23 from Pennsylvania and 14 from Ohio, while one Pennsylvanian voted for Seward.

The nomination was made unanimous by Chairman Lane in a peculiar manner. "All you who favor making John C. Fremont the unanimous candidate of this Convention for the Presidency," said he, "will signify the same by giving three cheers;" and they were given with great gusto.

The instant the result was declared an American flag was raised and a broad pennant, on which was inscribed, "JOHN C. FREMONT FOR PRESIDENT," was drawn across the platform in front of the President's desk, reaching from one side of the hall to the other. Banners were also displayed from the windows to notify outsiders, and the shouts within were caught up and echoed by the crowds in the streets. Still the nomination was not popular in conservative Philadelphia, which had favored McLean.

The Convention adjourned until Wednesday morning. It was soon apparent that the supporters of Fremont were disposed to let the old-line Whigs have their own way about the Vice Presidency.

E. W. Whelpley, of New Jersey, presented William Lewis Dayton, of that State. He had "opposed the Compromise of 1850 and advocated then the principles Republicans favored now."

George Fisher nominated his fellow delegate, "that tower of strength in Pennsylvania," David Wilmot. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, their colleague, presented that "prince of good fellows and old-line Whig," Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. William B. Archer, of Illinois, "had known Lincoln for thirty years. He was a native of Kentucky and had always been a Clay Whig and firm friend of the Republic, and to put him on the ticket would render Illinois doubly safe."

Judge Spalding, of Ohio—"Can Mr. Lincoln fight?"

Colonel Archer (jumping at least eighteen inches from the floor and gesturing emphatically with his arms)—"YES. Have I not told you he was born in Kentucky? He's strong mentally, he's strong physically, he's strong every way."

The response of the fiery old gentleman was wildly applauded, but its qualification did his candidate more harm than good. It was beginning to dawn upon the country, and it certainly was the belief of a majority of the members of this Convention, that Northern men would fight, if they had to, quite as well as those born on the south side of the Ohio.

William Jay, of New Jersey, seconded Mr. Dayton's nomination, and John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's. The latter "appreciated the merits of the able gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Dayton, and he was going to name his next boy David Wilmot. We can lick Buchanan any way," said he, "but I think we can do it a little

easier if we have Abraham Lincoln on the ticket with John C. Fremont."

An informal ballot was taken, with Col. William B. Archer, of Illinois, and Judge Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio, as tellers. It resulted as follows: Dayton 253, Lincoln 110, Nathaniel P. Banks 46, David Wilmont 43, Charles Sumner 35, Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, 15; John A. King, of New York, 9; Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, 8; Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, 7; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, 3; Henry C. Carey, of Pennsylvania, 3; Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, 2; Whitfield S. Johnson, of New Jersey, 2; and Aaron S. Pennington, of New Jersey, 1. Ohio gave Dayton 65 votes, Lincoln 2, Wilmot 1, and Clay 1.

Thomas D. Elliott, on behalf of the Massachusetts delegation, "requested the Convention to refrain from voting for either Speaker Banks or Senator Sumner. The former preferred to preside in the House and Massachusetts could not spare Mr. Sumner from the floor of the Senate."

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, withdrew the name of David Wilmot, at his request. "The Pennsylvania delegation preferred Wilmot to any other man in the State, but did not wish to present a candidate."

Joseph M. Root, of Ohio, gained the ear of the President, and said: "Sir, this morning I had a conversation with Governor Ford, of Ohio. Says he: 'The boys may be troubling you with my name. I want to fight, but don't let them buckle a knapsack on me. I can fight better light.' We can't spare Tom Ford; we want him for home consumption!"

A formal ballot was ordered and during its progress John M. Palmer, of Illinois, withdrew Lincoln's name and urged that the vote for Dayton be unanimous. Dayton

therefore received all the votes cast, except that twenty delegates persisted in voting for Lincoln, four for Banks, three for Sumner, and one each for King, Ford, and John Allison and David Elder, of Pennsylvania. Then all the scattering votes were withdrawn, amidst much applause, and cast for Dayton, making the ballot unanimous.

On motion of James M. Ashley, of Ohio, a committee of nine was appointed by the Chair to notify the candidates of their nominations, and he was named as one of its members. The Convention then gave itself up to enthusiastic ratification speech-making. Eloquent and hopeful addresses were made by Henry Wilson, Caleb B. Smith, Owen Lovejoy, Charles Francis Adams and John P. Hale. George Hoadly responded for Ohio: "As the head of the column has been assigned to Ohio in seating the members of this Convention," said he, "so will our Republicans justify it by their 100,000 majority next fall. Under the banner of the White Bear, the Polar Bear, the Bear of the North, and Colonel Fremont, California achieved her freedom. Let this bear be our banner, White Bear as against Black Bear, Kansas for white men as against Kansas for slaves."

Judge Hoadly also proposed the usual vote of thanks to the officers, committees, citizens, etc. Then, led by Governor Cleveland, of Connecticut, who was in the Chair, the Convention gave nine tremendous cheers for the candidates, and in the best of feeling adjourned.

The Republicans waged a vigorous campaign in the North, more nearly approaching that of 1840 in its enthusiasm and determination than any other up to that day. But "the Quakers did not come



out," Pennsylvania was lost, and dependence had been placed upon that State and Illinois to give them the victory. Maine and New Hampshire alone of the old-time Democratic States now became permanently Republican. Although beaten in the general result, the Republicans carried both New York and Connecticut, usually doubtful States. California, Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey, however, voted with Pennsylvania and the Solid South, excepting Maryland, in support of James Buchanan. Maryland was for Millard Fillmore, of New York, the American candidate.

The South, thoroughly alarmed, had indulged in many bitter threats. Henry A. Wise, Governor of Virginia, declared that if Fremont was elected, he would raise an army and prevent his inauguration, or, failing in that, Virginia would join her sister slave States and establish a Southern Confederacy. He addressed letters to all the Governors of the Southern States and asked their co-operation, and in most cases the responses were highly satisfactory to him. These threats unquestionably had their effect, thousands of voters in the North believing that the election of a Republican President would indeed be the signal for disunion, and so Fremont was defeated. He had against him the active influence of the Administration, North and South, as well as the intense opposition of the American party, which drew thousands of votes from him in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and certainly lost him the State of Illinois. The result was as follows: Buchanan, 174 electoral votes; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8; while the popular vote was Buchanan, 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 874,534. Plurality for Buchanan, 496,905; less than a majority, 377,629.

## THE OHIO CONVENTION.

A call for a State Convention in the early days of Republicanism in Ohio included not only a formal statement of the ratio of representation, the number of delegates to which each county was entitled, and the names of the offices to be filled, but was a good party platform in itself. The call for 1856, issued April 22nd, included the following passage:

The time has again arrived for action. Important elections, State and National, are at hand, and it is deemed expedient that the people of Ohio take counsel together—for which purpose a State Convention, composed of delegates from the several counties, is appointed to be held at Columbus, Thursday, May 29, when candidates will be nominated for Supreme Judge, Member of the Board of Public Works, Commissioner of Common Schools, six delegates at large to the National Convention at Philadelphia to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and an electoral ticket will be chosen for Ohio. The people, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the Missouri Compromise; opposed to the policy of the present Federal Administration; opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories; who are in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State; and in favor of restoring the action of the Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson, and otherwise favoring the objects in view, are cordially invited to co-operate in choosing delegates to this Convention. It is expected of the people in their respective counties that they take prompt action for the choice of delegates, and it is recommended that they assemble at the county-seats on May 22nd, next, and designate the number of delegates to which each county may be entitled, viz.:—one delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Republican ticket last October and one additional delegate for each fractional excess of 250 such votes, no county to be entitled to less than one delegate. And for the purpose of choosing three delegates from each Congressional district to the National Convention, it is recommended that a convention be held in each district at the same place where the last Con

gressional Convention was held, unless otherwise agreed upon by the local committee, on or before May 31st.

A. P. STONE,  
L. G. VAN SLYKE,  
WM. DENNISON, JR.,  
O. FOLLETT,  
J. H. COULTER,  
*State Central Committee.*

The Convention assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives in the State Capitol at Columbus, at eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, May 29th. David Fisher, of Hamilton county, was elected Temporary Chairman. He enjoyed the unique distinction of having been a friend and colleague of the venerable ex-President John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, by whose side he sat as a member of Congress; and of having roomed with Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, afterward President, during his brief service in the House. When Mr. Adams fell at his post of duty, fatally stricken with paralysis, it was David Fisher who quickly caught and tenderly laid him upon the floor. Always an opponent of slavery, it was his good fortune to enjoy the confidence of both these great men, the two most effective anti-slavery leaders of the age. He was fifteen years the senior of Lincoln, yet he survived him nearly a quarter of a century. Unlike Adams, he lived to see the accursed institution of human slavery banished forever from American soil by the proclamation of Lincoln; and, more favored than Lincoln, he lived to see equal suffrage and equal rights everywhere acknowledged, if not firmly established, by the people of all the States of the Union.

Hiram Baldwin, of Trumbull, and John K. Green, of Hamilton, were elected Temporary Secretaries, and the following committees were announced:

*Credentials.* 1. Arthur Hill, Hamilton. 2. E. H. Johnson, Hamilton. 3. Felix Marsh, Preble. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. William E. Rose, Van Wert. 6. George H. Puntenev, Adams. 7. Edward F. Drake, Greene. 8. John S. Henkle, Clarke. 9. David S. Smead, Sandusky. 10. William G. Gephart, Gallia. 11. Joseph M. Dana, Athens. 12. Nelson Franklin, Pickaway. 13. J. J. Penfield, Morrow. 14. Josiah A. Locke, Ashland. 15. Joseph Devin, Knox. 16. Daniel Aplegate, Muskingum. 17. Jared Taylor, Belmont. 18. John E. Wharton, Summit (Chairman). 19. Samuel P. Carleton, Geauga. 20. A. D. Webb, Mahoning. 21. Andrew G. Deshler, Columbiana.

*Permanent Organization.* 1. Thomas Spooner, Hamilton. 2. John A. Gurley, Hamilton. 3. William Beckett, Butler. 4. William H. Harper, Miami. 5. Samuel H. Chase, Clermont. 6. Addison P. Russell, Clinton. 7. Jere M. Deuel, Champaign. 8. Edward Stillings, Hardin. 9. Robert S. Wilcox, Ross. 10. Joseph P. Plyley, Vinton. 11. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 12. Joseph Kennon, Huron. 13. William W. Taggart, Richland. 14. John C. Tidball, Tuscarawas. 15. James R. Harper, Morgan. 16. Leroy T. Ellsworth, Guernsey. 17. Cyrus Prentiss, Portage. 18. Thomas Bolton, Cuyahoga. 19. James J. Elwell, Trumbull. 20. J. Van Brown, Carroll.

*Resolutions.* 1. Fred Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. Caleb B. Smith, Hamilton. 3. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 4. Samuel E. Brown, Miami. 5. A. Sankey Latty, Paulding. 6. Charles F. Campbell, Brown. 7. William H. P. Denny, Warren. 8. James R. Hubbell, Delaware. 9. John J. Williams, Marion. 10. Henry S. Neal,

Lawrence. 11. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens. 12. Richard P. L. Baber, Franklin. 13. Thomas Bunker, Erie. 14. Francis D. Kimball, Medina. 15. Martin Welker, Wayne. 16. Davis Green, Washington. 17. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 18. George P. Ashman, Summit. 19. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 20. Robert W. Tayler, Mahoning. 21. Jonas D. Cattell, Jefferson.

The Convention, on motion of John K. Green, was favored with an address by Caleb B. Smith, of Hamilton county, who during the war was for a time Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He made an able and impressive speech, in the course of which he said: "We make no war upon slavery. We are not disposed to interfere with it in the States where it now exists; but we can never consent to the monstrous heresy that slavery should be National and liberty sectional. The South will not tolerate the teachings of Washington and Jefferson, or Patrick Henry, and if either of them were on earth now and should say in the South what they once said they would be tarred and feathered."

In the afternoon, John A. Gurley, of Hamilton, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, which was adopted, designating the following as officers of the Convention:

*President:* Oliver P. Brown, of Portage.

*Vice-Presidents:*—1. Fred Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. E. H. Johnson, Hamilton. 3. David Heaton, Butler. 4. George D. Burgess, Miami. 5. John Hardy, Defiance. 6. Gideon Dunham, Brown. 7. Robert G. Corwin, Warren. 8. Joseph B. Underwood, Logan. 9. Moses H. Kirby, Wyandot. 10. Elias Nigh, Gallia. 11. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens. 12. William Dennison, Jr., Franklin. 13. James J. Penfield, Mor-

row. 14. Cyrus Spink, Ashland. 15. Paul Weatherby, Tuscarawas. 16. Davis Green, Washington. 17. Thomas H. Ford, Richland. 18. David Upson, Summit. 19. John H. Vincent, Geauga. 20. George W. St. John, Ashtabula. 21. Samuel Stokely, Columbiana.

*Secretaries:* Hiram Baldwin, Trumbull; John K. Green, Hamilton; Charles F. Campbell, Brown; John S. Herrick, Portage; Robert C. Wilson, Columbiana, and William B. Allison, Wayne.

Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform, which was received with demonstrations of applause, and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* 1. That the Constitutional Government of the United States was formed by our fathers to "promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity.

2. That the people of Ohio are determined to uphold the National Government, so that the "blessings of liberty" may be perpetuated.

3. That the Constitution of the United States guarantees to Senators and Representatives to Congress "freedom of speech;" and that any violation of this guaranty should receive the emphatic denunciation of every American citizen.

4. That the recent outrage on the floor of the United States Senate upon the Hon. Charles Sumner, a staunch and noble defender of the principles of freedom, by Preston S. Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina, is an act of atrocity which we unqualifiedly condemn.

5. That Kansas is entitled to freedom from slavery as her birthright, and that Congress ought to recognize her Free Constitution, and admit her into the Union as a Free State without delay.

6. That we can only expect to stay the hand of the ruffian and extinguish the torch of the incendiary in the border land by making a radical change in the administrators of the General Government; and to this great end we will direct our whole energies in the coming contest.

7. That Congress has power under the Constitution to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that

such power ought to be exercised in regard to all territory now belonging to, or hereafter to be acquired by the United States.

8. That we commend the foregoing principles to the cordial support of all citizens, whether of native or foreign birth, and hereby declare that the great and only issue to be determined by the ensuing Presidential contest is whether "Freedom be National and Slavery Sectional," or "Slavery be National and Freedom Sectional."

An additional resolution, offered by William Dennison, Jr., of Franklin, was also unanimously adopted, as follows :

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the free men of the North are due Hon. Benjamin F. Wade for his manly defense of the freedom of debate in his recent denunciations in the Senate of the United States of the brutal assault by Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, on the person of Hon. Charles Sumner ; and are also due the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell for his fidelity to the country in introducing resolutions in the House of Representatives, demanding the most rigid investigation into the circumstances attending said attack upon Mr. Sumner.

Nominations being in order, the following candidates for Supreme Judge, for the short term, were presented : Charles E. Goddard, of Muskingum ; Ozias Bowen, of Marion ; and George Hoadly, of Hamilton. The first ballot resulted : Goddard 127, Hoadly 95, Bowen 87. Thomas Spooner, of Hamilton, withdrew the name of Judge Hoadly, and a second ballot was taken, resulting : Bowen 167, Goddard 132.

Josiah Scott, of Butler, and Milton Sutliff, of Trumbull, were presented for Supreme Judge, for the full term. The ballot resulted : Scott 201, Sutliff 97.

Candidates for Commissioner of Schools were announced as follows : Anson Smyth, of Franklin ; Herman Canfield, of Medina ; Abraham C. Deuel, of Champaign ; Lewis Heyl, of Franklin ; and Daniel C. McCloy, of Miami. A ballot was taken and resulted

in the nomination of Mr. Smyth by the following vote : Smyth 197, Canfield 47, Deuel 26, Heyl 19, and McCloy 7.

For Member of Board of Public Works, the following were announced : John Waddle, of Ross ; John A. Ackley, of Cuyahoga ; E. N. Gates, of Lorain ; Jacob Egbert, of Warren ; and Richard Howe, of Summit. Mr. Waddle was nominated on the first ballot, which resulted : Waddle 195, Ackley 46, Gates 27, Egbert 20, and Howe 11.

The following telegrams were read, and greeted with much applause :

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS, May 29, 1856.

*To the President of the Ohio Republican Convention, Columbus:* The delegates of the free men of Illinois in Convention assembled, send greeting to the free men of Ohio. William H. Bissell is nominated for Governor, with the most enthusiastic acclaim, by the largest delegate Convention ever assembled in Illinois. Governor Reeder and Mrs. Robinson are here. They have appeared before the public and been greeted by the wildest applause. The excitement consequent upon the late outrages at Lawrence is sweeping like wildfire over the land.

JOHN M. PALMER, *President*.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 29, 1856.

*To the Republican Convention of Illinois, Bloomington:* Ohio to Illinois responds. The announcement of the gallant Bissell's nomination was received with tumultuous cheers. The names of Governor Reeder and Mrs. Robinson were greeted with three cheers from the thousands assembled here. Judge Hunt and General Lane, of Kansas, are here and speak this evening. All is enthusiasm.

OLIVER P. BROWN, *President*.

The Convention proceeded to the election of six delegates at large to the first Republican National Delegate Convention, which was to assemble at Philadelphia on June 17th, with the following result : Thomas Spooner, of Hamilton, 206 votes ; Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga, 185 ; William Dennison, Jr., Franklin, 167 ; John Paul, Defiance, 154 ; Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll, 120 ;

Jacob Perkins, Trumbull, 119; Alfred Yaple, Ross, 106; Caleb B. Smith, Hamilton, 97; John Welch, Athens, 97; and James F. Hume, Madison, 75. The first five were declared elected and the name of Caleb B. Smith was withdrawn. A second ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Eckley 176, Perkins 119. Francis D. Kimball, of Medina, moved that each of the Senatorial delegates be authorized to choose his own alternate in case he could not attend the National Convention. Carried.

On motion of Judge Spalding, Caleb B. Smith, of Hamilton, and Jacob Perkins, of Trumbull, were unanimously nominated as Electors-at-large on the Republican electoral ticket in Ohio.

On motion of William H. P. Denny, of Warren, the several Congressional districts were recommended to nominate Presidential electors when they met to nominate candidates for Congress, and requested to report their names to the Republican State Central Committee.

On motion of Edward F. Drake, of Greene, Oliver P. Brown, of Portage, and Richard L. P. Baber and William Dennison, Jr., of Franklin, were appointed a committee to select a Republican State Central Committee; and on motion of Thomas Spooner, Francis D. Kimball, of Medina, and John Paul, of Defiance, were added to this Committee.

The Committee to appoint a State Central Committee met in Columbus on June 28th, and designated the following persons to serve in that capacity for the following year, to-wit: William Deunison, Jr., Chairman; Alfred P. Stone, Oren Follett, Robert Neil, Lafayette G. Van Slyke, Noah H. Swayne, Joseph Sullivant, James H. Coulter, and Francis C. Sessions,

Columbus; Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens; George Hoadly, Cincinnati; Jacob Heaton, Salem; Isaac W. Hull, Ravenna; and A. Sankey Latty, Paulding.

### ROSTER OF DELEGATES.

The following is the list of delegates, as reported by the Committee on Credentials:

First Congressional District—William Raynor, Medard Fels, Amos Moore, Caleb B. Smith, Rutherford B. Hayes, Robert J. Skinner, David Fisher, Albert D. Richardson, James Elliott, and John K. Green.

Second District—Thomas Spooner, E. H. Johnson, Joseph Burgoyne, Arthur Hill, I. B. Bruin, Timothy Kirby, Fred Hassaurek, John A. Gurley, E. N. Gregory, and Hugo Tafel.

Third District—William Beckett, David Heaton, Edward A. Parrott, Oliver N. Wade, Samuel Craighead, D. B. Alwine, John Strong, William Hoff, Daniel H. Dryden, Lewis B. Gunckel, John Howard, Felix Marsh, and John D. Burgess.

Fourth District—Samuel E. Brown, M. G. Mitchell, John W. Defrees, S. H. Dickson, Benj. Neff, E. E. Cable, Alexander G. Conover, C. H. Culbertson, DeWitt C. McCloy, M. N. Branson, Joseph Eichelberger, Barton S. Kyle, George D. Burgess, Richard Sabin, John W. Trellis, and William H. Harper.

Fifth District—John Paul, William Taylor, John Hardy, George H. Crook, Versalius Brown, A. Sankey Latty, and William E. Rose.

Sixth District—Addison P. Russell, A. C. Diboll, William H. P. Denny, Robert G. Corwin, George W. Frost, Jacob Egbert, J. W. Roberts, L. M. Smith, Nathaniel D. Gatch, J. A. Brown, David Miller, Daniel Lewis, Edward F. Drake, C. Milligan, and Henry C. Stewart.

Seventh District—John McKim, J. B. Coates, Archa McNeal, J. B. Ritchie, J. C. Miller, William Linscott, L. V. Reed, Levi Longbreak, C. M. Robinson, Elijah Dunham, Levi Phelps, W. E. Lee, W. W. Wood, John C. Lee, Cornelius S. Hamilton, William Gabriel, John Gabriel, Alexander B. Thomas, Alexander Keys, George B. Hopkins, William Porter, A. C. Robinson, Z. C. Poole, and John Marshall.

Eighth District—James F. Sabin, William H. Robie, S. R. A. Haines, William O. Carter, H. M. Casper, Richard Burr, James R. Hubbell, Leander J. Critchfield, George M. Mannor, M. L. Anderson, Richard Hatton, J. B. Underwood, Joseph C. Brand, Jere M.

Deuel, E. Brampton, James Williams, William W. White, Henry Houston, Andrew D. Rogers, and John S. Henkle.

Ninth District—John J. Williams, Joseph H. Dumble, E. Stillings, James S. Robinson, Philip Spielman, William H. Gibson, H. H. Spath, Charles Foster, Henry Peters, S. E. Gayle, D. S. Smead, W. A. Herzhizer, and Peter Smith.

Tenth District—Elias Nigh, Henry S. Neal, E. H. Griswold, Robert S. Wilcox, William G. Gephart, and M. Harman.

Eleventh District—Joseph M. Dana, James W. Beard, Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Thomas R. Stanley, Joseph P. Plyley, George W. Cooper, William Leslie, and John Cobb.

Twelfth District—L. K. Warner, R. S. Wolf, John Lee, Thomas O'Bannon, Patrick O'Bannon, Peter Sinnet, Joseph Sullivant, John S. Beal, William Denison, Jr., John P. Porter, Richard L. P. Baber, Joseph Chenoweth, Lyman G. Pennock, Otis Ballard, Robert Galbraith, and Nelson Franklin.

Thirteenth District—L. J. Rifield, J. J. Penfield, C. C. Keech, T. C. McGee, Z. H. Wright, C. B. Simmons, John Sawyer, E. C. Eaton, Joseph Kennon, David Anderson, Isaac Gass, William M. Peterson, Benjamin Gass, Thomas W. Strong, Silas A. Conrad, Henry S. Osborn, and Thomas Bunker.

Fourteenth District—William W. Taggart, Thomas H. McCarthy, William C. Baker, Cyrus Spink, Elijah Foreman, Charles F. Hills, George B. Hamilton, Francis B. Kimball, Oviatt Cole, William P. Heinrich, George Olmstead, John W. Richards, William Humphrey, James Moore, Alexander Hamilton, James Anderson, Josiah A. Locke, and William B. Allison.

Fifteenth District—John C. Tidball, P. Thompson, David W. Stanton, Benj. F. Bell, Benj. F. Smith, John C. Devin, William McCreary, Robert Dawson, A. Greenlee, Daniel W. Stambaugh, Paul Weatherby, Benj. F. Parsons, L. H. Kurtz, and Martin Welker.

Sixteenth District—James R. Harper, C. W. Potwin, James Finley, Austin Berry, Luther Rambo, Benjamin Crane, and Daniel Applegate.

Seventeenth District—Jared Taylor, Solomon Hogue, George W. Fawcett, John Fallis, Benjamin Rush Cowen, Isaac F. Ellsworth, Thomas H. Ford, John Laffland, Harvey Curtis, Joseph Curtis, and George Spence.

Eighteenth District—S. Huggins, John S. Herrick, Daniel Betz, C. B. Curtis, Cyrus Prentiss, Oliver P. Brown, John Johnson, Daniel Upson, George P. Ashman, Adam Miller, William C. Carr, John Long, John E. Wharton, James W. Underhill, George W. Keene, and P. C. Trump.

Nineteenth District—John Ackley, James H. Vincent, Thomas Bolton, Joseph Brayton, Henry Packer, Rufus P. Spalding, Anthony Baldwin, Daniel R. Tilden, George W. Bradbury, Charles Cunningham, Henry C. Gray, J. R. French, John French, Samuel P. Carleton, George M. Kent, and H. D. Johnson.

Twentieth District—John A. Prentice, John N. Wright, J. J. Elwell, George W. St. John, H. A. Plumb, A. S. Hall, William C. Howells, Robert W. Tayler, H. A. Hall, Hiram Baldwin, George F. Brown, A. D. Webb, and J. W. Tyler.

Twenty-first District—Jonas D. Cattell, S. L. Wadsworth, R. C. Wilson, George Metzger, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Thomas C. Morris, Samuel Stokely, Moses Mendenhall, David McCurdy, Andrew C. Deshler, John Harvey, Joseph Lewis, James Hannon, W. D. Finney, John Oglesby, James Van Brown, Henry Butler, and Lemuel Hole.

The Republicans carried Ohio at both elections. In October, Ozias Bowen, of Marion, the head of the Republican State ticket, received 175,892 votes for Supreme Judge to 156,604 for Carrington W. Seal, Democrat, and 23,329 for Samuel Brush, American, a Republican plurality of 19,288.

At the November election the vote of Ohio was as follows: Fremont, 187,497; Buchanan, 170,874; Fillmore, 28,126. All three parties had largely increased their vote, but the Republican plurality had fallen to 16,623. The Republican electoral ticket was as follows: Caleb B. Smith, Hamilton, and Jacob Perkins, Trumbull, Electors-at-large; John B. Stallo and Richard M. Corwine, Hamilton; Peter Odlin, Montgomery; Jacob S. Conklin, Shelby; William Taylor, Hancock; Edward Patton Evans, Adams; William H. P. Denny, Warren; James R. Hubbell, Delaware; Robert G. Pennington, Seneca; Francis Cleveland, Scioto; John Welch, Athens; Daniel Humphrey, Licking; Henry D. Cooke, Erie; Eugene Pardee, Medina; John M. Hodge, Tuscarawas; Davis Green, Washington; Miller Pennington,

Belmont; John S. Herrick, Portage; Aaron Wilcox, Lake; James Demars, Mahoning; and Amos E. Buss, Carroll, by districts.

The following is the official abstract of votes at the election in the State of Ohio, on Tuesday, October 14th, as certified by the Secretary of State:

For Supreme Judge, short term:

Ozias Bowen, Rep.....	175,892
Carrington W. Seal, Dem.....	156,604
Samuel Brush, American.....	23,329
Bowen's plurality.....	19,288

For Supreme Judge, full term:

Josiah Scott, Rep.....	175,818
Rufus P. Ranney, Dem.....	156,438
Daniel Peck, American.....	23,868
Scott's plurality.....	19,380

For Attorney General:

Christopher P. Wolcott, Rep.....	176,155
Samuel M. Hart, Dem.....	154,313
John M. Buselfreed, American.....	23,095
Wolcott's plurality.....	21,842

For Commissioner of Schools:

Anson Smyth, Rep.....	176,075
Hiram H. Barney, Dem.....	156,486
D. Wooster Stevens, American.....	23,717
Smyth's plurality.....	19,589

For Member Board of Public Works:

John Waddle, Rep.....	176,517
Wayne Griswold, Dem.....	156,269
William Oldfield.....	23,709
Waddle's plurality.....	20,248

### THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the election of Congressmen, the Republican majority was 21,402; thirteen of the districts electing Republicans and eight Democrats. The result in detail was as follows:

First District:

George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	6,133
Alphonso Taft, Rep.....	4,256
James F. Torrence, American.....	2,642
Democratic plurality.....	1,877

Second District:

William S. Grosbeck, Dem.....	5,788
John A. Gurley, Rep.....	4,343
John Scott Harrison, American.....	3,229
Democratic plurality.....	1,395

Third District:

Lewis D. Campbell, Rep.....	9,338
Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.....	9,319
Republican majority.....	19

Fourth District:

Matthias H. Nichols, Rep.....	9,417
G. Volney Dorsey, Dem.....	9,172
Philip Beeman, American.....	369
Republican plurality.....	245

Fifth District:

Richard Mott, Rep.....	10,018
Alfred P. Edgerton, Dem.....	9,157
Columbus Paige, American.....	474
Republican plurality.....	861

Sixth District:

Joseph R. Cockerill, Dem.....	8,603
Jonas R. Emrie, Rep.....	7,460
John A. Trimble, American.....	1,598
Democratic plurality.....	1,143

Seventh District:

Aaron Harlan, Rep.....	9,027
Durbin Ward, Dem.....	5,076
Willard Ellsberry, American.....	1,011
Republican plurality.....	3,951

Eighth District:

Benjamin Stanton, Rep.....	9,756
Ralph E. Runkle, Dem.....	6,210
John W. Glover, American.....	1,239
Republican plurality.....	3,546

Ninth District:

Lawrence W. Hall, Dem.....	9,651
Cooper K. Watson, Rep.....	9,382
William T. Wilson, American.....	271
Democratic plurality.....	269

Tenth District:

Joseph Miller, Dem.....	7,403
Richard C. Hoffman, Rep.....	5,633
Oscar F. Moore, American.....	4,326
Democratic plurality.....	1,770

## Eleventh District:

Valentine B. Horton, Rep.....	10,272
William Medill, Dem.....	9,927
Republican majority .....	345

## Twelfth District:

Samuel Galloway, Rep .....	8,582
Samuel S. Cox, Dem .....	8,938
James R. Stanbery, American.....	851
Democratic plurality .....	356

## Thirteenth District:

John Sherman, Rep .....	9,926
Herman J. Brumback, Dem.....	7,065
Republican majority.....	2,861

## Fourteenth District:

Philemon Bliss, Rep.....	10,414
Leander Firestone, Dem.....	7,617
Republican majority .....	2,797

## Fifteenth District:

Joseph Burns, Dem.....	9,194
William R. Sapp, Rep.....	9,143
Democratic majority.....	51

## Sixteenth District:

Cydnor B. Tomkins, Rep .....	7,248
Thomas C. H. Smith, Dem.....	6,462
John Haynes, American.....	1,382
Republican plurality.....	786

## Seventeenth District:

William Lawrence, Dem.....	8,085
Charles J. Albright, Rep .....	6,305
Joseph Davenport, American .....	2,013
Democratic plurality .....	1,780

## Eighteenth District:

Benjamin F. Leiter, Rep.....	9,394
Samuel Lahm, Dem.....	6,794
Republican majority .....	2,595

## Nineteenth District:

Edward Wade, Rep .....	9,431
Richard Hilliard, Dem.....	4,467
Republican majority.....	4,964

## Twentieth District:

Joshua R. Giddings, Rep.....	9,567
Matthew Birchard, Dem .....	4,793
Republican majority .....	4,772

## Twenty-first District:

John A. Bingham, Rep .....	9,444
Thomas S. Wood, Dem.....	6,933
Republican majority.....	2,511

The result of the October election plainly foretold the defeat of Fremont and Dayton. Ohio was one of the few States that steadfastly upheld the banner of Republicanism. The result in Pennsylvania was disheartening to the founders of the new party and gave the Democrats renewed strength.

Ozias Bowen, Supreme Judge, was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, July 21, 1805, and died at Marion, Ohio, September 26, 1871. He was of Welsh descent. He lived in Fredonia, New York, until he came to Ashtabula County, Ohio, at the age of fifteen. He studied law in Canton, and was admitted to the bar there, but commenced the practice in Marion. To eke out an existence he taught school and afterward embarked in mercantile pursuits in a small way. He practiced his profession, however, when opportunity offered. On February 7, 1838, the Legislature elected him Presiding Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State for a period of seven years, and on the expiration of the term he was re-elected. In June, 1856, Governor Chase appointed him to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Convers. He was elected to the office in October following. In 1860 he was one of the Republican Presidential electors, and had the pleasure of voting for Abraham Lincoln.

Josiah Scott, Supreme Judge, was born December 1, 1803, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on a farm three miles from Cannonsburg, the seat of Jefferson College,



at which he subsequently obtained his education. He boarded at home and walked daily to and from the college, and was graduated, with the highest honors of his class, in 1821. After his graduation he followed teaching for a time, during which he was also engaged in the study of the law. In 1830 he located in Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession. In 1840 he was elected to represent Crawford, Marion and Delaware counties as a member of the House in the Thirty-ninth General Assembly. In 1851 he removed to the city of Hamilton, and in 1856 was elected as a Republican to a seat on the Supreme Bench. Shortly after his election he was appointed to a vacancy on the Bench caused by the resignation of Judge Ranney, and therefore began his official duties almost on the day following the election. He was re-elected in 1861 and again in 1866, and urged to be a candidate in 1871, but declined. On leaving the Bench he again removed to Bucyrus, and practiced in the courts of Crawford County. In January, 1876, he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court Commission by Governor Hayes, retiring in 1879. This was his last public office, his death occurring in 1885.

Christopher Parsons Wolcott, Attorney General, was born at Wolcottville, Connecticut, December 17, 1820. In 1833 he removed to Steubenville, Ohio. He attended the common schools and also Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1840. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practice in Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. In 1846 he removed to Akron, and upon the death of Attorney-General Kimball in 1856 Governor Chase appointed him to the vacancy. He was subsequently elected and served two

terms. These covered the Breslin Treasury defalcation and the celebrated Wellington Rescue case. His argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in the latter case was widely celebrated as a profound exposition of the law. In May, 1862, at the special request of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, he assumed the arduous duties of First Assistant Secretary and devoted himself to this work so assiduously that it caused his death, April 4, 1863.

Anson Smyth, State Commissioner of Common Schools, was a native of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 1, 1812. He was educated in Milan Academy, Williams College and Yale Theological Seminary, graduating from each institute. He became a clergyman and also followed the occupation of teacher. He removed to Ohio in about 1845. When first proposed for Commissioner of Common Schools he was residing in Toledo, but shortly prior to the date of the State Convention he removed to Columbus to assume charge of an educational publication. Before that he had been Superintendent of the Public Schools at Toledo and after his second official term was ended became Superintendent of the Cleveland City Schools. He died at Cleveland, Ohio, May 2, 1887.

John Waddle, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, April 27, 1814, and died there December 30, 1882. He received his education at the Chillicothe Academy, and chose engineering as his profession. His first active service was on the Walhonding Canal and later on the Ohio Canal. In 1854 he became Chief Engineer of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, a position he held until his death, except during his one term as member of the Ohio State Board of Public Works.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1857.

THE Democrats inaugurated the campaign of 1857 with their annual festival at Columbus on January 8th. Among the most prominent speakers were Allen G. Thurman, Stanley Matthews, Samuel S. Cox, William Lawrence (of Guernsey) and Joseph J. McDowell. The candidates named for State officers were: Governor, Henry B. Payne, of Cuyahoga; Lieutenant Governor, William H. Lytle, Hamilton; Judge of Supreme Court, Henry C. Whitman, Fairfield; Secretary of State, Jacob Reinard, Franklin; Member Board of Public Works, Abner L. Backus, Lucas.

During an exciting debate in the House, January 14th, John P. Slough, a Democratic member from Hamilton County, assaulted Darius Cadwell, Republican, of Ashtabula County. For this act Slough was expelled, Thursday, January 29th. The affair was taken up by the partisan press and the politicians, and the election of Slough's successor became a matter of bitter State politics. The expelled member was renominated and Robert Hosea chosen as his Republican competitor. The election was close and exciting, each candidate claiming a small majority, but Mr. Hosea was seated.

As was then the custom, the Republican State Central Committee held a caucus with members of the General Assembly, State officers and other prominent Republicans, at Columbus, on January 14th. At this

meeting it was decided that the State Convention should be held at Columbus, Wednesday, August 12th. The call was not issued until June 22d, however, and was purely formal, providing for 377 delegates. Some eight or ten counties were entitled to but a single vote each in the Convention, on the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for General Fremont for President in 1856.

On March 7th the famous Dred Scott slave case was decided in the Supreme Court of the United States. It startled Ohio, as it did the entire North, and had great influence in that campaign, as well as those of the years immediately following.

Great excitement followed the announcement on June 13th, that State Treasurer Gibson had resigned and that a deficit of \$550,000 existed in the State Treasury. Governor Chase designated Alfred P. Stone, of Columbus, to assume charge of the office, and also appointed Thomas Sparrow, a prominent Democrat, of Columbus, and Francis M. Wright, State Auditor, as a commission to investigate the alleged defalcation. They subsequently reported that the total deficiency in the State's funds was \$574,112.96, all of which occurred during the administration of John G. Breslin, Mr. Gibson's Democratic predecessor and brother-in-law. The report censured Mr Gibson for not immediately exposing the condition

of affairs upon assuming charge of the office, but showed that he had not himself misappropriated the funds. Still with the facts but partially known, and with distorted statements issued for political effect, the bearing of this incident upon the campaign was exceedingly embarrassing to the party in power. In fact, it well nigh resulted in the defeat of the entire Republican State ticket and was the cause of the Democrats carrying the Legislature. From beginning to end, this campaign is memorable for the fierce struggle between the two great parties.

The Republican State Convention met at ten o'clock Wednesday morning, August 12th, at the only theatre then in Columbus. Hon. William Dennison, Jr., called the assemblage to order, by virtue of his office as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and on his motion David Heaton, of Butler, was selected as President *pro tem*, and he acknowledged the compliment in a short but pertinent address. John K. Green, of Hamilton, H. T. Brown, of Athens, Isaac Hazlett, of Stark, and S. C. Riter, of Miami, were chosen Temporary Secretaries.

A delegate from each Congressional district was appointed on the Committees on Permanent Organization and Rules, Credentials, Resolutions, to Nominate a State Central Committee at Large (now known as the State Executive Committee), and the regular State Central Committee, as follows:

*Permanent Organization:* 1. George B. Hollister, Hamilton. 2. Isaac E. West, Hamilton. 3. Felix Marsh, Preble. 4. E. B. Taylor, Darke. 5. Erasmus D. Peck, Wood. 6. George K. Snyder, Brown. 7. William H. P. Denny, Warren. 8. William H. West, Logan. 9. John J. Williams, Marion. 10. Chauncey G. Hawley,

Lawrence. 11. Eli Spooner, Perry. 12. Nelson Franklin, Pickaway. 13. James Corbin, Richland. 14. William W. Orr, Wayne. 15. Paul Weatherby, Tuscarawas. 16. Benjamin Crane, Muskingum. 17. W. H. Frazier, Noble. 18. Oliver P. Brown, Portage. 19. J. S. Wright, Geauga. 20. John Hutchins, Trumbull. 21. Samuel L. Wadsworth, Columbiana.

*Credentials:* 1. Albert Lewis, Hamilton. 2. Francis Jobson, Hamilton. 3. John W. Sohn, Butler. 4. M. G. Mitchell, Miami. 5. W. A. Brown, Defiance. 6. J. H. Rothrock, Highland. 7. Nelson Rush, Fayette. 8. A. C. Deuel, Champaign. 9. D. W. Swigart, Crawford. 10. J. V. Robinson, Jr., Scioto. 11. Joseph L. Kessinger, Athens. 12. David Humphrey, Licking. 13. Thomas S. Bunker, Morrow. 14. John M. Vincent, Lorain. 15. Smiley Harbaugh, Coshocton. 16. F. W. Wood, Morgan. 17. William Steele, Monroe. 18. H. W. Howe, Summit. 19. C. L. Rhodes, Cuyahoga. 20. G. I. Young, Mahoning. 21. Allen C. Turner, Harrison.

*Resolutions:* 1. James Elliott, Hamilton. 2. Richard M. Corwine, Hamilton. 3. David Heaton, Butler. 4. Matthias H. Nichols, Allen. 5. Richard Mott, Lucas. 6. William Ellison, Adams. 7. Joseph G. Gest, Greene. 8. Samuel Shellabarger, Clarke. 9. John C. Lee, Seneca. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. A. A. Thompson, Meigs. 12. William Dennison, Jr., Franklin. 13. Joseph M. Root, Erie. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. E. Spooner, Coshocton. 16. T. W. Ewart, Washington. 17. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 18. Benjamin F. Leiter, Stark. 19. Reuben Hitchcock, Lake. 20. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula. 21. John A. Bingham, Harrison.

*To Name State Committee-at-large:* 1. John K. Green, Hamilton. 2. Benjamin C. True, Hamilton. 3. John M. Milliken, Butler. 4. J. E. Cummins, Shelby. 5. Henry Porch, Hancock. 6. Silas Irion, Highland. 7. J. R. Walker, Clinton. 8. Cornelius S. Hamilton, Union. 9. H. S. Crowell, Ottawa. 10. John Waddle, Ross. 11. V. E. Shaw, Fairfield. 12. Daniel Gardner, Licking. 13. John Sherman, Richland. 14. James Monroe, Lorain. 15. William R. Sapp, Knox. 16. Davis Green, Washington. 17. Hugh McNeeley, Belmont. 18. James W. Underhill, Stark. 19. Lester Taylor, Geauga. 20. William C. Howells, Ashtabula. 21. S. L. Wadsworth, Columbiana.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Albert Lewis, Hamilton. 2. George Hoadly, Hamilton. 3. Moses B. Walker, Montgomery. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. Charles W. O'Neil, Hancock. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. S. H. Smith, Greene. 8. George H. Frey, Clarke. 9. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 10. Selden S. Cooke, Ross. 11. T. R. Stanley, Vinton. 12. W. W. Bierce, Pickaway. 13. John F. Dewey, Huron. 14. James W. Smith, Ashland. 15. William R. Sapp, Knox. 16. David Applegate, Muskingum. 17. William M. Farrar, Guernsey. 18. Lucius V. Bierce, Summit. 19. William Slade, Jr., Cuyahoga. 20. Charles R. Hunt, Mahoning. 21. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll.

After the announcement of the names of the various committeemen, a speech was demanded of Senator Wade, and when he had responded briefly, Joshua R. Giddings was also obliged to address the delegates before they would permit the usual noon recess.

At the afternoon session, Oliver P. Brown of Portage, Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Organization, presented a report naming Caleb B. Smith, of Hamilton, for President, and the following Vice Presidents: 1. Frederick Meyer, Hamilton. 2. Amos Moore, Hamilton. 3. Patrick Kelley, Montgomery. 4. John Walkup, Auglaize. 5. John Paul, Defiance. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Joseph G. Gest, Greene. 8. Obed Horr, Champaign. 9. John J. Williams, Marion. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. Virgil E. Shaw, Fairfield. 12. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 13. John Sherman, Richland. 14. William G. Myers, Wayne. 15. John Huston, Holmes. 16. F. W. Wood, Morgan. 17. John McCurdy, Guernsey. 18. Frederick Wadsworth, Summit. 19. John F. Morse, Lake. 20. William A. Howe, Trumbull. 21. William McDonald, Jefferson.

*Secretaries:* John K. Green, of Hamilton; S. H. Mathers, of Shelby; Isaac Hazlett, of Stark; W. L. Lloyd, of Jefferson; C. W. Clisbee, of Cuyahoga; S. C. Riter, of Miami; William T. Bascom, of Franklin; Lucius V. Robinson, of Scioto.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Dennison, reported the following platform, which was adopted unanimously, without discussion:

Invoking earnestly the favor of God, and relying confidently upon the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, we, the delegates of the Republican party in State Convention assembled, submit to the candid and enlightened judgment of the free men of Ohio, the following declaration of principles and measures:

1. We adhere to the platform adopted by the Republican Convention held at Philadelphia, in July, 1776, and reaffirmed in June, 1856, and solemnly consecrate our political and moral powers to support its doctrines.

2. We maintain the Union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people.

3. We submit cheerfully to the legitimate and constitutional exercise of the powers of the Federal Gov-

ernment; but we protest against arrests and vexatious prosecutions, under writs of Federal Commissioners, of our judges, sheriffs, justices of the peace and private citizens, for acts required by State law, as oppressive, tyrannical and unwarrantable.

4 We insist that the lawful process by the State courts for the maintenance of right and the prosecution and punishment of crime committed within the limits of Ohio and against her sovereignty shall be executed without let or hindrance by Federal officers,

5. We deny the right of the Federal authorities, under the color of the Fugitive Slave Act, or any other act, to suspend the right of habeas corpus, or to defeat its due execution and operation in this State.

6. We condemn the doctrines of the majority of the Federal Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as anti-constitutional, anti-republican, anti-democratic, incompatible with State rights, and destructive of personal security.

7. We regard slavery as a great evil and wrong, ever aggressive, constantly mischievous, and prospectively fatal both to the Union and Liberty; and we therefore earnestly oppose its extension or encouragement by the Federal Government.

8. We concur with a vast majority of the people of the free States, and with a respectable portion of the people of the slave States, in reprobation of the action of the Federal Government, under the control of the slave power, in breaking down the barriers against slavery extension provided by the wisdom of our fathers, and in forcing slavery into free territory under the fraudulent pretences of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill in disregard of settled National policy and plain constitutional provisions.

9. We adhere cordially to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as taught in the Declaration of Independence; but condemn as a great perversion of that doctrine the modern pretension that one portion of a community may rightly enslave another.

10. We hold the old-fashioned notion of our fathers, "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," and repudiate with scorn the sentiment that "slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man," and will resist as anti-Republican and unjust every attempt, by whomsoever made, to degrade the free labor of free men here and elsewhere, and proclaim it as one of the leading objects of the Republican party to seek to prevent the further spread of slavery, and to secure to the free white labor of the country its just reward and its full social and political rights.

11. We condemn without qualification the embezzlement of the public moneys recently discovered, and we demand the prompt and rigorous enforcement

of the laws in the punishment of every person implicated in the same.

12. We are in favor of the free grant of the public lands by the General Government in limited quantities to actual settlers.

13. We approve of the acts of the last General Assembly providing for the better security of the State Treasury; rectifying abuses, reducing State taxation and expenditure, and limiting the amount of local taxation by county and municipal authorities; and we demand such further legislation as will most surely and effectually protect the money of the people from embezzlement and misapplication, and most perfectly secure economy and efficiency in every department of the State administration.

14. The administration of Salmon P. Chase as the Chief Executive of the State Government has been honest, able and dignified, commanding the admiration and confidence of our own people and the respect of the people of our sister States.

On motion of Samson Mason, of Clarke, Salmon P. Chase was unanimously renominated for Governor of Ohio, amid loud cheers and other demonstrations of approval. The Chair appointed Messrs. Mason, of Clarke, Green, of Washington, and Brown, of Portage, to wait upon Governor Chase and inform him of the action of the Convention. The committee escorted him to the stage, and he accepted the nomination in a short but effective address.

The office of Lieutenant Governor was especially desirable this year, as Governor Chase was known to be an aspirant for United States Senator. There were numerous candidates, and no nomination was made until the fourth ballot. The several ballots were as follows:

First—Moses H. Kirby, of Wyandot, 4; Lester Taylor, of Geauga, 38; Martin Welker, of Wayne, 52; William P. Cutler, of Washington, 42; Asher Cook, of Wood, 47; Samuel Stokely, of Jefferson, 20; Ichabod Corwin, of Champaign, 43; Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Athens, 32; John F. Beaver, of

Trumbull, 22; Moses B. Walker, of Montgomery, 21; Chambers Baird, of Brown, 23; Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky, 25.

Second—Welker 88, Cutler 65, Corwin 52, Cook 44, VanVorhes 42, Walker 21, Buckland 19.

Third—Cutler 114, Welker 111, Corwin 68, VanVorhes 39, Cook 36.

Fourth—Welker 206, Cutler 122, Corwin 42.

For Supreme Judge, Milton Sutliff, of Trumbull, was nominated on the third ballot over Cyrus Bowen, of Marion; Simeon Nash, of Gallia; Lucien Case, of Licking; W. K. Upham, of Columbiana; James Murray, of Wood; Alfred Dickey, of Highland; Peter Odlin, of Montgomery; and Samson Mason, of Clarke.

Alfred P. Stone, of Franklin, was nominated by acclamation for Treasurer of State.

Addison P. Russell, of Clinton, received the nomination for Secretary of State on the second ballot. His opponents were James H. Baker, of Ross; William H. Wilson, of Darke; and John A. Blair, of Muskingum.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Jacob Blickensderfer, of Tuscarawas, was renominated by acclamation before the first ballot was ended, the following named gentlemen having previously received a few votes each: Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton; Harlan Chapin, of Washington; Jacob Egbert, of Warren; J. H. Whitman, of Clarke; F. J. Myers, of Stark; S. P. Scott, of Lucas; and Moses Swigert, of Guernsey.

The members of the State Central Committee at-large were announced as William Dennison, Jr., Chairman; William T. Bascom, Secretary; Lucien Buttles, R. N. Barr, Noah H. Swayne, George M. Parsons, and James H. Coulter, advisory members. All were residents of Columbus.

#### ROSTER OF DELEGATES.

The following delegates were present and were reported to the Secretary of the Convention by Congressional districts, those from the First and Second Districts not being returned separately:

First and Second Congressional Districts—Hamilton County: Albert Lewis, Charles Kuhlencamp, Charles Backus, Caleb B. Smith, Isaac E. West, Francis Jobson, Richard M. Corwine, Benjamin C. True, A. M. Robinson, James Elliott, George B. Hollister, Frederick Meyer, Amos Moore, S. L. Snodgrass, Medard Fels, John K. Green, John W. Herron, E. H. Johnson, T. H. Yeatman.

Third District—Butler: W. E. Brown, John M. Milliken, David Heaton, John W. Sohn, Jacob Banker. Montgomery: Patrick Kelley, C. Hopkins, William Conover, John Howard, Luther Bruen, Lewis R. Pfoutz, Abner Harris, Moses B. Walker. Preble: Felix Marsh, J. M. Whinnery, Jesse Stubbs, H. W. Dooley.

Fourth District—Allen: J. S. Pillars, Charles Post, Shelby Taylor, Harvey Parmenter, R. Matheny, Matthias H. Nichols. Auglaize: John Walkup, P. V. Herzing, D. Simpson. Darke: J. C. Williamson, E. B. Taylor, W. P. Orr, L. S. Graves, J. R. Knox. Mercer: J. B. Findlay, William McMurray. Miami: G. D. Burgess, M. G. Mitchell, William Elliott, J. W. Gordon, A. G. Conover, J. M. McCampbell, H. L. Vansant, S. C. Riter, S. E. Brown, J. P. Williamson, C. H. Culbertson, B. S. Kyle, J. F. Gabriel, J. W. Defrees. Shelby: J. E. Cummins, M. C. Hale, S. H. Mathers, D. B. Rinehart.

Fifth District—Defiance: W. A. Brown, John Paul. Fulton: David Knowles, Ezekiel Masters. Hancock: C. W. O'Neil, Isaac Davis, Henry Porch. Henry: James Durban, Cyrus Howard. Lucas: Richard Mott, Isaac N. Hastings, William White. Paulding: A. S. Latty. Putnam: John Hardy. Wood: E. D. Peck, James Murray, James W. Ross, S. Spink, F. Hollenbeck, Julius Blinn. Williams: Daniel Knowles. Van Wert: A. W. Baker, J. C. Johnson.

Sixth District—Adams: William Ellison, John Ellison, I. H. de Bruin. Brown: George K. Linder, Benj. Dugan, John Porter, George McIntire. Highland: Jacob Hyer, Silas Irion, Wm. R. Smith, Jas. H. Rothrock. Clermont: Reader W. Clarke, Elbridge G. Ricker, Chas. Robb, Jonathan Morris.

Seventh District—Clinton: John Q. Smith, John R. Walker, James W. Haworth, Isaac Strickle. Fayette: Nelson Rush, Robert M. Briggs. Greene: John

F. Frazier, Moses Barlow, A. Galloway, Jos. G. Gest, S. H. Smith, J. W. Lowe. Madison: Richard A. Harrison, Henry W. Smith. Warren: Wm. H. P. Denny, Jacob Egbert, Robert G. Corwin, J. W. Roberts, Geo. W. Frost.

Eighth District—Champaign: Obed Horr, Anson Pearl Howard, Jos. C. Brand, Solomon C. Brecount. Clarke: Harvey Vinal, Samuel Shellabarger, Samson Mason, S. M. Sterrett, John Minnick. Delaware: B. C. Waters, J. H. Black, D. W. Rhodes, G. A. Gaylord, D. J. Day. Logan: Benj. Stanton, J. S. Gardner, J. J. Peterson, Wm. H. West, C. W. B. Allison. Union: C. S. Hamilton, P. B. Cole, William Sigle, William Gabriel, G. R. Galloway.

Ninth District—Crawford: Jacob Scroggs, D. W. Swigart, S. G. Brown, George P. Seal. Hardin: C. Kaufman, S. Turney, James S. Robinson. Marion: John J. Williams, William Fisher. Ottawa: H. C. Cowles. Sandusky: Ralph Buckland, George M. Tillotson, James S. Foulk. Seneca: Philip Spillman, James M. Stevens, Joseph Boyer, John C. Lee, H. A. Spayth. Wyandot: Moses H. Kirby, Edward A. Sigler, A. S. Wigton.

Tenth District—Jackson: H. S. Bundy, F. R. Smith. Lawrence: C. G. Hawley. Ross: Seldon S. Cooke, F. Trichler, A. P. Miller, John Waddle. Scioto: J. V. Robinson, Jr.

Eleventh District—Athens: J. M. Dana, J. L. Kessinger, D. B. Stewart, H. S. Brown, S. S. Knowles. Fairfield: Daniel Jennings, W. S. Beatty, Virgil E. Shaw. Hocking: C. V. Culver, D. A. Hoffman. Meigs: George McQuigg, S. H. Burknapp, G. L. Davis, C. Downing. Perry: James M. Taylor, Eli Spooner. Vinton: Thomas R. Stanley, Joseph K. Will.

Twelfth District—Franklin: Wm. Dennison, Jr., W. T. Bascom, John Miller, James R. Day, Arthur O'Harra, James Parks, David Taylor. Licking: Chas. H. Kibler, James J. Kelley, John A. Sinnett, Daniel Gardner, J. Thompson, Albert Hall, Daniel Humphrey. Pickaway: George Ballard, W. W. Bierce, George Radcliffe.

Thirteenth District—Erie: J. W. Sprague, W. H. Jones, B. L. Hill, Homer Goodwin, J. M. Root. Huron: B. T. Hunt, J. F. Dewey, N. M. Owens, A. H. Balsley, Wm. Bacon, G. F. Badger, T. C. Woodin. Morrow: J. G. Gurley, John Beatty, Thos. S. Bunker, W. G. Benedict, Wm. B. Dumble. Richland: John Sherman, William Patterson, Benj. Gass, N. Matson, Chas. Hedges, E. F. Kendall, Chas. Taylor, D. Anderson, William C. Catlin, James Corbin, L. Stevenson, John Devenny.

Fourteenth District—Ashland: J. Kenneger, J. W. Smith, A. L. Curtis, J. M. Goram. Lorain: J. M. Vincent, James Monroe, Jos. H. Dickson, L. Beebe,

J. M. Ritchie, J. B. Lang, M. D. Young. Medina: H. G. Blake, Herman Canfield, O. S. Coddling, Chas. Castle, G. W. Hutchins. Wayne: R. B. Spink, Wm. Hutchinson, M. Welker, W. M. Orr, Champ Kinney, W. G. Myers.

Fifteenth District—Coshocton: E. Spooner, David Markley, John Muskimmon, Smiley Harbaugh. Holmes: B. C. Brown, John Huston. Knox: Wm. R. Sapp, Wm. McCreary, Wm. B. Cox, D. Bricker, L. W. Foot. Tuscarawas: S. Fertig, Paul Weatherby, Hiram Eckmann, Geo. H. Dent, Jonathan Mills, Wm. Thompson.

Sixteenth District—Morgan: H. P. Dearborn, C. A. Williams, C. A. McGaw, F. W. Wood. Muskingum: G. W. Adams, D. Applegate, G. W. Potwin, Henry Blandy, C. C. Russell, Benj. Crane. Washington: T. W. Ewart, David Green, Arthur Wiley, S. B. Robinson, Levi Barber, H. Chapin.

Seventeenth District—Belmont: Benj. R. Cowan, H. McNeeley, Milton Barnes, Thomas W. Fawcett. Guernsey: John McCurdy, S. B. Clark, W. M. Farrar, S. Potts, H. Skinner. Noble: William H. Frazier, R. Ross, James Horton. Monroe: William Steele.

Eighteenth District—Portage: O. P. Brown, E. Needham, D. Bryant, Ira Gardner, E. P. Brainerd, S. Higgins. Stark: G. Augustine, B. F. Leiter, W. Hatcher, J. H. Cook, P. Chance. Summit: Lucius V. Bierce, Frederick Wadsworth, W. H. Howe, J. H. Chamberlin, N. W. Goodhue, J. W. Tyler.

Nineteenth District—Cuyahoga: R. P. Spalding, Jacob Mueller, C. L. Rhodes, Peter Thatcher, Jr., C. W. Smith, D. R. Tilden, C. W. Clisbee, G. W. Whitney, James Sears, John Watson, Ezra Eddy, A. H. Comstock, A. M. Reynolds. Geauga: J. S. Wright, H. N. Spooner, H. H. Ford, L. Taylor. Lake: J. B. Morse, John Kellogg, L. Sterling, Uri Seeley, Reuben Hitchcock.

Twentieth District—Ashtabula: B. F. Wade, J. R. Giddings, Wm. C. Howells, H. Fassett, E. E. Parsons, D. C. Allen, B. Woodbury, T. Hawkins, R. S. Bushnell, R. C. Newell. Mahoning: R. W. Tayler, G. I. Young, Joseph Truesdale, Daniel Haynes, J. M. Hole. Trumbull: R. W. Ratliffe, C. A. Adams, George C. Reis, L. C. Jones, William A. Howe, John Hutchins, John Beaver, C. W. Smith.

Twenty-first District—Carroll: S. J. Pinkerton, H. S. Caysic, J. H. Whitcraft, E. R. Eckley. Columbiana: S. L. Wadsworth, R. Stock, Daniel Lupton, M. Mendenhall, J. A. Ambler. Harrison: John A. Bingham, Charles Warfel, Ephraim Clark, John Hammond, M. McClure, Joseph Dickerson, Allen C. Turner, R. Walton. Jefferson: M. Andrews, W. R. Lloyd, William McDonald, James Crew, William Plummer.

The result of the election Tuesday, October 13th, for State officers was so close that it took nearly a fortnight to determine who were actually chosen, except for Member of the Board of Public Works. The result was at length officially declared, as follows:

For Governor:

Salmon P. Chase, Rep.....	160,568
Henry B. Payne, Dem.....	159,065
Philadelph Van Trump, American.....	10,272

Chase's plurality ..... 1,503

For Lieutenant Governor:

Martin Welker, Rep.....	160,751
William H. Lytle, Dem.....	158,826

Welker's majority ..... 1,925

For Secretary of State:

Addison P. Russell, Rep.....	160,638
Jacob Reinhard, Dem.....	158,832

Russell's majority ..... 1,806

For Treasurer of State:

Alfred P. Stone, Rep.....	160,585
James R. Morris, Dem.....	158,756

Stone's majority ..... 1,729

For Supreme Judge:

Milton Sutliff, Rep.....	160,342
Henry C. Whitman, Dem.....	159,103

Sutliff's majority ..... 1,239

For Member Board of Public Works:

Jacob Blickensderfer, Rep.....	144,069
Abner L. Backus, Dem.....	158,087

Backus's majority ..... 14,018

Mr. Blickensderfer was defeated because of the refusal of the committees of several Republican counties to print his name on the ticket. They bolted his nomination for what some of the Republican newspapers called "the offense of amiable weakness,"—shrinking to perform the unpleasant duty of exposing questionable canal contracts after he had personally endeavored to have them honestly made.. It was charged that

the Democratic Board, of which Mr. Blickensderfer was the minority member, had in this way swindled the State out of \$138,000. While many Republicans refused to vote for any candidate for this office several thousand of them, with perhaps a thousand Democrats, voted for an independent candidate whose sole rallying cry was "Save the canals!"

#### FIFTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Although the Republicans carried the State, they lost both branches of the Legislature. The Senate stood: Democrats, 21; Republicans, 14. House of Representatives: Democrats, 61; Republicans, 44. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 24.

#### SENATE.

Martin Welker, President.  
Edward M. Phelps, President *pro tem*.  
Charles W. Blair, Clerk.  
Lewis Hutchins, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—William S. Hatch, A. Bassett Langdon, Charles Thomas.....Hamilton.
- 2—Lauren Smith. ....Warren.
- 3—Henry Shideler.....Montgomery.
- 4—William P. Kincaid.....Clermont.
- 5—James J. Winans.....Greene.
- 6—William H. Safford.....Ross.
- 7—George Corwine.....Pike.
- 8—Patrick Murdock ....Lawrence.
- 9—Newton Schleich .....Fairfield.
- 10—Augustus L. Perrill.....Pickaway.
- 11—Saul S. Henkle.....Clarke.
- 12—Isaac N. Gard.....Darke.
- 13—Conduce H. Gatch.....Hardin.
- 14—Davis Green.....Washington.
- 15—Ezekiel Vanatta.....Perry.
- 16—William P. Reid.....Delaware.
- 17—Davis Miles.....Morrow.
- 18—Abner L. Cass.....Coshocton.
- 19—Marshall Morrow. ....Monroe.
- 20—Isaac Holloway.....Belmont.
- 21—Francis J. Meyer\* .....Stark.
- 22—Joseph C. McCleary ...Jefferson.
- 23—Robert W. Tayler.....Mahoning.
- 24—Darius Cadwell.....Ashtabula.
- 25 William Slade, Jr.....Cuyahoga.
- 26—George P. Ashmun .....Summit.

\*Seat contested and given to Thomas W. Chapman.



- 27—Herman Canfield.....Medina.  
 28—Daniel J. Perkey.....Holmes.  
 29—James Cantwell.....Ashland.  
 30—Ralph P. Buckland.....Sandusky.  
 31—Robert McKelley.....Seneca.  
 32—Edward M. Phelps.....Defiance.  
 33—Josiah N. Westcott.....Hancock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

William B. Woods, Speaker.  
 Samuel W. Gilson, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 John W. Kees, Clerk.  
 John H. Branch, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adams—John W. McFerren.  
 Allen—Charles C. Marshall.  
 Ashland—Jacob T. Cowan.  
 Ashtabula—William S. Deming, D. C. Allen.  
 Athens—Nelson H. Van Vorhes.  
 Auglaize—George W. Andrews.  
 Belmont—Isaac Welch.  
 Brown—J. S. West, J. T. Richardson.  
 Butler—Christopher Hughes, Robert Christy.  
 Carroll—Jason B. Roach.  
 Champaign—Jonathan Cheney.  
 Clarke—Andrew D. Rogers.  
 Clermont—Thomas Hitch, Moses S. Pickelheimer.  
 Clinton—David Quinn.  
 Columbiana—Jacob A. Ambler.  
 Coshocton—Charles A. Sangster.  
 Crawford—John Pittman.  
 Cuyahoga—Richard C. Parsons, John Watson,  
 Andrew C. Gardner.  
 Darke—John L. Winner.  
 Defiance, Paulding and Williams—William D.  
 Haymaker.  
 Delaware—James R. Hubbell.  
 Erie—Thomas C. Furnold.  
 Fairfield—Basil W. Carlisle, Thomas W. Bigony.  
 Fayette—Robert M. Briggs (resigned; Samuel F.  
 Kerr, successor).  
 Franklin—William R. Rankin, Hugh L. Chaney.  
 Gallia—Thomas Waugh.  
 Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.  
 Greene—Moses D. Gatch.  
 Guernsey—Hugh Brown, Jr., Francis Rea.  
 Hamilton—Aaron C. Bagley, Hunter Brook, Isaac  
 C. Collins, Joseph J. Dobmeyer, George C. Robinson  
 Patrick Rodgers, James Saffin, Joseph T. Wright.  
 Hancock—John Westcott.  
 Hardin and Wyandot—Chester R. Mott.  
 Harrison—James Day.  
 Highland—John L. Hughes.  
 Hocking—George Johnson.  
 Holmes—Eli Glasgo.

Huron—Charles B. Simmons.  
 Jackson and Vinton—Robert B. Stevenson (re-  
 signed; William L. Edmiston, successor.)  
 Jefferson—James G. Allen, W. W. Worthington.  
 Knox—William B. Cox, William McCreary.  
 Lake—John R. French.  
 Lawrence—Ralph Leete.  
 Licking—William Parr, William B. Woods.  
 Logan—William H. West.  
 Lorain—James Monroe.  
 Lucas-Fulton—Samuel A. Raymond.  
 Madison—Richard A. Harrison.  
 Mahoning—Samuel W. Gilson.  
 Marion—Richard Wilson.  
 Medina—James A. Bell.  
 Meigs—Tobias A. Plants.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—Charles P. Edson.  
 Miami—Matthias H. Jones.  
 Monroe—Jeremiah Williams, James M. Stout.  
 Montgomery—Robert McEwen, Henry Morse.  
 Morgan-Noble—Henry Dawes, James Moore.  
 Morrow—David Rees.  
 Muskingum—John A. Blair, Lewis Frazee.  
 Perry—Thomas B. Cox.  
 Pickaway—Peter Rose.  
 Pike—Joseph J. Green.  
 Portage—Cyrus Laughlin.  
 Preble—Martin F. Stephens.  
 Putnam and Henry—William J. Jackson.  
 Richland—Alexander Ralston, Abraham Jenner.  
 Ross—Joshua Seney.  
 Sandusky—Thomas P. Finefrock.  
 Scioto—James B. Ray.  
 Seneca—John W. Paine.  
 Shelby—Hugh Thompson.  
 Stark—James E. Chase, Lewis Slusser.  
 Summit—Ira P. Sperry.  
 Trumbull—George F. Townsend and George H.  
 Howe.  
 Tuscarawas—Brisbin C. Blackburn, Albert Bates  
 Union—James W. Robinson.  
 Warren—J. Milton Williams.  
 Washington—Augustus S. Bailey, O. Lewis Clarke.  
 Wayne—Lorenzo D. Odell.  
 Wood and Ottawa—Erasmus D. Peck.

Martin Welker, Lieutenant Governor,  
 was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 25,  
 1819. His father was of German descent  
 and an early settler in this State. Martin  
 had very limited means of education, but  
 seems to have made the most of his oppor-

tunities. He abandoned farm life in 1833 to take a clerkship in a store. Subsequently he studied law in Millersburg and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1846 he was appointed Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in Holmes County, serving five years. In 1848 he was the Whig nominee for Congress in his district but was defeated. In 1850 he was elected Common Pleas Judge, serving five years, but he failed of re-election. In 1857 he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. At the breaking out of the war he was appointed Major on the staff of General Cox. He was afterward appointed Aide-de-camp to the Governor and assigned to the duties of Judge Advocate General of the State and acted as such until the expiration of Governor Dennison's term. In 1862 he was Assistant Adjutant General of Ohio and State Superintendent of the Draft of that year. The same year he was nominated for Congress, but was defeated by thirty-six votes. He was nominated and elected by the Republicans to Congress in the years 1864, 1866 and 1868. In December, 1873, President Grant appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, but he retired from the bench in 1889, and is now living at Wooster.

Addison P. Russell, Secretary of State, was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, in 1828. His ancestors came from Virginia and were of Revolutionary fame. He received a common school education, and learned the printer's trade. In 1855 he was elected as a Representative to the General Assembly. In 1857 and again in 1859 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket. Throughout the war he was the Financial Agent for Ohio, being successively appointed by Governors Tod,

Brough and Cox, and stationed in New York City. After the war he devoted himself to literary pursuits and has written several charming volumes—"Library Studies," "Thomas Corwin—A Sketch," etc., etc.

Alfred P. Stone, Treasurer of State, was born in Worthington, Massachusetts, June 28, 1813. In 1832 he removed to Columbus and was employed first as a clerk and then was successful as a merchant. He took an active part in politics and was an influential member of the Democratic party. On October 8, 1844, he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Heman A. Moore, and was succeeded by Columbus Delano. On the formation of the Republican party he espoused its principles. In 1857, when the defalcation in the State Treasury was discovered, he was appointed to take charge of the office. At the election in October following he was chosen Treasurer and was re-elected in 1859. In 1861 he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector at Columbus, and was found dead at the graves of his two children on August 2, 1865, at Green Lawn Cemetery.

Milton Sutliff, Supreme Judge, was the son of Samuel Sutliff, a respectable farmer and soldier in the American Revolution. He was born at Warren, Ohio, October 6, 1806, and died there April 24, 1878. After reaching his majority, he traveled throughout the South and became an Abolitionist. He returned to Warren in 1830 and was graduated from Western Reserve College in 1834. In that year the Anti-Slavery Society of the Western Reserve was founded, largely through his instrumentality. His name was soon enrolled with those of Garrison and Phillips as one of the ablest leaders in the cause of

abolition. He was one of the founders, in 1833, of the National Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar. In 1849, as a Freesoiler, he was elected to the State Legislature, his party holding the balance of power. It was partly through his efforts that Salmon P.

Chase was chosen United States Senator over George E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, and he gave similar cordial support to Benjamin F. Wade in 1856. The next year, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court on the Republican ticket but was not re-elected. He died in November, 1875.

## CHAPTER V.

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### CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

THE Democracy of Ohio did not celebrate "Jackson Day" in their usual manner in 1858, and their State Convention was postponed until after the Republicans had made their nominations, or until July 29th. The fact that there were serious differences between the leaders of the party was noticeable from the very beginning of the year. This pronounced division was more apparent when the Anti-Lecompton or Douglas wing called a State conference at Columbus on March 10th. It was a large meeting, and continued during the afternoon and evening. George W. Manypenny presided, while Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, and Frederick P. Stanton, who had been Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory, were the most prominent speakers. Letters were read from Robert J. Walker, who had been relieved of his office as Governor of Kansas, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and David C. Broderick, United States Senator from California.

The Buchanan or Administration Democracy endeavored to counteract the influence of this demonstration by holding a public meeting at Columbus on March 12th, two days later. While a number were in attendance from other parts of the State, this assemblage partook more of the character of a local gathering. The principal orators were Samuel Medary and William A. Neil, both of Columbus. Samuel S. Cox

wrote from Washington, where he was attending Congress, that those who tried to read out of the party the Western Democrats who were opposed to the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas "might as well try to read the hickories out of the Western woods." The two wings managed to patch up a semblance of peace, however, and nominated the following candidates for the State offices: Justice of Supreme Court, Thomas W. Bartley, of Richland; Attorney General, Durbin Ward, of Warren; Comptroller of the Treasury, Samuel W. Gilson, Mahoning; Member of Board of Public Works, Richard H. Hendrickson, of Butler.

The inauguration of Governor Chase, on January 11th, for a second term, was attended by no unusual circumstances. His address was a brief but able presentation of his views upon the Ordinance of 1787, creating the Northwest Territory, and of the value of the free institutions thus secured to the people of succeeding generations.

"Organized under these auspices, and in accordance with this ideal," he observed, in conclusion, "Ohio may justly be styled the model State of the American Union. It is an honorable, a gratifying distinction. Let it be our care, gentlemen, that its lustre be sullied by no act or omission of ours. Upon the soil thus consecrated to Liberty and Union—upon the foundations, thus wisely laid, of equality and justice, let us go on, in humble dependence upon Divine favor, to build, yet broader and higher, the noble edifice of a truly Republican State, never forgetting that Man is more than Institutions, and Right the sole vital principle of Law."

The call for the Republican Convention was issued on May 17th and provided for a representation of 320 delegates. It contained a scathing denunciation of the Dred Scott decision, the English bill, the Buchanan administration, "the beheading of Reeder, Geary, Walker and Stanton, of Kansas, at the imperious command of the slave power," and "the odious acts of the present Ohio Legislature"—and closed with this ringing paragraph:

In view of all these causes we ask the free men of Ohio, without regard for former political associations, to unite with us in administering such a rebuke to the arrogant slave power as the Empire State of the Great West can justly inflict. Let them select their wisest, ablest, purest men as delegates, and let the Grand Council of the Representatives of Free Labor on the anniversary of the passage of the glorious Ordinance of 1787, which dedicated the soil of Ohio and the Northwest to freedom and free institutions forever, be such a demonstration as the cause and the times demand.

The State Convention, however, was but poorly attended. A number of counties were without representation; others had given proxies to delegates from neighboring counties; some responded with half their allotted strength; a few were represented by all their delegates, and several counties authorized all who were present at the Convention to act as delegates. This was not because of lack of interest in things political, although the Columbus Statesman, then the Democratic organ of the State, in commenting upon the light attendance, exultingly claimed that this was the beginning of the end of the party. The Convention met in the height of the Kansas troubles, when the issue of the hour was the infamous Leecompton Constitution, which, with its proslavery provisions, was sought to be forced upon Kansas by the bayonet. Political discussion was never more vital, consequently

Republican principles, far from being dead, were not even slumbering. Many circumstances combined to limit the attendance at the Convention. The ticket to be nominated was short; part of it, indeed, was practically already known, being renominations; and it was mainly for candidates for the less important offices of the commonwealth. The weather was intensely sultry and the mode of travel between most of the counties was extremely slow and inconvenient. Some of the counties, foreseeing that there was a prospect of not being represented, had for the first time elected alternate delegates, who, of course, were permitted to act as regular delegates. The excellence of the ticket nominated, the liveliness of the campaign which followed, and the size of the majority received at the October election, showed that instead of it being the end of the party it was only a good beginning.

The delegates assembled in Concert Hall, Columbus, at eleven o'clock, Tuesday morning, July 13th,) and were called to order by William Dennison, Chairman of the State Committee. James M. Ashley, of Lucas, was elected Temporary Chairman and delivered a short but eloquent address of thanks and congratulation. In the course of his remarks he said:

The occasion which brings us together in the capital city of Ohio to-day is one of great importance to us as a State and a people. It is the anniversary of a day that should ever be held in remembrance by the Nation, but more especially by the people of Ohio—a day that secured the priceless boon of freedom to all her children and to all who should inherit any portion of the almost uninhabited Territory of what to-day is the great Northwestern Empire of free States. Let us then preserve the high stand we have taken as a party, cultivating harmony, inviting co-operation, compromising with none, but ever inscribing on our banner that true Republican motto, "Liberty and Union. Everything for Principle. Nothing for Men."

George B. Hollister, of Hamilton, Moses M. Granger, of Muskingum, and George A. Benedict, of Cuyahoga, were named as Temporary Secretaries, and the following Committees were selected:

*Credentials*—1. F. Meyer, Hamilton. 2. George W. Runyan, Hamilton. 3. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 4. Edward B. Taylor, Allen. 5. I. N. Alexander, Lucas. 6. J. Milton McGrew, Clermont. 7. Moses D. Gatch, Greene. 8. Cornelius S. Hamilton, Union. 9. Stephen R. Harris, Seneca. 10. Davis Mackley, Jackson. 11. J. W. McBeth, Vinton. 12. Nelson Franklin, Pickaway. 13. Davis Miles, Morrow. 14. Eugene Pardee, Wayne. 15. Edward Hall, Holmes. 16. Milton Leaman, Morgan. 17. J. W. Warfield, Guernsey. 18. A. J. Streeter, Portage. 19. H. C. Canfield, Geauga. 20. Garretson I. Young, Mahoning. 21. Jonathan K. Ruckbrod, Columbiana.

*Rules and Permanent Organization*—1. J. E. West, Hamilton. 2. Francis Jobson, Hamilton. 3. John M. Milliken, Butler. 4. Edward Kyle, Miami. 5. S. R. Reed, Lucas. 6. Milton Jamieson, Clermont. 7. John C. Dunlevy, Warren. 8. Abraham C. Deuel, Champaign. 9. John J. Williams, Marion. 10. John V. Robinson, Scioto. 11. David Little, Perry. 12. Willard Warner, Licking. 13. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. Armstead T. Ready, Tuscarawas. 16. Edward Ball, Muskingum. 17. Edward Ellis, Monroe. 18. Wm. H. Upson, Summit. 19. Seneca O. Griswold, Cuyahoga. 20. John W. Hutchins, Trumbull. 21. Martin Andrews, Jefferson.

*Resolutions*—1. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. George B. Hollister, Hamilton. 3. Felix Marsh, Preble. 4. J. H.

Hart, Miami. 5. David Taylor, Defiance. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Aaron Harlan, Greene. 8. Rodney Mason, Clarke. 9. Isaac M. Keeler, Sandusky. 10. James Silvey, Ross. 11. Daniel Jones, Vinton. 12. John W. Baldwin, Franklin. 13. Zahmuma Phillips, Erie. 14. George G. Washburn, Lorain. 15. Robert C. Kirk, Knox. 16. Melvin Clarke, Washington. 17. Benjamin Rush Cowen, Belmont. 18. William K. Upham, Stark. 19. William L. Perkins, Lake. 20. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula. 21. John A. Bingham, Harrison.

*State Central Committee*.—At Large, Caleb B. Smith, Hamilton, Joshua R. Giddings, Ashtabula. 1. Timothy C. Day, Hamilton. 2. Francis Jobson, Hamilton. 3. William Beckett, Butler. 4. George D. Burgess, Miami. 5. S. A. Raymond, Lucas. 6. William O. Collins, Highland. 7. Jacob Egbert, Warren. 8. James R. Hubbell, Delaware. 9. H. L. McKee, Seneca. 10. James Silvey, Ross. 11. William S. Beatty, Fairfield. 12. Joseph C. Thompson, Pickaway. 13. J. F. Dewey, Huron. 14. James W. Smith, Ashland. 15. William R. Sapp, Knox. 16. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 17. J. C. Douglass, Guernsey. 18. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, Summit. 19. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 20. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull. 21. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll.

Caleb B. Smith and John A. Bingham made ringing speeches at the close of the morning session. Joshua R. Giddings was also tumultuously greeted and proceeded to the stage, but did not speak on account of physical inability. "His health was shattered in the cause of freedom," says one of the reports of that day, "and in denunciation of the slave oligarchy."

At the afternoon session the following permanent officers were elected :

*President*—Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery.

*Vice Presidents*—1. Frederick Hassau-  
rek, Hamilton. 2. Francis Jobson, Ham-  
ilton. 3. Thomas Brown, Montgomery.  
4. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 5. James  
Murray, Wood. 6. D. H. Stevens, Cler-  
mont. 7. J. Hayworth, Clinton. 8. Rod-  
ney Mason, Clarke. 9. Stephen R. Harris,  
Crawford. 10. R. M. Bartlett, Ross. 11.  
Virgil E. Shaw, Fairfield. 12. Daniel  
Humphrey, Licking. 13. David Anderson,  
Richland. 14. William W. Orr, Wayne.  
15. Samuel Fertig, Tuscarawas. 16. Har-  
lan Chapin, Washington. 17. Isaac Mor-  
ton, Guernsey. 18. William Hatcher,  
Stark. 19. W. B. Castle, Cuyahoga. 20.  
Robert W. Tayler, Mahoning. 21. Cyrus  
Mendenhall, Jefferson.

*Secretaries*—George A. Benedict, of  
Cuyahoga; Moses M. Granger, of Mus-  
kingum; John S. Herrick, of Portage; Isaac  
M. Keeler, of Sandusky; Samuel M. Mat-  
thews, of Shelby.

Benjamin F. Wade reported the resolu-  
tions, and they were adopted without debate.

*Resolved*, 1. That the Republicans of Ohio in  
Convention assembled, entertaining an abiding con-  
fidence in the cardinal doctrines of the party heretofore  
inscribed upon its banner, and in the defense of  
which it has never failed to secure from the intelligent  
and patriotic free men of the State an ardent and tri-  
umphant support, hereby reaffirm the same and again  
commend them to the favorable consideration of the  
people.

2. That the President of the United States and his  
servile partisans in Congress, aided by their emissaries  
in Kansas, in their persistent efforts to force by  
violence, fraud, bribery and intimidation upon the peo-  
ple of that Territory, a constitution in opposition to  
their will, and designed to defraud them of their un-  
doubted rights, deserve and ought to receive the  
unqualified condemnation of the American people.

3. That the astounding disclosures of the ruinous  
and corrupt prodigality of the National Administra-  
tion, which, in the brief period of eighteen months of  
profound peace, has exhausted an overflowing treas-  
ury, and added to the public debt forty millions of dol-  
lars, without any visible indications of a proposed  
remedy, or of a cessation of the evil, submits to the  
people to choose between the alternative of National  
bankruptcy or National reform.

4. That we invite all men of all parties to join  
with us in restoring the Government to its original  
purity and principles, and preserving it as an inheri-  
tance for those who may come after us.

William V. Peck, of Scioto; John Welch,  
of Athens; John L. Green, of Ross; Owen  
P. Fishback, of Clermont; Rufus P. Spald-  
ing, of Cuyahoga; Charles B. Goddard, of  
Muskingum; Cooper K. Watson, of Seneca;  
Richard M. Corwine, of Hamilton; and Will-  
iam Lawrence, of Logan, were presented as  
candidates for Supreme Judge. Mr. Spald-  
ing's name was withdrawn and Mr. Peck  
was nominated on the second ballot.

The names of a dozen persons were pre-  
sented for Member of the Board of Public  
Works, and it required five ballots to make  
a choice. John L. Martin, of Butler, was  
the successful aspirant.

The ticket was completed by naming  
William B. Thrall, of Franklin, for Comp-  
troller of the Treasury, and Christopher P.  
Wolcott, of Summit, for Attorney General.  
The former was a new office, created after  
the discovery of the defalcation in the State  
Treasury and abolished in 1877. The term  
was three years, and only four persons were  
elected to it; Mr. Thrall being the first and  
serving for one term.

The State Executive Committee was  
organized as follows: William Dennison,  
Jr., Chairman; William T. Bascom, Secre-  
tary; Lucian Buttles, R. N. Barr, Noah H.  
Swayne, J. H. Coulter and George M. Par-  
sons, advisory members.

Owing to the general lack of interest, the newspapers of that period gave the proceedings of the Convention less than their ordinary limited space. In consequence of the official records being destroyed, the names of the delegates, and even some of those presented for nomination, can not now be accurately ascertained. Very few of the participants in the early Conventions of the Republican party now survive, and, because of the lapse of time, those now living fail to remember many of the details, and few of the delegates or candidates, excepting those who afterward attained great prominence. The list we give is perhaps as complete as any that could now be obtained.

Samuel Craighead, Permanent Chairman of the Convention, was reared among the Allegheny mountains. He came from a sturdy race, and his career fully maintained the strength and force of character of his ancestors. In early manhood, with the advantages of an ordinary public school education, he went to New York City, where a relative was the proprietor of a large publishing house, and was there employed for several years. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and, arriving in Dayton, Ohio, in the Spring of 1844, at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County in 1848, and served two terms, amply sustaining, by the able discharge of the duties of the office, the high character that had been conferred upon it by his predecessors, Daniel A. Haynes, Charles Anderson, Judge Holt, William Blodgett, Judge Crane, Peter P. Lowe and Henry Bacon. From this time forward Mr. Craighead maintained his position in the foremost rank of practitioners at the Dayton bar. His practice was wide, varied and success-

ful. He was able and thorough in the trial of his cases, always distinguished for his courteous bearing, gifted as an orator and strong in argument, with excellent literary tastes and superior social accomplishments. No one was better entitled to be classed as a typical Ohio lawyer. Had he determined to enter the political arena, instead of following the even tenor of his profession, there is little doubt that he would have ranked among the foremost men of his adopted State. He was always a most pronounced Republican, and for years was considered one of the safest and ablest counselors of the party in Ohio. He died September 6, 1894, at the age of seventy-seven.

#### ROSTER OF DELEGATES.

First and Second Districts—Hamilton: Charles Kulencamp, Isaac West, Francis Jobson, Joseph Rose, Albert Lewis, H. B. Horton, Amos Moore, J. C. Baum, F. Miner, Frederick Hassaurek, George B. Hollister, Henry Keller, John G. Olden, Medard Fels, Frederick Lott, A. Dobmyer.

Third District—Butler: W. S. Young, Wm. Murray, John M. Milliken, Wm. Beckett. Montgomery: T. V. Lyons, J. Fred Myers, Andrew H. Baker, Adam Clingman, John Mills, Luther S. Bruen, David Davis, Samuel Craighead. Preble: Felix Marsh, M. F. Stevens, Frank McWhinnery, James Barnett.

Fourth District—Allen: Edward B. Taylor. Auglaize: Philip V. Herzing. Miami: Edward Kyle, J. H. Hart, Charles Morris, Jr. Shelby: Samuel M. Matthews.

Fifth District—Defiance: William D. Haymaker, David Taylor. Hancock—Israel Green, Ezra Brown, Wm. Thomas. Lucas—L. Parcher, James M. Ashley, S. R. Reed, I. N. Alexander, S. A. Raymond. Wood: James Murray. Van Wert: Jas. M. Barr, J. M. Alexander, A. B. Huff, J. G. Gilliland.

Sixth District—Clermont: John Milton McGrew, Milton Jamieson, Reader W. Clarke, Daniel H. Stevens. Highland: Wm. O. Collins.

Seventh District—Clinton: J. Hayworth. Greene: Moses D. Gatch, A. H. Baughman, John Fudge, Aaron Harlan, A. M. Reid. Madison: Otway Curry, George W. Wilson. Warren: John C. Dunlevy, Jacob Egbert, Coates Kinney, J. A. Dodds, H. J. Dearth.



Eighth District—Champaign: A. C. Deuel, W. H. McFarland, John West, S. G. Brecount, Gersham Calland, Benj. Davis, J. M. McFarland, Alexander Stewart, David Rutan, Daniel Middleton, Absalom Fox. Clarke: Rodney Mason, J. F. Chapman, Samuel Sterrett. Delaware: James R. Hubbell, John S. Jones. Logan: C. W. Lyon, David Norton, Wm. H. West, Amos Gore, John Pollock, Joshua Marmon, Charles W. B. Allison, Isaac S. Gardner, Elias Fuson. Union: Cornelius S. Hamilton, Archibald McNeil.

Ninth District—Hardin: W. A. Munson, James S. Robinson. Marion: John J. Williams. Sandusky: Ira Benedict, Daniel Baker, James H. Jennings, James Moore, Wm. Colby, C. G. Eaton. Seneca: S. R. Harris, H. L. McKee, Cooper K. Watson.

Tenth District—Jackson: Hezekiah S. Bundy, Davis Mackley. Lawrence: Edward Jordan. Pike: Joshua Gregg. Ross: David McClung, J. Silvey, Samuel M. Penn, M. R. Bartley, John McNeill, Jr. Scioto: John V. Robinson, Jr., Milton Crain.

Eleventh District—Athens: Nelson H. Van Vohes, L. W. Brown, Samuel S. Knowles. Fairfield: M. Effinger, Vernon E. Shaw, William S. Beatty, Levi Pickering, Adam Clark, M. D. Brock, J. Bope, L. D. Benton, A. Peters, I. E. Koontz, John Leist, Samuel Beery, J. W. Van Sant, J. B. Graybill, H. G. Black. Meigs: H. H. Swallow, R. P. Hudson, Cyrus Russell. Perry: L. F. Muzzy, R. F. Hickman, James Taylor, R. D. W. Marsh, Edwin Rose, J. W. Shirley. Vinton: J. W. McBeth, Daniel Jones.

Twelfth District—Franklin: Homer Phelps, Horton Howard, R. G. McLean, William Dennison, Jr., William Baldwin, Loren Yerinton. Licking: Willard Warner, Daniel Humphrey. Pickaway: Nelson Franklin, J. C. Thompson.

Thirteenth District—Erie: H. D. Cooke, Zahmuma Phillips. Huron: George McClelland, Solomon Foote, S. W. Standart, J. F. Dewey, J. R. Robinson, R. C. Powers. Morrow: William Shunk, A. K. Dunn, H. L. Osborne, Davis Miles. Richland: Roeffliff Brinkerhoff, David Anderson.

Fourteenth District—Ashland: James W. Smith. Lorain: Joel Terrill, D. J. Johns, J. B. Lang, James Monroe, C. W. Johnson, A. Lamm, G. G. Washburn. Medina: Aaron Pardee, Charles Castle, Harrison G. Blake, Guy C. Chatfield, John Sears. Wayne: Eugene Pardee, William W. Orr.

Fifteenth District—Coshocton: Joseph W. Dwyer, William M. Green, Samuel Miller, Eli Nichols. Holmes: Edward Hall. Knox: Robert C. Kirk, Wm. R. Sapp. Tuscarawas: A. P. Ready, Samuel Fertig, Levi Sargent.

Sixteenth District—Morgan: Cydnor B. Tompkins, F. W. Wood, Milton Leaman. Muskingum:

Edward Ball, Daniel Applegate, Moses M. Granger, Chas. Goddard, John A. Blair. Washington: Melvin Clarke, Harlan Chapin.

Seventeenth District—Belmont: David Thoburn, Isaac Holloway, Benjamin S. Cowen. Guernsey: J. W. Warfield, J. C. Douglass, Isaac Morton. Monroe: Edward Ellis.

Eighteenth District—Portage: Alva G. Streator, John S. Herrick, Oliver P. Brown, Jos. Angell, A. P. Singerly. Stark: Joseph Frease, Samuel D. Day, Wm. K. Upham, Wm. Hatcher, Norman Webb, Kent Jarvis. Summit: William H. Upton, Nathaniel H. Goodhue.

Nineteenth District—Cuyahoga: G. W. Whitney, C. H. Hall, A. H. Comstock, Theodore Breck, Fred S. Wilson, Jacob Mueller, Seneca O. Griswold, Charles W. Palmer, Richard C. Parsons, Peter Thatcher, William B. Castle. Geauga: H. C. Canfield. Lake: Abram Teachout, William L. Perkins, A. L. Tinker, Reuben Hitchcock.

Twentieth District—Ashtabula: Benj. F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, D. C. Allen, Jarius Guild, Jas. Reed, H. C. Parsons, William C. Howells, J. A. Prentiss. Mahoning: Robert W. Tayler, Hosea Hoover, Daniel Thomas, Jas. Davis, D. I. Young. Trumbull: John M. Hutchins, Charles R. Hunt.

Twenty-first District—Carroll: Ephraim R. Eckley. Columbiana: S. L. Wadsworth, W. K. McKenzie, E. M. Colestock, Walter Cobbs, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Isaac Ambler. Harrison: John A. Bingman. Jefferson: A. G. Desselm, Robert Sherrard, Jr., Martin Andrews, Cyrus Mendenhall.

〔The platforms of both parties in 1858, and the energies and talents of the press and public speakers, were mainly devoted to the acts of the Buchanan administration and the attitude of the authorities in relation to Kansas affairs. The Republicans emphatically condemned and denounced both, while the Democrats as vigorously upheld and commended them. The Democratic platform declared that the party in Ohio was “unalterably opposed to negro suffrage and negro equality, without reference to shade or proportion of African blood.” This was contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, which had declared several years previously that a man who was nearer

white than black was a white man in the meaning of the Constitution. The Democratic shibboleth during the campaign was "No negro suffrage or negro equality.")

The Republicans won a signal victory at the election on Tuesday, October 12th.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, William V. Peck received 182,942 votes to 162,610 cast for Thomas W. Bartley, Democrat, a majority of 20,332.

For Attorney General, Christopher P. Wolcott, Republican, had 182,985 votes, and Durbin Ward, Democrat, 162,136—majority 20,849.

For Comptroller of the Treasury, William B. Thrall, Republican, 183,213; Samuel W. Gilson, Democrat, 161,838—majority 21,830.

For Member of Board of Public Works, John L. Martin, Republican, 183,111; Richard H. Hendrickson, Democrat, 161,815—majority 21,296.

They also gained three Congressmen, the Ohio delegation in the Thirty-sixth Congress standing fifteen Republicans to six Democrats. In the Thirty-fifth Congress the Republican strength was twelve and the Democratic nine. The House was thus kept anti-Administration and the election of an anti-slavery man—William Pennington, of New Jersey, for Speaker, made possible. The aggregate majority for the fifteen Republican Congressional candidates was 24,682, while the six Democrats altogether had but 2,405 majority. The result in detail was as follows:

#### First District:

George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	7,131
Timothy C. Day, Rep.....	6,785
Democratic majority.....	346

#### Second District:

John A. Gurley, Rep.....	8,054
William S. Groesbeck, Dem.....	7,263
Republican majority .....	791

#### Third District:

Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.....	9,903
Lewis D. Campbell, Rep.....	9,715
Democratic majority.....	188

#### Fourth District:

William Allen, Dem.....	9,558
Matthias H. Nichols, Rep.....	9,481
Democratic majority.....	77

#### Fifth District:

James M. Ashley, Rep.....	10,532
William Mungen, Dem.....	9,986
Republican majority.....	546

#### Sixth District:

William Howard, Dem.....	7,792
Reader W. Clarke, Rep.....	6,922
Democratic majority.....	870

#### Seventh District:

Thomas Corwin, Rep.....	8,866
Charles W. Blair, Dem.....	5,020
Republican majority.....	3,846

#### Eighth District:

Benjamin Stanton, Rep.....	8,716
William Hubbard, Dem.....	5,928
Republican majority.....	2,788

#### Ninth District:

John Carey, Rep .....	9,304
L. W. Hall, Dem.....	9,197
Republican majority.....	107

#### Tenth District:

Carey A. Trimble, Rep.....	10,583
Jacob Miller, Dem.....	8,643
Republican majority.....	1,940

#### Eleventh District:

Charles D. Martin, Dem.....	9,723
Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Rep.....	9,446
Democratic majority.....	277

Twelfth District:	
Samuel S. Cox, Dem. ....	9,560
Lucius Case, Rep.....	8,913
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Democratic majority.....	647
Thirteenth District:	
John Sherman, Rep.....	9,426
S. J. Patrick, Dem.....	7,095
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Republican majority.....	2,331
Fourteenth District:	
Cyrus Spink, Rep.....	9,438
J. P. Jeffries, Dem.....	7,318
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Republican majority.....	2,120
Fifteenth District:	
William Helmick, Rep.....	8,949
Joseph Burns, Dem.....	8,719
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Republican majority.....	230
Sixteenth District:	
Cydnor B. Tompkins, Rep.....	7,677
George W. Manypenny, Dem.....	6,855
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Republican majority .....	228
Seventeenth District:	
Thomas C. Theaker, Rep.....	7,311
Benjamin T. Spriggs, Dem.....	7,219
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Republican majority.....	92
Eighteenth District:	
Sidney Edgerton, Rep.....	8,184
J. L. Ranney, Dem.....	7,162
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Republican majority.....	1,022
Nineteenth District:	
Edward Wade, Rep.....	8,557
J. W. Gray, Dem.....	4,597
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Republican majority.....	3,960
Twentieth District:	
John Hutchins, Rep.....	8,321
David Tod, Dem.....	4,541
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Republican majority.....	3,780
Twenty-first District:	
John A. Bingham, Rep.....	8,883
Thomas Means, Dem.....	6,577
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Republican majority.....	2,306

William V. Peck, Supreme Judge, was a native of Connecticut, where he was educated and studied law. He then removed to Ohio, settling in Scioto County and soon acquired an extensive practice. Though little was known of his early life he seems to have enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his neighbors to a remarkable degree. He was recognized as an able lawyer and an exemplary citizen. In 1844 the Whig General Assembly elected him to the Common Pleas bench. Such was the satisfaction of the people of his district, consisting of the counties of Scioto, Jackson, Pike, Vinton and Lawrence, that upon the adoption of the new Constitution he was chosen to the office without opposition and in 1856 was re-elected with but three voters opposing him in the five counties. He was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1858, but declined to make the race for renomination.

William B. Thrall, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Rutland, Vermont, June 21, 1798. He had a common school education but entered the Rutland Herald printing office at the age of fifteen, remaining four years. In 1818 he emigrated to Ohio, finding employment in the Western Intelligencer office at Columbus. In 1819 he removed to Circleville, becoming a partner with Joseph Olds, in the publication of the "Olive Branch." He continued on that paper for twenty-five years. He occupied various local offices, including that of Mayor of Circleville for eight years. In 1845 the General Assembly elected him Common Pleas Judge, but he resigned the office to remove to Columbus for the purpose of taking charge of the Ohio State Journal. He edited that paper for over four years. In 1852 he was appointed assistant to Thomas Corwin, Secretary of State under President

Taylor, filling the position two years. From 1858 to 1862 he was Comptroller of the State Treasury, first by appointment from Governor Chase and then by election. He died June 7, 1873.

John L. Martin, Member of the Board of Public Works, was "born and bred in the free air of Vermont" and was a millwright by profession. In 1837 he emigrated to Franklin County, Ohio, and from 1840 to

1845, was actively engaged as engineer on the Ohio Canal between Columbus and Portsmouth. He removed to Middletown, Butler County, and resided there at the time of his election to the State Board of Public Works. He was then and for years afterward a manufacturer of flour and of paper. He was not a candidate for the position when nominated and refused to run for a second term.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1859.

THE first convention of the year was that called by the Democratic Committee, which met at Columbus on January 8th at the annual State caucus. It was resolved that a State ticket should be nominated at Columbus on May 27th, and on that date the following candidates were named: For Governor, Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga; Lieutenant Governor, William H. Safford, of Ross; Judge of Supreme Court, Henry C. Whitman, of Fairfield; Auditor of State, G. Volney Dorsey, of Miami; Treasurer of State, Jacob Reinhard, of Franklin; Commissioner of Common Schools, Charles N. Allen, of Harrison; Member of the Board of Public Works, James Tomlinson, of Washington.

The call for the Republican State Convention (composed of 364 delegates) was issued April 20th and contains this striking passage, with the suggestion that May 21st would be the most suitable date for the selection of delegates:

We earnestly hope that all electors, of whatever party, Republicans, Americans and Democrats, of whatever birth, foreign or native, who are prepared to join in a common effort, to deliver our National Government from the control of an arrogant sectional interest; to arrest the spread of slavery beyond the States in which it exists; to prevent the re-opening of the foreign slave-trade; to maintain the rights of free men and the interests of free labor; to rebuke the spirit of extravagance, corruption and misrule which characterize the existing National Administration; and to bring back the Government to the control of the principles avowed in the Declaration of Independence, and reaffirmed in the Federal Constitution, will unite in at-

tendance upon the County Conventions, and in the selection of delegates, and through them in the nomination, by the State Convention, of candidates worthy the support of honest men.

The State Convention met at eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, June 2d, in Armory Hall, Columbus. Unlike that of the previous year, it was a large, enthusiastic body, second in numbers only to the great Convention of 1854. Among the delegates were many men who had not previously identified themselves with the new party.

William T. Bascom, Secretary of the State Central Committee, called the assemblage to order, naming Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton, for Temporary Chairman, and Thomas H. Ford, of Richland, and Joseph C. Devin, of Knox, for Temporary Secretaries.

Lewis D. Campbell moved that the Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization and Rules, Resolutions and Central Committee, of one member from each Congressional district, be appointed immediately. Carried; and they were promptly announced, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. William B. Lacey, Hamilton. 2. George F. Dern, Hamilton. 3. George W. Thompson, Preble. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. Thomas W. Higgins, Lucas. 6. George L. Swing, Clermont. 7. Jonas T. McKay, Warren. 8. Levi Geiger, Champaign. 9. John C. Lee, Seneca.

10. Albert McFarland, Scioto. 11. John H. Kelly, Perry. 12. S. G. Arnold, Licking. 13. Thomas S. Bunker, Morrow. 14. James Aylesworth, Wayne. 15. John Miller, Holmes. 16. Davis Green, Washington. 17. Stephen Potts, Monroe. 18. Kent Jarvis, Stark. 19. Herman Lowry, Lake. 20. Jesse Baldwin, Cuyahoga. 21. Joseph C. McCleary, Jefferson.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Joseph W. Parker, Hamilton. 2. Lucien H. Baker, Hamilton. 3. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 4. Robert H. Walker, Shelby. 5. Israel Green, Hancock. 6. Jacob Kirby, Highland. 7. John Quincy Smith, Clinton. 8. Saul S. Henkle, Clarke. 9. Homer Everett, Sandusky. 10. Henry C. Messenger, Jackson. 11. Alexander C. Sands, Vinton. 12. Charles B. Mason, Pickaway. 13. F. S. Thorpe, Erie. 14. William A. Crane, Medina. 15. George W. True, Knox. 16. Frederick W. Wood, Morgan. 17. Charles J. Albright, Guernsey. 18. Cyrus Laughlin, Portage. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga. 20. George F. Townsend, Trumbull. 21. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana.

*Resolutions:* 1. George B. Hollister, Hamilton. 2. Joseph Cox, Hamilton. 3. Lewis D. Campbell, Butler. 4. Matthias H. Nicholls, Allen. 5. James M. Ashley, Lucas. 6. John H. Kincaid, Adams. 7. Thomas Corwin, Warren. 8. Benjamin Stanton, Logan. 9. John J. Williams, Marion. 10. Addison P. Miller, Ross. 11. Lucien H. Culver, Hocking. 12. Henry D. Cooke, Franklin. 13. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 14. James Monroe, Lorain. 15. Lorenzo C. Davis, Tuscarawas. 16. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 17. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 18. Sidney Edgerton, Summit. 19. Franklin T. Back-

us, Cuyahoga. 20. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula. 21. John A. Bingham, Harrison.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Peter Zinn, Hamilton. 3. John Mills, Montgomery. 4. John Walkup, Auglaize. 5. James W. Ross, Wood. 6. Edward Patton Evans, Adams. 7. William Smith, Fayette. 8. Joseph C. Brand, Champaign. 9. George W. Leith, Wyoming. 10. George A. Waller, Scioto. 11. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 12. Joseph C. Thompson, Pickaway. 13. John F. Dewey, Huron. 14. George G. Washburn, Lorain. 15. Joseph W. Dwyer, Coshocton. 16. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 17. Joseph C. Douglass, Noble. 18. John S. Herrick, Portage. 19. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 20. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull. 21. Jacob Heaton, Columbiana.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, and Richard M. Corwine, of Hamilton, were added to the Committee on Resolutions for the State at large, and Richard W. Ratliffe, of Trumbull, was substituted for Senator Wade at the latter's request.

After the formation of the committees the Convention listened to an inimitable address by the talented Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, who had been invited to be present for that purpose.

The delegates reassembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Peter Hitchcock, Secretary of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following permanent officers:

*President:* Benjamin F. Wade, of Ashtabula.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Morris Jacobi, Hamilton. 2. Amos Moore, Hamilton. 3. George W. Thompson, Preble. 4. Jacob S. Conklin, Shelby. 5. J. F. Price, Wood.

6. J. A. Adams, Clermont. 7. Aaron Hiveling, Greene. 8. Ichabod Corwin, Campaign. 9. Rodolphus Morse, Wyandot. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. Horace S. Horton, Athens. 12. Thomas S. O'Bannon, Licking. 13. William Patterson, Richland. 14. Levi D. Griswold, Lorain. 15. William R. Sapp, Knox. 16. Melvin Clarke, Washington. 17. John Welsh, Belmont. 18. William Steadman, Portage. 19. Samuel B. Philbrick, Geauga. 20. Alexander McConnell, Trumbull. 21. W. P. Allison, Jefferson.

*Secretaries:* John K. Green, of Hamilton, James Dumars, of Mahoning, Seneca O. Griswold, of Cuyahoga, John S. Herrick, of Portage, Joseph C. Devin, of Knox, J. T. Rowe, of Miami, and J. W. McBeth, of Vinton.

Mr. Wade was greeted with tumultuous applause on assuming the chair, and made a short, aggressive address, for which he had become noted. He counseled harmony, determined opposition to slavery, and the prompt and fearless discharge of duty—his example, as well as works, acting as a great stimulus to the Convention.

For Governor, William Dennison, of Franklin, and David K. Cartter, of Stark, were presented. The roll call of counties resulted in 299 votes for Dennison to 65 for Cartter, whereupon the nomination of the former was made unanimous.

The announcements for Lieutenant Governor were: David K. Cartter, of Stark; William D. Slade, of Cuyahoga; Charles M. Goddard, of Putnam; John J. Williams, of Marion; Thomas Spooner and Donn Piatt, of Hamilton; Herman Canfield, of Medina; Nelson H. VanVorhes, of Athens; Robert C. Kirk, of Knox; William E. Gilmore, of Ross, and Samuel E. Browne, of

Miami. The names of Cartter, Spooner and Piatt were withdrawn before the roll call began. There was no choice on the first ballot, Slade receiving the highest vote, 105—and the names of Williams, Browne, Goddard and Canfield were withdrawn. No choice resulted from the second ballot, Kirk and Slade receiving the greater part of the votes—144 and 131, respectively, and Gilmore withdrew. Robert C. Kirk, then a State Senator, was thereupon nominated, on the third ballot, by the vote—Kirk 195, Slade 146, VanVorhes 23.

Prior to going into Convention the delegates from Hamilton County held a caucus at which, if they had decided otherwise, the State might have been given a distinguished jurist, but it would, in all probability, have deprived Ohio of one of its Governors, and the Nation of an Executive who wisely filled the Presidential chair at a critical period in its history. The delegation met to determine what nomination it should ask of the Convention, whether to present Donn Piatt for Lieutenant Governor, or William Y. Gholson or Rutherford B. Hayes, both of whom had warm supporters in the delegation, for Supreme Judge. It was finally decided to ask the judicial office, and by a close vote Gholson was chosen as the Hamilton County candidate. Chief Justice Swan, who had been elected in 1854 by over 77,000 majority, in the ordinary course of events would have been renominated by acclamation. On the Monday preceding the Convention, however, he had held that the "Fugitive Slave law" was constitutional, Judges Peck and Scott concurring, and Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissenting. The decision was in the case of the State of Ohio versus Bushnell and Langston, convicted of violating the law for participation in the

“Wellington Rescue.” The defendants had appealed to the Supreme Court to grant them relief from imprisonment, because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the law, and the feeling was so intense in regard to the matter in Northern Ohio (especially in the Western Reserve) that on receipt of the news of the decision the church bells were tolled in a number of towns. The indignation of Republicans was exceedingly great, and the Reserve delegates declared that they could not and would not support Swan. Accordingly, under the guidance of Chase and Giddings, they agreed to unite upon any candidate selected by Hamilton County. Swan was supported by delegates in the central and western portions of the State and his name was presented for renomination. Gholson was nominated, receiving 217 votes to 140 for Swan and seven votes scattering. The Democrats used the incident quite extensively during the progress of the campaign with some effect. Immediately after the election Judge Swan sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and the newly-elected Judge, William Y. Gholson, was appointed by Governor Chase as his successor.

Robert W. Tayler, of Mahoning, was nominated on the third ballot for Auditor of State. His competitors were James Williams, of Champaign; Edward M. Comstock, of Columbiana; George R. Morton, of Erie; Harry J. Cox, of Muskingum; Samuel B. Shotwell, of Harrison; Roswell Marsh, of Jefferson; Daniel B. Hubbard, of Gallia; William Wilson, of Darke; and George Seaman, of Hardin.

For State Treasurer, Alfred P. Stone was renominated for the full term, Jonathan Harshman, of Montgomery, receiving forty-two votes.

Robert G. Corwin, of Warren, John S.

Herrick, of Portage, and Moses H. Kirby, of Wyandot, were proposed for Secretary of State, but were all withdrawn before a ballot could be taken, and Addison P. Russell, the incumbent, was renominated by acclamation.

There was a lively scramble for the office of Member of the Board of Public Works, and it took three ballots to settle the contest by the nomination of John B. Gregory, of Scioto. The other candidates were Kent Jarvis, of Stark; Samuel Carpenter, of Fairfield; John Chamberlain, of Summit; William Smith, of Fayette; Harlan Chapin, of Washington; John Frew, of Coshocton, and Solomon G. Renick, of Pickaway.

Anson Smyth, of Lucas; Abraham C. Deuel, of Champaign; and John Lynch, of Pickaway, were proposed for School Commissioner. But one ballot was required to choose the candidate, Mr. Smyth being nominated.

John A. Bingham, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, in presenting its report captivated the assemblage by his splendid eloquence. The platform was partly inspired by the Supreme Court's decision in the Fugitive Slave Case, and read as follows :

Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler, we submit to the free men of Ohio the following declaration of Republican principles and measures :

1. We entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines heretofore inscribed upon the banners of that party, and in defense of which it has never failed to secure from the free electors of the State an ardent and triumphant support; and, reaffirming the same, commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the people of Ohio demand a reorganization of the Judicial circuits of the United States, and that they be so constituted as to give to every section of the Confederacy its just and equal voice in the



Supreme Court of the United States; that provision be made for reversing the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by appeal or writ of error, and for securing fair and impartial juries in prosecutions for alleged violations of the law of the United States.

3. That proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; and in order to obtain these important ends we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, as subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and as abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4. We claim for all citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the freest exercise of the right of suffrage; we favor whatever legislative or administrative reforms may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse; and we oppose any abridgement whatever of the rights of naturalization, now secured by law to immigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized citizens, whether by amendment of a State Constitution or otherwise; and we condemn equally such discrimination whenever and wherever made, whether made by South Carolina or any other State.

5. That the developments of extravagance and corruption in the administration of National affairs impose upon us the important duty of casting out those who have proved faithless, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to reduce the public expenditures, lessen the burdens of taxation and protect the Treasury of the people.

6. That we regard all propositions and suggestions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of the Government or people conniving at, or legalizing, that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public land free of charge, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Pro-Slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating in the United States Senate the Homestead Bill, which was designed to secure free homes for the poor man, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the last Legislature in repeated instances, and especially in making appointments to office in plain violation of the Constitution; in virtually abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the several divisions (so arranged for partisan purposes as to give the largest portion to the junior member) under the uncontrolled charge of individual members without responsibility to the whole Board; in making inadequate provision for the safe keeping of the public moneys; and in attempting to force upon the people of Cincinnati an arbitrary system of police, against their consent—as deserving the reprobation of all good citizens.

9. That the Republicans of Ohio point with entire satisfaction and pride to the dignified, honest, faithful and judicious manner in which the present Executive and other officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions; and that the course of Hon. B. F. Wade in the United States Senate and of the Republican members of Congress, in their able advocacy of the interests of the poor man in urging the passage of the Homestead Bill, and in their defense of the principles of freedom, meet our unqualified approval.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired to those who may come after us.

The platform was unanimously adopted; and, notwithstanding the fact that the Convention had been in continuous session from two until eight o'clock, loud calls were made for ex-Governor Corwin, who had not been in touch with the new party prior to this time, and he responded with a witty and inspiring Republican speech. Mr. Dennison also made a short, happy address, and was followed by Mr. Giddings, who said: "When I heard Governor Corwin, I felt like welcoming him back as the prodigal son of ancient times was greeted by his father." When I heard Mr. Dennison I felt like exclaiming with that one of old, 'Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace,' for," he added, "the Democracy have noth-

ing left to do but to catch runaway fugitives."

The espousal of the Republican cause by Thomas Corwin was hailed with delight by the rank and file of the party throughout the State, and especially by his neighbors, who immediately insisted upon making him their nominee for Congress. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 29, 1794, and died in Washington, D. C., December 18, 1865. When but four years of age his father removed to near Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, where he soon came into prominence. For eleven terms—ten of them consecutive—Matthias Corwin represented the county in the House in the General Assembly of the State. Shortly after his arrival at Lebanon, Thomas Corwin was sent to school, and, even at that age, is reported to have had a remarkably retentive memory and to have learned the entire alphabet in a single day. His father was too poor to give more than one son a complete education, so the elder brother was sent to school and Thomas kept at home to work upon the farm. At that time it was necessary that all agricultural products be transported to the market in Cincinnati and that household supplies be brought home in exchange. The only way this could be done was by wagon, and, for mutual protection, several farmers made these trips together. Young Corwin, much to the delight and entertainment of his companions, was almost invariably sent with his father's team. During the War of 1812 he made several trips with wagon-loads of supplies from Cincinnati to Gen. William Henry Harrison's camp on the Maumee. In this manner the two first became acquainted, the General calling him "my wagon boy." He thus acquired the title of "Wagon Boy," by which he was

afterward familiarly known throughout the country. He continued on the farm until 1814, when he entered the County Clerk's office as deputy. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1818 and soon distinguished himself as a lawyer and politician. He was elected as a Whig to the House in the Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. In 1830 he was elected as a Representative to Congress and reelected four times in succession. In 1840 he received the Whig nomination for Governor of Ohio and accompanied William Henry Harrison in his canvass of the State in the famous "log cabin" campaign, addressing immense audiences. He was elected, receiving 145,442 votes to 129,312 for Wilson Shannon, Democrat. The Presidential election, a month later, resulted: Harrison 148,157, VanBuren 124,782. In 1842 he was renominated for Governor but defeated by his former competitor on a close vote—Shannon 119,774, Corwin 117,902, Liecester King, Freesoil, 8,898. On December 5, 1844, he was elected United States Senator, receiving 60 votes on joint ballot to 46 for David T. Disney, Democrat, and one for Ebenezer Lane, Whig. He served in the Senate until July 23, 1850, when President Fillmore appointed him Secretary of the Treasury as the successor of William M. Meredith, of Pennsylvania. On March 7, 1853, he gave way to his successor, James Guthrie, of Kentucky. He then retired to private life and his law practice in Lebanon. While serving as United States Senator, his elder brother, Moses B. Corwin, was elected from the Fourth, Ohio, district to the Thirty-first Congress as a Whig, defeating his own son, John A. Corwin, the Democratic nominee, by the vote of 8,771 to 6,215. In 1858 he

was elected by the Republicans as a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress and was reelected in 1860. He was Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and of the Committee of Thirty-three on the Rebellious States in the Thirty-sixth Congress. In 1861 he was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Lincoln, serving for four years. He returned to the United States on leave of absence in 1865, and did not again go to Mexico. He remained in Washington practicing law until his death, which occurred suddenly while he was conversing pleasantly with a number of friends.

## ROSTER OF DELEGATES.

First District—Hamilton: William B. Lacey, John M. Gitchell, James Warnock, R. R. Paine, Benjamin Eggleston, M. G. Haynes, William B. Davis, Morris Jacobi, George B. Hollister, John Jungles, Joseph W. Parker, M. Florer, John K. Green and M. Johnson.

Second District—Hamilton: William D. Bickham, Amos Moore, George W. Runyan, G. H. Lawyer, Thomas W. Scott, Ferdinand Eichenlaub, Francis Jobson, G. F. Dern, L. H. Baker, R. Hedges, T. Gaines, Joseph Cox, Peter Zinn, Amzi McGill, C. Simonson, L. Schwartz, Richard B. Pullan.

Third District—Butler: Lewis D. Campbell, A. P. Cox, E. G. Dyer, Minor Milliken, John W. Sohn. Preble: Felix Marsh, Wm. Whiteside, Geo. W. Mitchell, Frank McWhinnery, George W. Thompson. Montgomery: Valentine Winters, Robert Steele, M. Johnson, Edward A. Parrott, D. B. Clivine, H. Gehhart, James Steele, Samuel Craighead, Thomas Brown.

Fourth District—Auglaize: Philip V. Herzing, John Walkup. Mercer: J. P. Findlay. Darke: Isaac N. Gard, A. L. Northrop, Edward B. Taylor, John McClure. Miami: James H. Hart, W. H. Jones, J. W. Defrees, Barton S. Kyle, John O'Farrell, S. E. Hustler.

Fifth District—Lucas: A. P. Reed, James M. Ashley, William C. Earl, T. W. Higgins. Wood: Elijah Graham, E. A. Higgins, J. F. Price. Putnam: John Dixon, F. G. Allen. Fulton: E. M. Fuller. Defiance: John Taylor, Samuel Cohen. Van Wert: James D. Clark. Henry: Cyrus Howard. Williams:

Francis M. Case. Paulding: Hiram Cable. Hancock: Israel Green, J. Spears, J. Davis.

Sixth District—Adams: John H. Kincaid, Smith Grimes. Brown: John Bennington, Stephen Feike, Benjamin Dugan. Clermont: J. A. Adams, Ashur Gosling, Watts McMurchy, George W. McKay, George L. Swing. Highland: Jacob Kirby, John Eckman, Edward J. Johnson, Thomas Berryman.

Seventh District—Fayette: Samuel N. Yeoman, Scott Harrison. Clinton: G. C. Greene, C. N. Osborn, W. W. Hibben, John Q. Smith. Greene: Aaron Hiveling, John Boyd, C. M. Spahr, G. R. Brelsford, R. D. Payne. Madison: Charles Phellis, N. S. Darling. Warren: Thomas Corwin, William Minor, Jacob Egbert, George W. Frost, J. T. McKay.

Eighth District—Delaware: H. J. James, Hugh Cole, Alexander Thrall, Abram Thomson. Marion: J. C. Miller, J. W. Robinson. Clarke: Alexander Waddel, William Diehl, J. R. Swan, Benjamin F. Neff. Champaign: Levi Geiger, Joseph C. Brand, Ichabod Corwin, Joshua Saxton. Logan: A. Sanders Piatt, Charles W. B. Allison, William Parker, Benjamin Stanton.

Ninth District—Seneca: H. L. McKee. Sandusky: J. W. Kuber, Homer Everett. Ottawa: T. G. Kirk, J. H. Anderson, B. R. Neff. Hardin: H. G. Harris, Charles Kauffman. Marion: J. J. Williams, J. S. Anderson. Crawford: David R. Locke, Richard Morral, George W. Myers. Wyandot: J. W. Lerth, R. N. Taylor, W. Y. Wilson.

Tenth District—Ross: Addison P. Miller, John Reed, E. F. Lewis, William W. Peabody, Abram Jones. Jackson: Henry C. Messenger. Scioto: Lucius V. Robinson, Albert McFarland, William Veach, Jacob Tyson. Pike: S. M. Penn. Lawrence: Henry C. Rodgers, Hiram Campbell. Gallia: Joseph Hunt.

Eleventh District—Athens: Arthur B. Monahan. William G. Johnson, Henry B. Lacey, Joseph L. Kessenger. Fairfield: Virgil E. Shaw, John E. Koontz, Valentine Cupp. Hocking: Leroy H. Culver, David Little. Perry: John H. Kelley, James Taylor. John E. Williams. Meigs: Horace S. Horton, A. Merrill, C. Russell, H. G. Daniel. Vinton: W. F. Felton, Alexander C. Sands.

Twelfth District—Licking: Willard Warner, M. M. Munson, Thomas S. O'Bannon, S. G. Arnold, L. K. Warner, John A. Sinnet. Pickaway: C. B. Mason, S. H. Thompson, J. C. Thompson, John S. Van Meter. Franklin: Chauncey N. Olds, Francis C. Sessions, Henry Miller, Henry D. Cooke, Lucian Buttes, J. B. Potter, James M. Fuson, John Clark.

Thirteenth District—Erie: W. F. Stone, C. N. Ryan, J. W. Pearce, F. S. Thorpe. Huron: William Bacon, Robert McCune, C. A. Preston, John F. Dewey,

A. R. Hillyer, J. R. Robinson. Morrow: Davis Miles, George Granger, Thomas S. Bunker. Richland: Thomas H. Ford, A. McIlvaine, Z. S. Stocking, W. M. Patterson, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, John Sherman.

Fourteenth District—Medina: Sherman Blocker, Charles B. Chamberlain, William H. Crane. Wayne: G. P. Emrick, John Lytle, James Aylesworth, Jacob Rauch, Benjamin Norton, William W. Orr, William W. Johnson, Eugene Pardee. Ashland: L. J. Sprengle, Joseph Kissinger, R. P. Fulkerson, S. Glass, J. Hart, P. Riser. Lorain: Philemon Bliss, L. D. Griswold, George G. Washburn, S. Plumb, James Monroe, A. Lamm.

Fifteenth District—Tuscarawas: L. C. Davis, Robert Lacey, H. T. Stockwell, William Helmick, Edwin Barnett. Coshocton: Thomas McBride, Joseph W. Dwyer, J. V. Winn, James Dryden. Knox: J. V. Davis, George W. True, William R. Sapp, William B. Cox, Israel Underwood. Holmes: John Miller, Philip Weaver.

Sixteenth District—Washington: Davis Green, Melvin Clark, Charles R. Rhodes, James Armstrong, S. B. Robinson. Muskingum: Daniel Applegate, William Ruth, J. H. Guthrie, Henry Blandy, A. W. Shipley, Thomas McLees, Washington Miller. Morgan: Cydnor B. Tompkins, F. W. Wood, James A. Adams, Lyman Fouts.

Seventeenth District—Belmont: Benjamin R. Cowen, Isaac Holloway, John Welsh, B. W. Hogue, John Reed. Noble: M. D. King, T. Theaker, J. C. Douglass. Monroe: B. S. Cowan, Stephen Potts. Guernsey: Simeon Brown, Alfred Skinner, William C. Brown, Charles J. Albright.

Eighteenth District—Portage: Erastus Needham, C. Laughlin, John S. Herrick, Loren Case. Stark: George Harsh, Kent Jarvis, Francis J. Meyer, U. Feather, R. Martin, J. H. Day. Summit: Sidney Edgerton, Horace P. Cannon, John Johnston, J. H. Chamberlain, S. H. Thompson.

Nineteenth District—Lake: L. S. Abbott, Herman Lowry, Cushing Cunningham. Geauga: Peter Hitchcock, J. S. Wright, S. B. Philbrick, Julius O. Converse. Cuyahoga: Edward Wade, Theodore Breck, A. Blackburn, George T. Barnum, John Watson, Franklin T. Backus, George B. Senter, William B. Castle, Jacob Mueller, Seneca O. Griswold.

Twentieth District—Ashtabula: Benjamin F. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, H. E. Parsons, J. A. Prentiss, D. C. Allen, Abel Krum, William M. Eams. Trumbull: S. A. Bushnell, G. W. Howe, G. F. Townsend, R. W. Ratliffe, A. McConnell, J. H. Baldwin. Mahoning: Jesse Baldwin, George I. Young, James Dumars, Eli Miller, Miles Titus.

Twenty-first District—Jefferson: Joseph C. Mc-

Cleary, Benjamin Linton, Thomas Hunt, Joseph Beatty, W. P. Allison. Columbiana: Jacob A. Ambler, Jacob Heaton, N. G. Murdock, R. C. Wilson, P. C. Morris, P. T. Brown. Carroll: J. Lindsey, Jacob Justice, Lemuel Hale, John Beatty. Harrison: John A. Bingham, Richard Hatton, Lewis Lewton, Thomas C. Rowles, William McFadden.

(The campaign of 1859 is memorable as the only one in the history of Ohio in which Abraham Lincoln participated.) He spoke in Cincinnati and Columbus, and at Cincinnati he used the following widely quoted expression during his able address: "I say there is room enough for us all to be free, and it not only *does not* wrong the white man that the negro should be free, but it positively wrongs the mass of white men that the negro should be enslaved. I say that the mass of white men are really injured by the effects of slave labor in the vicinity of the fields of their own labor." Mr. Lincoln spoke at Columbus from the east terrace of the Capitol on the afternoon of September 16th. That evening, as the guest of the Young Men's Republican Club, he spoke in the City Hall, which was filled to overflowing. He then replied to a speech delivered at Columbus on September 7th by Stephen A. Douglas, effectually disposing of his false theories as to the principles on which our institutions had been founded.

This campaign was also noted for a series of joint debates, in all the large towns of the State, between the two Gubernatorial candidates—William Dennison, Jr., and Rufus P. Ranney. Opinions differ, of course, as to which party got the better of the arguments, but the meetings brought out enormous crowds, as each State Committee exerted itself to rally as many supporters as possible.

A special election for Congressman was held in the Fourteenth district, to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Cyrus Spink, Republican. It resulted in the election of Harrison G. Blake, of Medina, also a Republican.

The Republicans were completely successful, electing their entire State ticket and carrying the Legislature by twenty-eight majority on joint ballot, the Senate by twelve and the House by sixteen.

The vote on the State ticket was as follows:

For Governor:

William Dennison, Jr., Rep.....	184,557
Rufus P. Ranney, Dem.....	171,226
Dennison's majority.....	13,331

Lieutenant Governor:

Robert C. Kirk, Rep.....	185,334
William H. Safford, Dem.....	170,587
Kirk's majority.....	14,747

Secretary of State:

Addison P. Russell, Rep.....	184,839
Jacob Reinhard, Dem.....	170,400
Russell's majority.....	14,439

Supreme Judge:

William Y. Gholson, Rep.....	182,888
Henry C. Whitman, Dem.....	170,895
Gholson's majority.....	11,993

Auditor of State:

Robert W. Tayler, Rep.....	184,321
G. Volney Dorsey, Dem.....	170,586
Tayler's majority.....	13,735

Treasurer of State:

Alfred P. Stone, Rep.....	184,568
William Bushnell, Dem.....	170,503
Stone's majority.....	14,065

Commissioner of Common Schools:

Anson P. Smyth, Rep.....	184,711
Charles N. Allen, Dem.....	170,568
Smyth's majority.....	14,143

Member of Board of Public Works:

John B. Gregory, Rep.....	184,856
James Tomlinson, Dem.....	170,008
Gregory's majority.....	14,848

FIFTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Robert C. Kirk, President.  
Richard A. Harrison, President *pro tem*.  
Dudley W. Rhodes, Clerk.  
William M. Green, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Thomas M. Key, Edward A. Ferguson and George W. Holmes..Hamilton.
  - 2—Thomas Moore .....Butler.
  - 3—Fletcher T. Cuppy.....Montgomery.
  - 4—Chilton A. White.....Brown.
  - 5—John Quincy Smith.....Clinton.
  - 6—William O. Collins.....Highland.
  - 7—William Newman.....Scioto.
  - 8—Thomas R. Stanley .....Vinton.
  - 9—Newton Schleich.....Fairfield.
  - 10—Augustus L. Perrill.....Pickaway.
  - 11—Richard A. Harrison.....Madison.
  - 12—Hardesty Walker. Died; John E. Cummins, Shelby, successor....Shelby.
  - 13—Timothy B. Fisher.....Marion.
  - 14—William P. Sprague.....Morgan.
  - 15—Charles W. Potwin.....Muskingum.
  - 16—Thomas C. Jones.....Delaware.
  - 17—William Bonar....Morrow.
  - 18—Armstead T. Ready.....Tuscarawas.
  - 19—Stephen Potts.....Monroe.
  - 20—Marshall McCall.....Harrison.
  - 21—George Harsh.....Stark.
  - 22—Anson L. Brewer.....Columbiana.
  - 23—Jacob Dolson Cox..Trumbull.
  - 24—John F. Morse.....Lake.
  - 25—Theodore Breck....Cuyahoga.
  - 26—James A. Garfield.....Portage.
  - 27—James Monroe.....Lorain.
  - 28—Benjamin Eason.....Wayne.
  - 29—Samuel Glass.....Ashland.
  - 30—Francis D. Parish.....Erie.
  - 31—Thomas J. Orr.....Wyandot.
  - 32—Edward Foster.....Mercer.
  - 33—George Laskey.....Wood.
- Republicans, 22; Democrats, 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Richard C. Parsons, Speaker.  
James W. Robinson, Speaker *pro tem*.  
Benjamin R. Cowen, Clerk.  
Joseph Warwick, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adams—Moses J. Patterson.  
Allen—Thomas K. Jacobs.

- Ashland—George McConnell and John Taylor.  
 Ashtabula—Abel Krum.  
 Athens—Arthur B. Monahan.  
 Auglaize—George W. Andrews.  
 Belmont—Isaac Welsh.  
 Brown—Newton A. Devore.  
 Butler—Christopher Hughes.  
 Carroll—Amos E. Buss.  
 Champaign—John P. Musson.  
 Clarke—John Howell.  
 Clermont—John E. Myers.  
 Clinton—Beebe Truesdale.  
 Columbiana—Jonathan K. Rukenbrod.  
 Coshocton—James Gamble and Joseph N. Fellows.  
 Crawford—John S. Reisinger.  
 Cuyahoga—Richard C. Parsons and C. T. Blakeslee.  
 Darke—John L. Winner.  
 Defiance, Paulding and Williams—Calvin L. Noble.  
 Delaware—Raymond Burr.  
 Erie—Charles B. Choate.  
 Fairfield—Basil W. Carlisle.  
 Fayette—Samuel F. Kerr.  
 Franklin—Benjamin L. Reese and George L. Converse.  
 Gallia—George House.  
 Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.  
 Greene—Aaron Harlan. Resigned; A. M. Reed successor.  
 Guernsey—James W. Watt.  
 Hamilton—William J. Flagg, William Jessup, William Jones, Patrick Rogers, John Schiff, Joseph Jonas and Joseph F. Wright.  
 Hancock—John Westcott.  
 Hardin and Wyandot—James M. White.  
 Harrison—William H. McGavran.  
 Highland—John H. Jolly and C. B. Miller. Miller resigned; Henry L. Dickey, successor.  
 Hocking—Manning Stiers.  
 Holmes—William S. Tannehill.  
 Huron—Alexander McPherson and Robert McCune.  
 Jackson and Vinton—Alexander Pierce.  
 Jefferson—James S. Scott.  
 Knox—William B. Cox.  
 Lake—Matthew H. Clapp.  
 Lawrence—Elias Nigh.  
 Licking—William B. Woods and William Parr.  
 Logan—James W. Hamilton.  
 Lorain—Walter F. Herrick and John M. Vincent.  
 Lucas and Fulton—Dennis Steele.  
 Madison—Robert Hutcheson.  
 Mahoning—Jesse Baldwin and Joseph Bruff.  
 Marion—John A. Carter.  
 Medina—Myron C. Hills and John Sears.  
 Meigs—Tobias A. Plants.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—Alexis P. J. Snyder.  
 Miami—William B. McClung and Samuel E. Browne.  
 Monroe—James M. Stout.  
 Montgomery—Edwin A. Parrott and John M. Coover.  
 Morgan and Noble—Philip Kennedy.  
 Morrow—David Rees.  
 Muskingum—Daniel Van Vorhees, Elisha J. Trimble and Townsend Gore.  
 Perry—Joseph Thompson.  
 Pickaway—J. G. McSchooler.  
 Pike—S. W. Shaw.  
 Portage—William Stedman and Andrew J. Squire.  
 Preble—Jesse Stubbs.  
 Putnam and Henry—Vance Robb. Died; David I. Broen, successor.  
 Richland—William Blecker.  
 Ross—Dennis Ogle.  
 Sandusky—Charles Powers.  
 Scioto—John W. Collins.  
 Seneca—Morris P. Skinner and Gideon Jones.  
 Shelby—Alexander E. Cory.  
 Stark—James E. Chase and Lewis Slusser.  
 Summit—Alvin C. Voris and Sylvester H. Thompson.  
 Trumbull—Robert H. Walker.  
 Tuscarawas—Lorenzo C. Davis.  
 Union—James W. Robinson.  
 Warren—James Scott and Mahlon Wright.  
 Washington—John Haddon.  
 Wayne—William C. Moore.  
 Wood and Ottawa—William S. Woods.  
 Republicans, 61; Democrats, 44.
- William Dennison, Governor, was born in Cincinnati, November 23, 1815, and died in Columbus, June 15, 1882. His father and mother emigrated from New Jersey to Ohio and settled in the Miami Valley in 1805. Being in easy circumstances, they gave their son a good education, and he was graduated from Miami University, in 1835, with high honors. After leaving college he entered the law office of Nathaniel G. Pendleton, at Cincinnati, and in 1840 was admitted to practice. The same year he married a daughter of William Neil, one of the

most prominent citizens of Columbus, and removed to that city. He represented the Franklin-Delaware district in the State Senate for one term, having been elected as a Whig in 1848. In 1852 he was an elector on the National Whig ticket and a strong supporter of General Scott. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Ohio, and a delegate to the first National Convention of that party. In 1859 he was elected Governor on the Republican ticket, as the nineteenth Executive chosen by the people of Ohio. As the first "War Governor" his name will always be enrolled with the patriots who rallied to the support of the Union in the hour of greatest danger, and his injunction, "Ohio must lead in the war," was faithfully observed by the people, no State achieving greater prominence in defense of the imperiled Union. He was chosen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1864, and elected as its Permanent Chairman. On the retirement of Montgomery Blair from President Lincoln's Cabinet, Governor Dennison was called to take his place as Postmaster General. He was retained by President Johnson, but when the "policy" of the latter became fully defined, Mr. Dennison resigned. He was appointed a Commissioner of the District of Columbia in 1875, and remained in that office until 1878. He then retired from active business and enjoyed the privacy of his home until his death, his only appearance being as delegate at large from Ohio at the Republican National Convention of 1880.

Robert C. Kirk, Lieutenant Governor, was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, February 26, 1821. His parents were Pennsylvanians. After attending the schools at Mount Pleasant, he

entered Franklin College at Athens, Ohio, but did not graduate. He left school to begin the study of medicine in his native village, and took a course in a medical university at Philadelphia. He then removed to Fulton County, Illinois, and began the practice. Abandoning his profession, a few years later, he returned to Ohio and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mount Vernon. He then removed to Winona, Minnesota, for a year, returning again to Mount Vernon. In 1855 he was elected a member of the State Senate and in 1859 Lieutenant Governor of Ohio. Three years later President Lincoln appointed him Minister to the Argentine Republic. He resigned the position in 1866 and returned to Ohio. In 1869 President Grant reappointed him as such Minister, but he resigned again in 1872, and the next year was appointed by Governor Noyes Commissioner to represent Ohio at the Vienna Exposition. In 1875 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth Ohio District, and since his retirement from that office he has remained in private life at Mount Vernon.

William Yates Gholson, Supreme Judge, was the son of Thomas Gholson, a member of Congress from Virginia from 1808 to 1816, and was born on his father's plantation in 1807. He was graduated from Princeton with high honors in 1825, studied law and was admitted to the bar. After graduating at the Princeton law school he removed to Mississippi, where he practiced his profession for several years. Holding decided anti-slavery opinions he abandoned the South as a place of residence and removed to Cincinnati. Here his abilities were promptly recognized and he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of that city in 1854. While holding this office several of

his close friends insisted that he should be chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and succeeded in getting the support of the delegates to the Republican State Convention and he was nominated and elected. Immediately after the election Judge Swan resigned and Judge Gholson was appointed to the vacancy. He, however, resigned before the expiration of his term. He was both a noted lawyer and an effective political speaker. He died September 21, 1870, in Cincinnati.

Robert Walker Tayler, Auditor of State, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1812, and died, of paralysis of the brain, at Washington City, February 25, 1878. His father and mother were James Tayler and Jane Walker Tayler, whose parents had come to America from the north of Ireland. The family removed to Youngstown, Ohio, while Robert was an infant. He received a common-school education, attended a German school one winter, and the Youngstown academy, studied law in Canfield, and after serving one year as Deputy County Clerk of Trumbull county, he was admitted to the bar. In 1839 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of that county, holding the office four years. He again removed to Youngstown, and it was afterward his proud boast that he was the first openly avowed anti-slavery man in that city. He was cashier of the Mahoning County Bank from 1850 to 1860, at the same time practicing his profession. In 1851 he was Mayor of Youngstown, and in 1855 he was elected to the State Senate and reelected in 1857. He was elected Auditor of State in 1859, and such was his ability that it was said that "he saved Ohio in its darkest hour." In 1863 he was appointed First Comptroller of the United States Treasury by Mr. Lincoln,

upon Secretary Chase's earnest recommendation. He held the office fifteen years and was popularly designated "the watch-dog of the Treasury." It was once said of him that "he saved the Government millions by his inflexible integrity."

John Belli Gregory, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Portsmouth, Scioto County, Ohio, May 29, 1830. He was graduated from the high school in his native city at the age of twenty. In 1850 he was employed as division engineer on the Scioto & Hocking Valley Railroad, and in 1853 was promoted to be assistant civil engineer, completing the road from Portsmouth to Hamden. In 1857 he was appointed resident engineer for the southern district of the Ohio canal. In 1859 he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the Board of Public Works. In 1862 he was renominated, but suffered defeat along with the other Republican candidates. In 1880 he was, by appointment of Governor Foster, made Chief Engineer of the Public Works of the State, remaining in that office for several years.

It will be observed that Major William Dennison Bickham, late editor and proprietor of the Dayton Daily Journal, was among the delegates to this Convention, and it may be said of him that for thirty years he remained a leading figure in the Republican party of Ohio. He was a radical of the radicals, an undoubted "stalwart" in the fullest sense of that term. There was nothing half-way, lukewarm or indifferent about his advocacy of Republican measures and Republican candidates. Such a thing as a quiet campaign was not known in Dayton, and his habit of stirring up the people has been since continued by his paper. His style of warfare was an everlasting attack, and the opposition well



knew the vigor and effectiveness of his trenchant blade. However, he never cherished personal animosities, and was always ready to do justice to a foe, or spread the mantle of charity over the faults of the weak. After a protracted and peppery campaign, he would settle down to the enjoyment of a hard-earned victory, or philosophize with good nature over a signal defeat, and figuratively shake hands all around with friend and foe. He led a busy life. Early cast upon his own resources, he energetically set out to hew his way in the world at whatever honorable employment first came to hand. Loving excitement and adventure, and fearless then as ever after, when quite a young man, he "struck out" for the mines of California, and after perilous adventures on land and sea, was washed ashore from a wrecked vessel, and took up the work of a miner on the Pacific Coast. Thence he drifted into journalism, having previously learned the trade of printer, and there found his true element. As a writer he was terse and strong. There was never any mistake as to his meaning, and he never covered a plain but disagreeable truth with rosy words or involved sentences. Of humor he was possessed to a large extent, and could, as occasion demanded, launch into poetic and ornate description, quite different from his political editorials. With all his versatility as a writer, his recognized "forte" was in paragraphing, the most difficult and effective work of an editor. His sententious paragraphs were widely copied and gave the Journal a reputation throughout the country. In political management he had large experience in constructing local, State and National tickets and platforms. He was a delegate to twenty or more State Conventions and several

National Conventions. The nomination of Hayes in 1876 has been largely attributed to him. Long before the Convention assembled he predicted that he would receive the Presidential nomination and foretold just the manner in which it would be brought about. He was an intimate and valued friend of Hayes, Garfield, Sherman, Schenck, Chase, McKinley, Foster and Foraker, and many other politicians of National renown. For himself he never sought office and insisted that no editor could do so without a sacrifice of his influence. When the war broke out he went to the front on General Rosecrans' Staff, as war correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, was in a number of battles and wrote what is acknowledged to be the best published description of the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he took charge of the Dayton Journal, after its office had been burned by a mob, and made it one of the most influential and widely quoted dailies in the West. While war correspondent he wrote "The Fourteenth Army Corps" and later "From Ohio to the Rocky Mountains." He was born in Cincinnati March 30, 1827; educated at Bethany College, West Virginia; at twenty was city editor of the Louisville Courier; in 1850 went to California, where he was first a miner and then a reporter on San Francisco papers. Returning to Ohio in 1854 he was employed by the Cincinnati Columbian, the Evening Times and the Commercial, as city editor, and then as legislative and Washington correspondent, until the war of the Rebellion, when he was assigned to duty in the field as war correspondent of the Commercial, becoming widely known as "W. D. B." From May, 1863, he made his home in Dayton, where he remained in active editorial work until his death in March 1894.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

NO chapter in American politics is of greater importance or more thrilling interest than the events of 1860, in which Ohio bore a conspicuous part. The first Democratic State Convention convened in Armory Hall, Columbus, on Thursday, January 5th. It was called to order by George W. Manypenny, Chairman of the State Central Committee. William Halpin, of Hamilton County, was elected Temporary Chairman, and Edward Kinsman, of Cuyahoga, and J. M. Nash, of Mahoning, Secretaries. At the afternoon session, William B. Woods, of Licking, was elected Permanent Chairman, and Kinsman and Nash continued as Secretaries. The great contest of this Convention, as of every other that year, was over the question of instructing for "the Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President; and the resolution to that effect prevailed by a vote of  $242\frac{1}{2}$  to  $94\frac{1}{2}$ . George E. Pugh, of Hamilton, then a member of the United States Senate and the first native of Ohio that had been chosen to the office, and Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cuyahoga, a cousin of Mr. Douglas, were elected Delegates-at-large to the National Convention at Charleston, S. C., on the first ballot, and George W. McCook, of Jefferson, and Hugh J. Jewett, of Muskingum, on the third. All four were able and determined supporters of Douglas and a tower of strength to him in the contentions at Charleston and Baltimore, which resulted in his nomination by

the dominant wing of the party. Indeed, it was Senator Pugh's fervid eloquence that, perhaps for the first time, awakened the Southern leaders to a realization of the fact that the Northern Democracy were no longer willing to blindly submit to their dictates, but had convictions on the slavery question that they would fight for—and, if need be, die for—as bravely as their Republican fellow citizens, a fact they abundantly verified within the next five years. "We will show these men of the lowlands," said Governor Shepley, of Maine, in the Charleston Convention, "who have said that there is no Northern Democracy, that,

'There are hills beyond Pentland,  
'There are firths beyond Forth;  
'If there are lords in the Southland,  
'There are chiefs in the North.'"

And it was in this spirit that Douglas was nominated.

The Republican State Central Committee and members of the Legislature and State Board of Equalization held a conference in the House of Representatives at Columbus, on Friday evening, January 20th. It was decided to hold a State Convention on Thursday, March 1st, to appoint delegates to the second Republican National Convention at Chicago, and nominate candidates for the State offices, and the Presidential electors-at-large at another State Convention, to be held after the National Convention had adjourned. A resolution

was adopted requesting the Ohio State Committee to correspond with the National Committee and urge an earlier date than June 13th, as originally agreed upon, for the convening of the Republican National Convention. This was done and the movement proved successful, its opening day being changed to May 16th, nearly a month earlier than before.

The call for the State Convention, issued January 23d, provided that each Congressional district should elect two delegates to the Chicago Convention. The County Committees of the several districts were to at once fix time and place of the District Conventions to elect such delegates, or agree that the delegates from the district to the Columbus Convention should elect them. Washington's birthday (February 22d) was suggested as a suitable day for the District Conventions, but each district was expected to consult its own convenience, and all were asked to announce their delegates to Chicago at the Columbus Convention. The call was signed by all the members of both the State Executive and the State Central Committees.

The State Convention assembled in the Odeon, adjoining the Neil House, in Columbus, at eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, March 1st, for temporary organization. James T. Worthington, of Ross County, was elected Chairman, and Charles W. Noble, of Cuyahoga, Henry G. Armstrong, of Hamilton, and Appleton B. Clark, of Licking, Secretaries.

At the afternoon session, the temporary organization was made permanent with the addition of Benjamin R. Cowen, of Belmont, H. L. McKee, of Seneca, and Cornelius Parmenter, of Allen, as Assistant Secretaries. The following names were an-

nounced for Delegates-at-Large to Chicago: Robert C. Kirk, of Knox; Thomas Spooner, of Hamilton; Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery; Albert G. Conover, of Miami; John M. Millikin, of Butler; Christopher P. Wolcott, of Summit; Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky; James M. Ashley, of Lucas; John J. Gurley, of Morrow; Abner Haines, of Warren; William P. Cutler, of Washington; Norton S. Townshend, of Lorain; Joseph M. Root, of Erie; Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Jefferson; Chambers Baird, of Brown; Donn Piatt, of Logan; Francis M. Wright, of Champaign; Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs; Conrad Brodbeck, of Montgomery; David K. Cartter, of Cuyahoga. The first ballot resulted: Cartter 85, Horton 62, Ashley 29, Buckland 28, Gurley 27, Spooner 27, Updegraff 22, Cutler 21, Townshend 20, Wolcott 20, Baird 18, Brodbeck 18, Conover 17, Root 16, Piatt 14, Craighead 9, Millikin 9, Kirk 8, Wright 3, Haines 3. The whole number of votes was 456, so that 229 were necessary to a choice. Before the result could be announced changes were made to Judge Cartter so that he received 281 votes and was declared elected. Craighead, Wright and Wolcott were withdrawn and a second ballot was taken, with each delegate voting for three candidates, resulting as follows: Brodbeck 328, Horton 287, Spooner 272, Ashley 141, Updegraff 92, Buckland 62, Gurley 57, Millikin 48, Kirk 32, Root 28, Cutler 25, Baird 24, and Conover 22. So Brodbeck, Horton and Spooner were declared elected.

The following were presented for Alternate Delegates-at-Large and those successful received the vote here given: Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, 344; Samuel M. Smith, of Franklin, 259; Abner Kellogg, of Ashtabula, 255; Edward B. Taylor, of Darke, 255;

William Miner, of Warren; Albert W. Baker, of Darke; James M. Brown, of Stark; Erasmus D. Peck, of Wood; and Samuel E. Browne, of Miami.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted but a single resolution, which read as follows:

*Resolved*, That while the Republicans of Ohio will give their united support to the nominee of the Chicago Convention, they would indicate as their first choice and recommend to said Convention the name of Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

The vote was about to be put, when Barton S. Kyle, of Miami, demanded that it be taken by a call of the counties. After some discussion this was agreed to and the roll call resulted—yeas 383, nays 69. The negative vote was from the following counties: Belmont 2, Clarke 3, Clermont 3, Darke 6, Delaware 3, Fayette 1, Greene 5, Hamilton 9, Highland 5, Knox 4, Lawrence 2, Licking 1, Madison 3, Miami 4, Montgomery 3, Muskingum 1, Pickaway 2, Portage 1, Tuscarawas 7, Union 1, and Warren 3. Sixty-five of the eighty-eight counties voted unanimously for the resolution; seventeen were divided; four—Darke, Highland, Madison and Tuscarawas—voted unanimously against it; and two—Gallia and Monroe, were not represented. The counties that were divided cast eighty-one votes for the resolution, to forty-eight against it. The result was greeted with prolonged cheers for Chase and the Republican cause.

The roster of delegates, by Congressional Districts, was as follows:

First District—Hamilton County: James Elliott, Henry G. Armstrong, C. Doane, George B. Cooper, Henry M. Bates, William D. Bickham, Ferdinand J. Werner, Henry Eismann, Conrad Clausheide, Lawrence Swartz, James M. Glenn, Oliver W. Nixon, Thomas Spooner and Warren B. Cox.

Second District—Hamilton County: Joseph Ross, Alexander Hill, John W. Runyan, Medard Fels, O. C. Hayes, Enoch T. Carson, George F. Eichenlaub, John W. Gilbert, Henry Kessler, William H. Ferry, Omar T. Glenn, Robert Hedges, William Henry Smith, George H. Lawyer, Jephtha Gerrard, Warner M. Bateman, Jonathan Cilley, Benjamin Eggleston.

Third District—Butler County: John W. Erwin, George W. Harris, M. Pefflin, Joseph Sutphen, John Cox, John M. Millikin. Montgomery: Nathaniel Phillips, Conrad Brodbeck, William P. Huffman, Peter P. Lowe, Peter Luntz, David M. Carter, L. M. Bruen, John Zehring, A. H. Baker, Thomas V. Maxwell, James O. Swallow, William Trebein. Preble: A. R. Conger, George W. Goss, William H. Kline, John Dunham, Benjamin and Jesse Stubbs.

Fourth District—Darke: Edward B. Taylor, Jonathan Crane, A. L. Northrop, John Riley Knox. Miami: Barton S. Kyle, Benjamin H. Culbertson, Samuel K. Harter, George A. Murray, Henry H. Culbertson. Samuel E. Hustler, William B. McClung, Samuel E. Browne, Albert G. Conover, Robert Shannon, John Yeager, M. G. Mitchell, Joseph A. Leavett, Stephen Johnson. Allen: Cornelius Parmenter, William H. C. Mitchell, Shelby Taylor. Shelby: Henry Walker. Auglaize: Philip V. Herzing.

Fifth District—Lucas: William Baker, William Taylor, J. G. Kling, Samuel M. Young, Dennis Steele, Samuel Raymond. Fulton: Dresam W. H. Howard, Joseph N. March, Lewis Theobald. Hancock: Isaac Green, J. B. Rothschild, Allen Ream, Scott Hughes. Henry: James Durbin, William A. Choate. Defiance: David Taylor. Paulding: John Taylor. Van Wert: James M. Barr, James Webster. Putnam: P. G. Allen. Williams: Francis M. Case. Wood: George Laskey, Elijah Graham, James Murray, Asher Cooke, Benjamin W. Johnson.

Sixth District—Adams: George Kirker, John Hood. Brown: Chambers Baird, Thomas McKay, Absalom King, John A. Miller. Clermont: John D. Holter, Samuel W. Salt, Thomas D. Fitch, George Gatch, Reader W. Clarke, James R. Foster, Edward Sinks. Highland: Benjamin V. Kingsley, John W. Shinn, William D. Dryden, William R. Smith, William O. Collins.

Seventh District—Greene: Aaron Harlan. Madison: Richard C. Collings, Henry W. Smith. Warren: Abner Haines, William Miner.

Eighth District—Champaign: Ephraim L. Small, John Clarke, Francis M. Wright, Thomas A. Cowgill. Clark: John Howell, John W. Baldwin, Charles M. Clarke, Richard D. Harrison, Alexander Waddle, Henry C. Houston. Delaware: Israel Day, William M. Davies, Richard Butt, John Davies, Abraham Thomson, I. J. Richardson. Logan: A. A. Harbeson,

Abraham Sanders Piatt, Robert H. Cheatham, James Walker. Union: James W. Robinson, Hylas Sabine, Cornelius S. Hamilton.

Ninth District—Crawford: Jason Scroggs. Hardin: John F. Henkle, James S. Robinson, Coleman Asbury. Marion: T. B. Fisher, J. A. Carter. Ottawa: William S. Wood. Sandusky: Theodore Clapp, P. C. Dean, J. M. Johnson, Isaac M. Keeler. Seneca: Charles Foster, Gideon Jones, H. L. McKee, J. S. York, William J. Crissell, Robert G. Pennington. Wyandot: George W. Leith, William McChesney, David Harpster, W. T. Wilson.

Tenth District — Jackson: George W. Poor, William S. Williams. Lawrence: Elias Nigh, Samuel Crawford, S. C. Johnson. Pike: William A. Jones. Ross: Thomas McDougall, James T. Worthington, Edward S. Lewis, Abram Jones. Scioto: George Turner, Milton Kennedy, Frederick Friday, Thomas J. Graham.

Eleventh District—Athens: Nelson H. Van Vorhes, A. W. Glazier, Henry Allison, Arthur B. Monahan, J. L. Carrier. Fairfield: Matthew Clark, Andrew J. Shrader, Thomas Pearse. Hocking: J. L. Williams, J. W. Cooke. Meigs: J. C. Buffington, Tobias A. Piant, Thomas Fessler, E. Williamson, Cyrus Russell. Perry: Edward Rose, Oliver Spencer, J. H. Kelly, William C. Moore, D. C. Fowler, J. H. Varley. Vinton: Alexander C. Sands, Henry Payne.

Twelfth District—Franklin. Henry B. Carrington, Samuel B. Smith, John Greiner, James M. Fuson, Thomas Adams, Christian Heyt, William M. Roberts, James H. Fearin, George B. Hawey. Licking: A. B. Clarke, Justin Hilliard, Thomas Dickerson, Jacob Winter, Lucien B. Wing, George H. Haggerty, Eli Smoots, A. H. Coffee. Pickaway: N. J. Turney, John Cochran, P. C. Smith, John Walker.

Thirteenth District—Erie: William F. Stone, Henry Stuart, Zachary Phillips, C. B. Choate, Rush R. Sloane. Huron: C. B. Simmons, J. F. Dewey, C. A. Preston, S. W. Edwards, Andrew McPherson, J. D. Easton, James Cole. Morrow: David Rees, J. M. Doty, David Howard, Davis Miles, E. B. Kinsell. Richland: R. C. Smith, John Ross, David Anderson, Isaac Gass, George T. Smith.

Fourteenth District—Ashland: Thomas Glass. Lorain: Norton S. Townshend, Samuel H. Reed, James H. Boynton, Samuel Burke, William H. Root. James M. Vincent, William F. Herrick, James Monroe. Medina: John Coddington, Jesse Seeley, John Weeks, John Sears, Samuel Blocker, James McHills. Wayne: Martin Welker, P. R. Donnelly, George W. Bailey, William Taggart, Samuel Boyd, Elijah Forman, William G. Myers.

Fifteenth District—Coshocton: James S. McCoy, William Stanton, William Morrison, Samuel Harbaugh, James Hill. Holmes: John Ankenny, R. R. Ewing, Henry Bolton. Knox: Robert Graham, George W. Houk, William R. Sapp, D. D. Hyler, Joseph C. Devin, Israel Underwood, James M. Byers. Tuscarawas: Nathaniel Hayden, F. W. McCauley, John English, Benjamin Gross, Martin A. Boyd, James W. Hodges, Philip Weatherby.

Sixteenth District—Morgan: James Adair, Jesse Vanloo, James G. Lindsey, Phineas C. Keys, Solomon Beckwirth. Muskingum: M. M. Connell, Lawson Wiles, Thomas M. Lees, William D. Hamilton, William Ruth, Lyman J. Lemert, Joseph Richey, John L. Lane, Austin Berry. Washington: A. L. Bailey, J. D. Barker, Aaron Wiley, R. E. Vincent, A. L. Haskins.

Seventeenth District—Belmont: Benjamin R. Cowen, Isaac Welch, David Brown, Robert H. Cochran, David Thoburn, David McCartney. Guernsey: S. B. Clark, J. T. McPherson, James W. Watt, William Woodburn, Thomas J. Taylor. Monroe: William Wallace. Noble: Charles Hare, J. C. Douglas.

Eighteenth District—Portage: John S. Herrick, R. P. Cannon, James A. Garfield, William Stedman, Andrew I. Squire, Frank L. Sawyer, Thomas R. Williams. Stark: George Harsh, David Atwater, John Mabley, James M. Brown, Kent Jarvis, L. L. Sanborn, James Hurrell, Joseph Schell, Enos Buff. Summit: Wellington Johnson, Henry McKinney, Homer S. Carter, Fitch Predey, John C. Stearns, Alpheus Myers.

Nineteenth District — Cuyahoga: Ferdinand Nicola, Benjamin Butts, Andrew H. Comstock, James Hand, William B. Castle, Charles L. Russell, William Slade, Jr., Dudley Baldwin, Andrew H. Brainard, George W. Gardner, Charles B. Lockwood, Louis Ritter, Daniel R. Tilden, John C. Grannis, Charles W. Noble. Geauga: Peter Hitchcock, Benjamin F. Abell, Erastus Spencer, Benjamin N. Shaw, William H. Stocking. Lake: Isaac Everett, E. F. Ensign, C. C. Jennings, M. S. Clapp, John F. Morse.

Twentieth District—Ashtabula: N. L. Chaffee, Abel Krum, W. D. Jennings, William C. Howells, John A. Prentiss, H. E. Carsons, J. N. Fitch, R. C. Newell, Abner Kellogg. Mahoning: Robert W. Tayler, Jesse Baldwin, John W. McClelland, Jason Truesdale, David Haynes, David Anderson. Trumbull: Josiah Robbins, Jacob D. Cox, R. H. Walker, Homer Norton, John W. Pettingill, James F. Beaver, R. W. Ratliff, Charles A. Adams.

Twenty-first District—Carroll: Oscar E. Buss, James H. Tripp, William McLaughlin, Ephraim R. Eckley. Columbiana: James Robertson, Jacob Horton, Abner L. Brewer, Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, James Scott, Samuel L. Wachsoonth, Norman K. McKenzie,

Thomas L. Morris. Harrison: Marshall McCall, James S. Thomas, William McGavren, Richard Lyons. Jefferson: Jonathan T. Updegraff, James H. Gill, Joseph Morse, Garret G. Allen, James H. Blinn, Robert Sherrard, Jr.

Before leaving Columbus, the delegates at-large and a number of district delegates to the Chicago Convention met at the Neil House and organized by electing David K. Cartter, of Cleveland, Chairman, and Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Spooner, the Secretary was empowered to visit Chicago, and secure rooms and a parlor to accommodate the delegation in one of the best hotels of the city. The Chairman was given authority to call the delegation at any time prior to the Convention should he deem it expedient to do so. Mr. Eggleston reported on March 20th that he had "secured quarters for the Ohio delegation at the Tremont House—a large parlor for a caucus room, and comfortable quarters."

#### THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The second Republican National Convention assembled at noon in the Wigwam, in Chicago, on Wednesday, May 16, 1860, with delegates present from all the States and Territories except Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. The Wigwam had been erected by the Republicans of Chicago, during the previous fortnight, expressly for the use of the Convention, at a cost of \$7,000. It was described as a small edition of the New York Crystal Palace, holding 10,000 persons comfortably, and admirable for its acoustic excellence. An ordinary voice could be heard throughout the whole structure with ease.

The Ohio delegation was an able and

distinguished body of prominent members of the new party; and, although divided, it finally held the balance of power between the "Irrepressibles" and "Conservatives," or the East and Seward and the West and Lincoln, and wisely determined the contest in favor of the latter. It was composed as follows: At Large: David Kellogg Cartter, of Cuyahoga; Conrad Brodbeck, of Montgomery; Thomas Spooner, of Hamilton; and Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs. By districts: 1. Benjamin Eggleston and Frederick Hassaurek, of Hamilton. 2. Richard M. Corwine and Joseph H. Barrett, of Hamilton. 3. William Beckett, of Butler; Peter P. Lowe, of Montgomery. 4. George D. Burgess, of Miami; John E. Cummins, of Shelby. 5. David Taylor, of Defiance; Elijah Graham, of Wood. 6. John M. Barrere, of Highland; Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont. 7. Thomas Corwin, of Warren; Abraham Hiveling, of Greene. 8. Levi Geiger, of Champaign; William H. West, of Logan. 9. Earl Bill, of Erie; Daniel W. Swigart, of Crawford. 10. John V. Robinson, of Scioto; Milton L. Clark, of Ross. 11. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Athens; Alexander C. Sands, of Vinton. 12. Willard Warner, of Licking; Jonathan Renick, of Pickaway. 13. John J. Gurley, of Morrow; Philip N. Schuyler, of Huron. 14. Norton S. Townshend, alternate for James Monroe, of Lorain; George U. Harn, of Wayne. 15. Columbus Delano, of Knox; Robert K. Ennis, of Holmes. 16. Daniel Applegate, of Muskingum; Caleb A. Williams, of Morgan. 17. Charles J. Albright, of Guernsey; William Wallace, of Belmont. 18. Horace Y. Beebe, of Portage; Isaac Steese, of Stark. 19. Robert T. Paine, of Cuyahoga; Reuben Hitchcock, of Lake. 20. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula; Milton Sutliff, of Trum-

bull. 21. Samuel Stokely, of Jefferson; David Arter, of Carroll.

After the State Convention at Columbus had been held, and Governor Chase formally endorsed for President, it is claimed a secret movement was inaugurated at Washington looking to the nomination of Benjamin F. Wade, then Senator from Ohio. This the friends of Governor Chase strongly resented, and declared that it was encouraged simply by those who had aspirations to succeed Mr. Wade in the Senate, and the gentlemen commonly mentioned in this connection were David K. Cartter, Joshua R. Giddings, Christopher P. Wolcott, William Dennison, Jr., Thomas Corwin and Columbus Delano. There is nothing to substantiate the story—certainly no act, at least—and it is given simply as one of the newspaper rumors of the time.

Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, called the Convention to order and read the call under which it assembled, as follows:

A National Republican Convention will meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election. The Republican electors of the several States, the members of the People's party of Pennsylvania, and of the Opposition party of New Jersey, and all others who are willing to co-operate with them in support of the candidates which shall there be nominated, and who are opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of slavery into the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the opening of the African slave trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union under the constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of

the States and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government even at the expense of its existence—are invited to send from each State two delegates from each Congressional district, and four delegates at large to the Convention.

It was dated at New York, December 22, 1859, and was signed by Committeemen from twenty-three States, the Territory of Kansas and the District of Columbia. Thomas Spooner was the member from Ohio.

In concluding his remarks, Governor Morgan nominated David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, for Temporary Chairman, who, upon taking the chair, made an eloquent and forcible anti-slavery speech. Thomas Spooner, of Ohio, moved that Frederick Hassaurek, of Ohio, Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, and Henry T. Blow, of Missouri, be elected Temporary Secretaries, and the motion prevailed unanimously. The usual committees on Permanent Organization, Credentials, and on Rules and Order of Business were appointed, the members from Ohio being, respectively, Valentine B. Horton, Samuel Stokely and Richard M. Corwine.

Some discussion arose as to whom the delegates should refer their credentials, whether to the Chairman of the Convention or to the Committee on Credentials. The latter was decided to be the proper reference, after a tilt between David K. Cartter and Horace Greeley. The former referred to Greeley as "the gentleman from Oregon, or New York, I am not sure which," and the latter to Cartter as "the gentleman from Rhode Island, or Maryland, I am not particular which."

Judge Cartter moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed, and in that was supported by Mr. Greeley. They were opposed, however, by Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, and others, on the ground that such a committee ought not be appointed until it was ascertained who were properly entitled to seats as delegates, and the motion was laid on the table.

At the evening session Valentine B. Horton, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the permanent officers, as follows: President, George Ashmun, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, George D. Burgess, of Ohio, and one from each other State—David Davis, of Illinois, William D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, Thomas W. Perry, of Michigan, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, among the number; Secretaries, Horace Y. Beebe, of Ohio, William B. Allison, of Iowa, George William Curtis, of New York, and others. The report was adopted.

Mr. Ashmun proved a splendid presiding officer. His clear, full-toned voice could be heard even above the clamor of the Convention, and he was an excellent executive in the dispatch of business. His speech was well delivered and highly acceptable. It contained no direct allusion to the slavery question, the speaker contenting himself with a forcible arraignment of the Democratic National Administration, of which he said:

We impeach the Administration of the highest crimes which may be committed against a constitutional government, against a free people, against humanity. [Prolonged cheers.] The catalogue of its crimes it is not my duty to recite. It is written upon every page of the history of the present Administration, and I care not how many paper protests the President may send into the House of Representatives [laughter and applause], we, here, the grand inquest

of the Nation, will find for him and his confederates, not merely punishment, terrible and sure, but a remedy which shall be satisfactory.

Then, without awaiting for the report of the Committee on Credentials, the Committee on Resolutions was appointed. Joseph H. Barrett was the member for Ohio; George S. Boutwell, for Massachusetts; Francis P. Blair, for Maryland; Carl Schurz, for Wisconsin; John A. Kasson, for Iowa; Horace Greeley, for Oregon; and Austin Blair, for Michigan.

An invitation was received and accepted, from Captain Elmer E. Ellsworth, Commander of the Zouave Cadets, to an exhibition drill in the Wigwam after the adjournment of the Convention on Wednesday evening. This gallant officer, it will be recalled, was one of the first killed in the war for the Union, in a hotel at Alexandria, Virginia, and his funeral was from the White House in Washington by express arrangement of his friend, President Lincoln.

Edward H. Rollins, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of the National Committee, each delegation to name its own member. Thomas Spooner, of Reading, Hamilton County, was reported for Ohio, and the Committee re-organized, before leaving Chicago, by the re-election of Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, as Chairman, and George G. Fogg, of New Hampshire, as Secretary.

The scenes in the hall and about the city during the progress of the Convention were of the most animated character. Chicago had never before entertained so great a crowd, and, though it was noted at that time, as it is now, for its large hotels, the accommodations were entirely inadequate. The Tremont was the focus of political ex-



citement and here more than 2,000 people were "stowed away." Horace Greeley and Francis P. Blair, Sr., were the principal lions at this hotel, and, next to the Wigwam and Greeley, as political curiosities, it was wittily said, was a Bowie-knife, seven feet long, and weighing over forty pounds. It was in charge of a large committee from Missouri on the way to Washington to present it to Congressman Potter. On one side it bore the motto, "PRESENTED TO JOHN A. POTTER, BY THE REPUBLICANS OF MISSOURI," and on the other the significant expression explaining the reason for its manufacture, "WILL ALWAYS KEEP A. PRYOR ENGAGEMENT."

The prevailing sentiment among the spectators was for Lincoln, but it was recognized that he was probably not the first choice of a majority of the delegates. The question on which everything turned was, in fact, whether or not Seward would be nominated on the first ballot. His individuality was the pivot here, just as that of Douglas was at Charleston. The Seward men made their headquarters at the Richmond, and brought with them their own band from New York, just as the Douglas men had taken Gilmore's brass band, of Boston, with them to Charleston. They made a demonstration each morning, and with their badges, hats and canes, presented an exceedingly lively and picturesque scene, especially as they passed the Tremont, where the masses of the opponents of "Old Irrepressible" were congregated, and gave three throat-tearing cheers for Seward. The Lincoln men did not make so much noise, but they were quite as busy.

At the Wigwam the galleries were reserved for ladies and their escorts, and many laughable expedients were resorted to

by the "Irrepressibles" to induce passing washerwomen, school girls and others to accompany them into the hall, when the ladies were welcome to leave as soon as they liked. The doorkeeper finally drew the line on an old Indian woman who was selling moccasins on the street, where she was sought out to be escorted into the hall—despite the claim of her New York escort that the squaw should be considered as much a lady as any other woman. When the doors set apart for the admission of the masculine public in general were opened the rush for places was tremendous. Three doors, each about twenty feet wide, were simultaneously thrown open, and three torrents of men roared in, rushing headlong for front positions. The standing room, holding about 4,500 persons, was packed in about five minutes, and then from 20,000 to 30,000 others crowded around the Wigwam to listen to extempore speeches either from orators who came out to them, as Tom Corwin of Ohio did, or from the many well-known and eminent men who could not obtain admission to the hall. The nice arrangements of the present day were not then thought of.

"The favorite word of the Convention," wrote Murat Halstead, who was an eye-witness of the events, to the Cincinnati Commercial, "is 'solemn.' Everything is solemn. At Charleston the favorite was 'crisis.' Here there is something every ten minutes found to be solemn. At Charleston there was a crisis nearly as often. I observed as many as twenty-three in one day."

The second day was devoted entirely to preliminaries. The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was made by Richard M. Corwine, of Ohio, its Chairman. Its consideration was postponed until after the report of the Committee on Credentials was considered. This

was at the suggestion of Judge Cartter, of Ohio, who pronounced the report on credentials "the serious business of the Convention." This report was made by Jacob Benton, of New Hampshire, and it was immediately assailed, the first object of attack being the delegations from Texas and Virginia, especially Texas, which was claimed to be a bogus delegation selected by some of Seward's friends in Michigan. The anti-Seward men feared that its admission would decide the contest. David Wilmot made an attack on the delegations from all the slave States, which, he said, "represented no constituencies, as those States were certain to give their electoral votes for the Democratic candidate." Charles L. Armour, of Maryland, replied to him with great force and cleverness. He sneered at the Pennsylvanians as "too cowardly to fight under the Republican banner, and so docile as to sneak into this Convention under the flag of a so-called People's party."

George D. Blakey, of Kentucky, also ungenerously mentioned the fact that "the vote of Kentucky at the Philadelphia Convention, in 1856 had been cast for David Wilmot for Vice-President. He hoped the Bluegrass State would be forgiven that sin." There were speeches in better temper by Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Andrew H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, and William H. McCrillis, of Maine, against recommitting the report, and by M. B. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, and Benjamin Eggleston, of Ohio, in favor of that course. The entire debate was entertaining and full of fire.

A motion, by Timothy Davis, of Massachusetts, to recommit so much of the report as related to the Texas delegation finally prevailed. The Convention, however, refused to include Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia

in the scope of the special inquiries, in a direct vote, on the motion of David Wilmot; the District of Columbia, and Kansas and Nebraska Territories, as proposed by David K. Cartter; and also Oregon, as suggested by David C. Buckland, of Michigan. The vote in favor of the recommitment of Texas was, on roll call of the States, yeas 275½, nays 172½, Ohio voting unanimously in the affirmative, forty-six votes for recommitment. This was not a test vote, but it worried the Seward men exceedingly, as it looked to the exclusion of the delegates from Texas. However, nothing came of it, except the loss of two votes, for, at the afternoon session, Jacob Benton reported, on behalf of the Committee on Credentials, unanimously in favor of giving to the delegation from that State six votes, instead of eight, to which it would have been entitled had it been fully represented. This the Convention at once accepted without division.

Richard M. Corwine, of Ohio, called up the report of the Committee on Rules. The only contest was over the fourth rule, which provided "that 304 votes, being a majority of the whole number, were all the States in the Union represented, should be necessary to nominate." In lieu of this William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, presented a minority report providing "that the majority of the whole number of votes represented in this Convention," which, according to the report of the Committee on Credentials, was 233, "should nominate." The roll of States was called on the motion to substitute, and the minority report was adopted,—yeas 333, nays 118. Ohio gave thirty-two in the affirmative and nine in the negative, five not voting. The Seward men were greatly elated at this vote and attached undue importance to it. They believed that it was a move of

the opposition to require practically a two-thirds vote to make a nomination, in the hope that by delay they could eventually defeat their favorite.

The platform was reported by Judge William L. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and its reading was greeted with immense enthusiasm. Several planks at the demand of the audience were read twice, Pennsylvania, especially, being highly pleased with the tariff plank, her whole delegation rising and swinging hats and canes and cheering vociferously. When the reading was concluded there was objection from but one quarter, which is well-explained by the following passages from the Official Report. We quote:

Mr. Cartter—Mr. Chairman: That report is so eminently unexceptionable from beginning to end, and so eloquently carries with it its own vindication, that I do not believe the Convention will desire discussion upon it, and I therefore call the previous question. (Applause and mingled cries of "Good, good," and "No, no.")

Mr. Giddings—I rise, sir, solemnly to appeal to my friends— (Great confusion; cries of "Withdraw the previous question; nobody wants to speak, but we don't want to be choked off," etc.)

Mr. Cartter—I insist upon the previous question.

Mr. Giddings—I rise, and I believe I have the right, with the leave of my colleague, to offer a short amendment before the previous question is called.

Mr. Cartter—I did it to cut you off, and all other amendments and all discussion. (Great confusion, and cries of "Giddings" by the audience.)

After further discussion and much confusion a vote was taken on sustaining the demand for the previous question, which resulted, on a call of the States, yeas, 155; nays, 301—Ohio voting yeas, 28; nays, 18.

Mr. Giddings—Mr. President: I propose to offer, after the first resolution as it stands here, as a declaration of principles, the following:

"That we solemnly re-assert the self-evident truth that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness [cheers]; that governments are instituted among men to secure the enjoyment of these rights."

Mr. Cartter (interrupting)—Mr. President: I—

Mr. Giddings—My colleague will ask no favors of me, I take it. (Applause.) I will detain the Convention but a moment. Two hundred years ago the philosophy of Europe declared to the world that human governments were based on human rights, and all Christian men have sustained that doctrine until the meeting of this Convention. Our fathers were impressed with this all-permeating trust, that right of every human being to live and to enjoy that liberty which enables him to obtain knowledge and pursue happiness, and no man has the power to withhold it from him. (Prolonged applause.) Our fathers, impressed with this solemn truth, laid it down as the chief corner-stone, the basis upon which this Federal Government was founded. By consent of all parties, the Supreme Court included, these were the permeating, life-giving, vitalizing principles of the Constitution. It is because these principles have been overturned, denied and attacked by our opponents, that we now exist as a party. (Cheers.) At Philadelphia we proposed and expounded this issue to our opponents. We called upon them to meet it. They put forward the Supreme Court to meet it. That Court denied those principles, but the Democratic party, to this day, dare not meet them; and through that campaign, and for four years, no Democrat has stood before the world denying those truths, nor will they deny them. Now I propose to maintain the doctrine of our fathers. I propose to maintain the fundamental and primal issues upon which the Government was founded. I will detain this Convention no longer. I offer this because our party was formed upon it. It grew upon it. It has existed upon it, and when you leave out this truth you leave out the party. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Cartter—The only reply I wish to make to this amendment and the gas expended upon it, is in the second clause of the report, which reads as follows: "That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the union of the States must and shall be preserved."

After remarks by Eli Thayer, of Oregon, in favor of the amendment proposed by Giddings, F. P. Tracy, of California, moved to refer it to the Committee on Resolutions, and William M. Stone, of Iowa, moved that it be laid on the table. The President de-

clared these motions out of order, and the motion by Giddings was put and declared lost on a *viva voce* response.

"Giddings's amendment was voted down," says Halstead. "The old man quickly rose, and made his way slowly toward the door. A dozen delegates begged him not to go. But he considered everything lost, even honor. His Philadelphia platform had not been reaffirmed. The twin relics were not in the new creed. And now the Declaration of Independence had been voted down! He must go. He got along as far as the New York delegation, where he was comforted by assurances that the Declaration would be tried again; but he left the Convention—actually seceded—in sorrow and anger."

David Wilmot moved that the resolutions be considered separately. He wished to amend the fourteenth plank relative to immigration by striking out the words "State legislation," since Congress alone had the right to pass laws governing naturalization, and because it conflicted directly with the doctrine of the fourth plank. It being satisfactorily explained that the provisions were not in conflict, and that no assault on State rights was intended, Mr. Wilmot withdrew his amendment, but not, however, until Carl Schurz had made an eloquent speech expressive of the strong confidence that the Germans of the Northwest had in the Republican party. He said it was merely his intention, as the author of this resolution, to declare that the Republican party, in its National capacity, is opposed to any such thing in principle as an attempt by any State to regulate suffrage contrary to the letter and spirit of the laws of Congress. Fred Hassaurek, of Ohio, also made a thrilling little speech, in behalf of his fellow countrymen in Ohio. He said there were more than 20,000 of them and that they would vote in solid phalanx for the candidate nominated by this Convention.

At this juncture occurred one of the most interesting incidents of the day, and indeed of the entire Convention. We again quote the Official Report of the proceedings verbatim:

George William Curtis, of New York, then inquired, What is the question before the house?

The President—It is upon the adoption of the report.

Mr. Curtis—I then offer as an amendment to the report as presented by the Committee, the following: That the second clause of the report shall read:—

"That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution"—and then, sir, I propose to amend by adding these words: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—" then proceed "is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved." (Great applause, and many gentlemen struggling for the floor.)

Eli Thayer, of Oregon, and David K. Cartter, of Ohio, raised the point that the amendment was out of order because already voted upon. The President decided the point well taken and was about to declare Mr. Curtis out of order, when Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, called his attention to the fact that Giddings' amendment was "to the first clause or section, and therefore an entirely different question."

The President—Then the amendment is in order.

Mr. Curtis—Have I the floor?

The President—Yes, sir.

Mr. Curtis (from his chair)—Mr. President: I have a word to say on that amendment. (Cries of "Take the stand.") I can speak as well, gentlemen, from this seat. I have to ask this Convention, the second National Convention the Republican party has held—I have to ask the delegates whether they are prepared to go on record and to go before the country as voting down the words of the Declaration of Independence. (Cries of "No, no," and applause.) I have, sir, in the amendment which I have introduced, quoted simply and only from the Declaration of Independence. Bear in mind that in Philadelphia, in 1856, the Convention of this same great party was not afraid to announce those principles by which alone the Repub-

lican party lives and upon which alone the future of this country in the hands of the Republican party is possible. (Tremendous cheering.) Now, sir, I ask, the gentlemen, gravely to consider in the amendment which I have proposed, that I have uttered nothing that the soundest and safest man in all the land might not do; and I rise simply—for I am now sitting down—to ask the gentlemen to think well before, upon the free prairies of the West, in the summer of 1860, they dare to wince and quail before the men who, in Philadelphia in 1776—in Philadelphia, the Arch-Keystone State, so amply, so nobly represented upon this platform to-day—before they dare to shrink from repeating the words that these great men enunciated. (Terrific applause.)

S. P. Oyler, of Indiana—I presume that all Republicans are in favor of the Declaration of Independence; but I can see no necessity of adopting it as a platform. The second resolution covers that point. We believe in the Bible, and in the Constitution; but we could not insert them in a platform; and all that is necessary has been affirmed already.

James W. Nye, of New York, attempted to make some further remarks in favor of the amendment, but the Convention quickly called him down, and then, by an overwhelming vote, adopted it, and next the platform, as amended, unanimously, both motions *viva voce*. So Giddings was vindicated, the Declaration went into the platform. The appeal by Mr. Curtis took the Convention by storm and was a great personal triumph. The vote on the platform was taken about six o'clock, and upon the announcement of its adoption being made, a scene ensued of the most remarkable character.

"All the thousands of men in that enormous Wigwam," says Halstead, "commenced swinging their hats and cheering with immense enthusiasm; and the other thousands of ladies waved their handkerchiefs and clapped their hands. The roar that went up from that mass of ten thousand human beings under one roof was indescribable. Such a spectacle as was presented for some minutes has never before been witnessed at a convention. A herd of buffaloes or lions could not have made a more tremendous roaring."

The platform thus adopted was as follows:

*Resolved*, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

1. That the history of the Nation, during the last four years, has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States, must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the Union of the States this Nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitu-

tion upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, and of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carried slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that, as our republican fathers, when they had abolished slavery in all of our National territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, or of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individual, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave trade, under the cover of our National flag, aided by perversions of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immedi-

ately admitted as a State, under the constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingman liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the free homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or supplicants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws, or to any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship, hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands, shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a National character required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligations of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affirmance and support.

As the great assemblage passed through the streets after adjournment (which had been moved by David K. Cartter, of Ohio, until ten o'clock, Friday morning) it seemed to electrify the city. "The agitation of the masses which packed the hotels and

thronged the streets," says Mr. Halstead, "and were certainly 40,000 strong, was such as made the little excitement at Charleston seem insignificant." No convention of the past of any party had ever equaled this Chicago Convention in any of the great essentials of numbers, enthusiasm, bold, decisive work, and complete harmony; and the tug of war between the Lincoln and Seward men was now to ensue, with every advantage, apparently, with the Eastern host. The Convention had adjourned without taking a ballot for President, "as the tally-sheets were not prepared," it was said; but a bigger game than their preparation was to be played before morning. While the greatest demonstrations were still for Seward, the shrewdest managers were busier than before and more determined and earnest than ever for Lincoln. The Seward men felt that they had an easy victory ahead of them, and their bearing was that of supreme confidence. This impression prevailed even among their strongest opponents. Horace Greeley had done his best to stem the tide, and had met the ablest men of his State, Thurlow Weed, Moses H. Grinnell, William M. Evarts, Edwin D. Morgan, Preston King, James Watson Webb, James W. Nye, John A. King, George William Curtis, and others, with all the resources he could command—and with the most influential Republican paper of the country at his back, which were by no means inconsiderable. But he, too, gave up the fight, and that night telegraphed the Tribune as follows:

GOVERNOR SEWARD WILL BE NOMINATED.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 17—11:40 P. M.—My conclusion, from all I can gather to-night, is that the opposition to Governor Seward can not concentrate on any candidate, and that he will be nominated.

H. G.

"After adjournment on Thursday," says Mr. Halstead, in the Cincinnati Commercial, "there were few men in Chicago who believed it possible to prevent the nomination of Seward. His friends had played their game to admiration, and had been victorious in every preliminary skirmish. When the platform had been adopted, inclusive of the Declaration of Independence, they felt themselves already exalted on the pinnacle of victory. They rejoiced exceedingly and full of confidence cried in triumphant tones, 'Call the roll of States!' But it was otherwise ordered. The Chair announced that the tally-sheets had not been prepared, and that it would subject the clerks to great inconvenience to proceed to a ballot at that time. The Seward men expressed themselves as greatly disgusted, and were still unwilling to adjourn. A motion was made to adjourn, however, and after an uncertain response, very little voting being done either way, the Chair pronounced the motion carried. The Seward men were displeased, but not disheartened. The New Yorkers were exultant. Their bands were playing and the champagne flowing as after a victory. But there was much done after midnight and before the Convention assembled on Friday morning. There were hundreds of Pennsylvanians, Indianians and Illinoisans who never closed their eyes that night. I saw Henry S. Lane at one o'clock, pale and haggard, with a cane under his arm, walking as if for a wager, from one caucus room to another, at the Tremont House. He had been toiling with desperation to bring the Indiana delegation to go as a unit for Lincoln; and then, in connection with others, he had been operating to bring the Vermonters and Virginians to the point of deserting Seward. Vermont would certainly cast her electoral vote for any candidate who could be nominated, and Virginia as certainly against any candidate. The object was to bring the delegates from those States to consider success rather than Seward, and join with the 'battle-ground States,' as Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois insisted upon calling themselves. This was finally done, the fatal break in Seward's strength having been made in Vermont and Virginia, destroying at once, when it appeared, his power in the New England and slave State delegations. But the work was not yet done. The Pennsylvanians had been fed on such meat that they presented themselves at the Chicago Convention with the presumption that they had only to say what they wished and receive the indorsement of the Convention; and they were for Cameron. He was the only man, they a thousand times said, who would certainly carry Pennsylvania. They were astonished, alarmed, and maddened to find public opinion settling down upon Seward and Lincoln, and that one or the other must be

nominated. They saw that Lincoln was understood to be the only man to defeat Seward, and thinking themselves capable of holding that balance of power, so much depended upon, and so deceptive on those occasions, stood out against the Lincoln combination. Upon some of the delegation Seward's operations had been performed with perceptible effect. The Seward men said the talk of not carrying Pennsylvania was all nonsense. Seward had a good tariff record and his friends would spend money enough in the State to carry it against any Democratic candidate who was a possibility. The flood of Seward money promised for Pennsylvania was not without efficacy. The phrase used was that Seward's friends would spend 'oceans of money.'

The headstrong Seward men talked altogether too much of the campaign funds they intended to raise. It occasioned a reaction, and a protest from both Eastern and Western delegates, which was inevitably of great advantage to Lincoln. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey, has contributed to the *Century Magazine* an interesting account of the secret history of the Convention, showing that a committee of one or more members from the doubtful States met regularly and discussed the situation, and that at a late hour Thursday night this committee determined to support Lincoln, and had much to do in the Convention next day with Lincoln's steady gain in the New England and Middle States. Many delegates and several States have laid claim to the honor of making Lincoln's nomination, but, as will be seen, it was Ohio that furnished the decisive votes at the right moment.

When the Convention was called to order, on Friday morning, breathless attention was given to the proceedings. There was not a space a foot square in the great Wigwam that was unoccupied, while tens of thousands were still outside, after the crowd had rushed in at the three broad doors until not another man could be squeezed in. Caucusing was

active up to the very moment the Convention assembled, and several of the delegations went to the Wigwam with no definite program beyond the first ballot.

Montgomery Blair asked leave to file the credentials of additional delegates from Maryland; but Charles L. Armour, of that State, vigorously protested, declaring that "God Almighty only knew where the proposed delegates lived." Judge Cartter, of Ohio, demanded the previous question and Blair's motion to receive the additional delegates was voted down. This was claimed as "another Seward victory." At length the order of announcing candidates was reached, but the ceremony was still in its simplicity. The more recent custom of dramatic speeches from conspicuous and popular orators as electrifying preludes had not yet been invented. "I take the liberty," said William M. Evarts, of New York, "to name as a candidate by this convention for the office of President of the United States, William H. Seward." "I desire," followed Norman B. Judd, "on behalf of the delegation from Illinois, to put in nomination as a candidate for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois." The other speeches were equally brief and the whole series is perhaps of sufficient interest to merit repetition just as uttered:

Thomas H. Dudley—Mr. President: New Jersey presents the name of William L. Dayton.

Andrew H. Reeder—Pennsylvania nominates as her candidate for the Presidency, General Simon Cameron.

David K. Cartter—Ohio presents to the consideration of this Convention, as a candidate for President, the name of Salmon P. Chase.

Caleb B. Smith—I desire, on behalf of the dele-

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\*Halstead.



gation from Indiana, to second the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri—I am commissioned by the representatives of the State of Missouri to present to this Convention the name of Edward Bates as a candidate for the Presidency.

Austin Blair—In behalf of the delegation from Michigan, I second the nomination for President of the United States of William H. Seward.

Thomas Corwin—I rise, Mr. President, at the request of many gentlemen, part of them members of this Convention, and many of them of the most respectable gentlemen known to the history of this country and its politics, to present the name of John McLean.

Carl Schurz—I am commissioned on behalf of the Wisconsin delegation to second the nomination of William H. Seward.

John W. North—I am authorized, on behalf of the delegation from Minnesota, to second the nomination of William H. Seward.

A. Carter Wilder—I am commissioned, not only by the delegation from Kansas, but by the people of Kansas, to present the name of William H. Seward, of New York.

Stephen T. Logan, of Illinois—Mr. President: In order, or out of order, I desire to move that this Convention, for itself and this vast audience, give three cheers for all the candidates presented by the Republican party.

The President--The gentleman is out of order.

But there was cheering enough, though the only names producing "immense applause," in the words of the Official Report, were those of Seward and Lincoln.

"Everybody felt that the fight was between them," says Mr. Halstead, "and yelled accordingly. The applause when Evarts named Seward was enthusiastic. When Judd named Lincoln the response was prodigious, rising and raging far beyond the Seward shriek. Presently, upon Caleb B. Smith seconding the nomination of Lincoln, the response was absolutely terrific! It now became the Seward men to make another effort, and when Blair, of Michigan, seconded his nomination,

'At once there rose so wild a yell,  
Within that dark and narrow dell,  
As all the friends from heaven that fell  
Had pealed the banner cry of hell!'

The effect was startling. Hundreds of persons stopped their ears in pain. The shouting was abso-

lutely frantic, shrill and wild. No Comanches, no panthers, ever struck a higher note, or gave screams with more infernal intensity. Looking from the stage over the vast amphitheater, nothing was to be seen below but thousands of hats—a black, mighty swarm of hats—flying with the velocity of hornets over a mass of human heads, most of the mouths of which were open. Above, all around the galleries, hats and handkerchiefs were flying in the tempest together. The wonder of the thing was that the Seward pressure should, so far from New York, be so powerful.

Now the Lincoln men had to try it again; and as Delano, of Ohio, on behalf of a portion of the delegation from that State, seconded the nomination of Lincoln, the uproar was beyond description. Imagine all the hogs ever slaughtered in Cincinnati giving the death squeal together, a score of big steam whistles going (steam at 160 pounds per inch), and you conceive something of the same nature. I thought the Seward yell could not be surpassed; but the Lincoln boys were clearly ahead, and, feeling their victory, as there was a lull in the storm, took deep breaths all round, and gave a concentrated shriek that was positively awful, and accompanied it with stamping that made every plank and pillar in the building quiver.

Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, leaped upon a table, and swinging hat and cane, performed like an acrobat. The presumption is he shrieked with the rest, as his mouth was desperately wide open; but no one will ever be able to testify that he has positive knowledge of the fact that he made a particle of noise. His individual voice was lost in the aggregate hurricane.

The New York, Michigan and Wisconsin delegates sat together and were in this tempest very quiet. Many of their faces whitened as the Lincoln yawp swelled into a wild hosanna of victory."

The balloting proceeded amidst much excitement and many interruptions, the significant fact being that Seward had not the strength that had been so confidently claimed for him. The roll-call of this Convention, and of conventions generally then, was in this order: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, and

the District of Columbia—a very poor geographical or historical arrangement. In New England, while Seward had 32 votes, 49 were against him; in the next five Middle States, with New York solid, Seward had but  $74\frac{1}{2}$  to  $80\frac{1}{2}$  for his opponents; while in the West and South, with the Northwest solid for Seward, he had only 67 votes to 162 for the field—a total of  $173\frac{1}{2}$  for Seward to  $291\frac{1}{2}$  for the opposition. The vote of Virginia was especially surprising to the Seward men, while Lincoln had more votes in Indiana (thanks to Henry S. Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor) than they had conceded him; so much for the caucusing the night before. It only remained to be demonstrated whether a combination was possible between the Lincoln, Cameron and Bates men; for it was known that the greater part of the Chase men were certain to go to Lincoln.

Pending the ballot, F. P. Tracy, of California, announced that John C. Fremont was not a candidate. Francis S. Cochrane, Chairman of the Maryland delegation, attempted to cast the vote of that State as a unit for Edward Bates, but this brought out such an indignant protest from Armour and Coale that their votes and one other were given to Seward. Richard M. Corwine and Francis P. Blair, Jr., insisted that the rules of the Convention should be enforced, and a vote was finally taken by which it was decided that individual expression must be allowed.

The Secretary then announced the vote, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 465; necessary to a choice, 233. For William H. Seward, of New York,  $173\frac{1}{2}$ ; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, 102; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania,  $50\frac{1}{2}$ ; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, 49; Edward Bates, of Missouri, 49;

William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, 14; John McLean, of Ohio, 12; Jacob Collamer, of Vermont, 10; Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, 3; John C. Fremont, of California, 1; Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, 1; and Jacob M. Read, of Pennsylvania, 1.

The vote of the delegation from Ohio on this ballot was recorded by the Chairman, David K. Cartter, as follows:

For Salmon P. Chase: Albright, Applegate, Barrett, Beckett, Beebe, Bill, Brodbeck, Cartter, Clarke, R. W., Eggleston, Ennis, Giddings, Graham, Gurley, Harn, Hassaurek, Hitchcock, Horton, Lowe, Paine, Sands, Schuyler, Steese, Spooner, Stokely, Sutliff, Swigart, Taylor, Townshend, Van Vorhes, Wallace, Warner, West and Williams—34.

For Abraham Lincoln: Burgess, Clark, M. L., Cummins, Delano, Geiger, Hiveling, Renick and Robinson—8.

For John McLean: Arter, Barrere, Corwin and Corwine—4.

The Convention proceeded to a second ballot, with Caleb B. Smith temporarily in the chair. It was intensely exciting from beginning to end, and at times dramatic.

“Every man,” wrote Halstead, “was fiercely enlisted in the struggle. The partisans of the various candidates were strung up to such a pitch of excitement as to render them incapable of patience, and the cries of ‘Call the roll!’ were fairly hissed through the teeth. The first gain for Lincoln was in New Hampshire. The Chase and Fremont votes from that State were given him. His next gain was the whole of Vermont. This was a blighting blow upon the Seward interest. The New Yorkers started as if an Orison bomb had exploded; and presently the Cameron vote of Pennsylvania was thrown for Lincoln, increasing his strength 44 votes. The fate of the day was now determined. New York said ‘checkmate, next move,’ and sullenly proceeded with the game, assuming unconsciousness of her inevitable doom.”

On this ballot Seward had  $184\frac{1}{2}$  votes;

Lincoln 181. Seward received 33 votes in New England to 36 for Lincoln;  $79\frac{1}{2}$  in the Middle States to 54 for Lincoln, and in the West and South, Seward had 72 and Lincoln 91.

After the vote had been taken, but before the ballot was announced, Governor Reeder said: "I desire to state that while the voting was going on, and before the vote of Pennsylvania was announced, the name of General Cameron was withdrawn. I now formally withdraw the name of Simon Cameron from this Convention as a candidate for nomination."

The Secretary announced the result of the second ballot as follows: Seward 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Lincoln 181, Chase 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Bates 35, Dayton 10, McLean 8, Cameron 2, and Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, 2. Whole number of votes 465; necessary to a choice 233.

The vote of the Ohio delegation on the second ballot was as follows:

For Salmon P. Chase: Albright, Applegate, Beebe, Bill, Brodbeck, Cartter, Eggleston, Ennis, Graham, Hassaurek, Hitchcock, Horton, Lowe, Paine, Sands, Schuyler, Steese, Spooner, Stokely, Sutliff, Swigart, Taylor, Townshend, Van Vorhes, Wallace, Warner, West and Williams—29.

For Abraham Lincoln: Arter, Barrere, Beckett, Burgess, Clarke, R. W., Clark, M. L., Cummins, Delano, Geiger, Gurley, Harn, Hiveling, Renick, Robinson—14.

For John McLean: Barrett, Corwin and Corwine—3.

"It now dawned upon the multitude," says Halstead, "that the presumption entertained the night before that the Seward men would have everything their own way was a mistake. Even persons unused to making the calculations and considering the combinations attendant upon such scenes, could not fail to observe that while the strength of Seward and Lincoln was almost even at the moment, the reserve votes by

which the contest must be decided were inclined to the latter. There, for instance, was the Bates vote, 35; the McLean vote, 8; the Dayton vote, 10—all impending for Lincoln; and 42 Chase votes, the greater part going the same way."

The President announced that there was no nomination and the Convention would proceed to a third ballot, which was taken with the following result: Lincoln, 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Seward, 180; Bates, 22; McLean, 5; Dayton, 1; Clay, 1.

The progress of this ballot was watched with the most intense interest. Especially toward the last, the crowd becoming silent as the contest narrowed down—when, just before the result was announced, as to what happened, the Official Report is quoted:

David K. Cartter, of Ohio—I arise, Mr. Chairman, to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Chase to Abraham Lincoln.

This announcement, giving Lincoln a majority, was greeted by the audience with the most enthusiastic and thundering applause. The entire crowd rose to their feet and applauded rapturously—the ladies waving their handkerchiefs, the men waving and throwing up their hats by thousands, cheering again and again. The applause was renewed and repeated for many minutes. At last, partial silence was restored, and the nomination was made practically unanimous by brief but eloquent speeches announcing changes, from many leaders since highly distinguished in the history of the country. In the Wigwam there was still great confusion. A salute was fired without by a cannon near the main entrance to the hall, and it was responded to within the Wigwam by vociferous cheers. A large photograph of Lincoln was then brought upon the platform, and the audience greeted the sight with rapturous and long continued cheering.

Delegation after delegation changed its vote, and after the changes had all been made the Secretary announced the result of the ballot as follows: "Whole number of votes cast, 466; necessary to a choice, 234. For Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, 364 votes."

The President: "Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, is selected as your candidate for President of the United States." (Thundering applause and great confusion.)

William M. Evarts, Chairman of the New York delegation, then took the stand, and in a most eloquent speech moved to make the nomination of Lincoln unanimous. His motion was seconded in able speeches by John A. Andrew, Chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, and Austin Blair, of Michigan, and prevailed unanimously.

So much for the official report. The graphic and gossipy description by Murat Halstead is far better and equally accurate. He says:

"While the ballot was taken amid excitement that tested the nerves, the fatal defection from Seward in New England still further appeared from votes going from Seward to Lincoln in Massachusetts. The latter received four additional votes from Pennsylvania and fifteen additional votes from Ohio. It was whispered about 'Lincoln's the coming man; will be nominated this ballot.' When the roll of States and Territories had been called, I had ceased to give attention to any votes but those for Lincoln, and had his votes added as they were given. The number of votes necessary to a choice were 233; and I saw under my pencil as the Lincoln column was completed, the figures 231½—one and a half to give him the nomination. In a moment the fact was whispered about. A hundred pencils had told the same story. The news went over house wonderfully, and there was a pause. There are always men anxious to distinguish themselves on such occasions. There is nothing politicians like better than a crisis. I looked up to see who would be the man to give the decisive vote. The man for the crisis in the Cincinnati Convention—all will remember—was

Colonel William Preston, of Kentucky. He broke the Douglas line and precipitated the nomination of Buchanan, and was rewarded with a foreign mission. In about ten ticks of a watch Cartter, of Ohio, was up. I had imagined Ohio would be slippery enough for the crisis; and sure enough; every eye was on Cartter, and everybody who understood the matter at all knew what he was about to do. He is a large man with rather striking features, a shock of bristling black hair, large and shining eyes, and is terribly marked with the small pox. He has also an impediment in his speech, which amounts to a stutter, and his selection as Chairman of the Ohio delegation was, considering its condition, altogether appropriate. He had been quite busy during the sessions of the Convention, but had never commanded, when mounting his chair, such attention as now. He said: "I rise (eh), Mr. Chairman (eh), to announce the change of four votes of Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln." The deed was done. There was a moment's silence. The nerves of the thousands, which through the hours of suspense had been subjected to terrible tension, relaxed, and as deep breaths of relief were taken there was a noise in the Wigwam like the rush of a great wind in the van of a storm; and in another breath the storm was there. There were thousands cheering with the energy of insanity."

On the last ballot Lincoln received 42 votes in New England to 31 for Seward; Seward 77 to Lincoln 75 in the five Middle States; while in the West and South Lincoln had 114½ votes to 72 for Seward—in all Lincoln 231½, Seward 180, before any changes were made. The vote of Ohio for the several candidates on this ballot was as follows:

For Abraham Lincoln: Albright, Applegate, Arter, Barrere, Barrett, Beckett, Burgess, Clarke, R. W., Clark, M. L., Cummins, Delano, Eggleston, Ennis, Geiger, Gurley, Harn, Hiveling, Lowe, Renick, Robinson, Sands, Schuyler, Stokely, Swigart, Van Vorhes, Wallace, Warner, West and Williams—29.

For Salmon P. Chase: Beebe (changed to Lincoln), Bill, Brodbeck, Cartter (changed to Lincoln), Giddings, Graham, Hassaurek

(changed to Lincoln), Hitchcock, Horton, Paine, Steese, Spooner, Sutliff, Taylor and Townshend—15.

For John McLean: Corwin (changed to Lincoln) and Corwine.

"A man who had been on the roof," continues Halstead, "and was engaged in communicating the results of the balloting to the mighty mass of outsiders, now demanded, by gestures at the skylight over the stage, to know what had happened. One of the Secretaries, with a tally-sheet in his hands, shouted 'Fire the salute! Abe Lincoln is nominated!' As the cheering inside the Wigwam subsided, we could hear that outside, where the news of the nomination had just been announced. And the roar, like the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, that was heard, gave a new impulse to the enthusiasm inside. Then the thunder of the salute rose above the din and the shouting was repeated with such tremendous fury that some discharges of the cannon were absolutely not heard by those on the stage. Puffs of smoke, drifting by the open doors, and the smell of gunpowder told what was going on."

During the recess for dinner, a caucus of the Chairmen of the State delegations was held at the rooms of the New York delegation at the Richmond House. New York was urged to name a candidate for Vice President, but declined to do so, though, at the afternoon session, Hamlin was nominated largely because he was recognized as a devoted friend of Seward. He was geographically distant from Illinois and had been an old-time Democrat, in opposition to Lincoln as a Whig, and his nomination was, perhaps, the best that could have been made.

A. Carter Wilder, of Kansas, was "commissioned to nominate John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, as the candidate of the Republican party for Vice President." David K. Cartter, of Ohio, replied: "I will present the name of Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine." George S. Boutwell said: "In behalf of the great majority of the people of our Commonwealth and of New England, I

present the name of the iron man of Massachusetts, Nathaniel P. Banks." Caleb B. Smith: "In behalf of a large number of the Indiana delegation, I present the name of the gallant son of Kentucky, Cassius M. Clay," at which there were enthusiastic cheers from a thousand voices. Archie W. Campbell, of Virginia, responded: "With all my heart I second the nomination of Cassius M. Clay;" and Morrow B. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, said: "Mr. Chairman, I nominate Andrew H. Reeder, late Governor of Kansas." The Convention then proceeded to ballot (George D. Burgess, of Ohio, in the chair), with the following result: Hamlin, 194; Clay, 100; Hickman, 57; Reeder, 51; Banks, 38; Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, 28; Sam Houston, of Texas, 12; William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, 3; John M. Read, of Pennsylvania, 1.

Pending the second ballot, Banks and Reeder were withdrawn. At the conclusion the result was announced as follows: Hamlin 367, Clay 86, and Hickman 13.

George D. Blakey, of Kentucky, and Caleb B. Smith moved that the nomination of Hamlin be made unanimous, and spoke with great eloquence of his worth and popularity. George William Curtis proposed three cheers for Cassius M. Clay, and they were given with great gusto. William H. McCrillis, of Maine, responded for that State in accepting the nomination. He said:

In September, 1856, Maine electrified the Nation by her 20,000 Republican majority. She was the star in the East, the bright star that illuminated the whole Northern horizon; she was the star of hope, like the Star of Bethlehem. She came over and stood by the cause of freedom with her young and gallant leader, Hannibal Hamlin. Mr. Chairman, I know the people of Maine well. I know that they will give a cordial and united support to this ticket. I know that from

every hill, from every valley, and from every mountain, and along her rivers, along the rock-bound coast, the nomination of Abraham Lincoln will be hailed with one spontaneous, loud, long and continued shout of enthusiasm and applause; and that the people will inscribe on her banner "Lincoln and Hamlin, Union and Victory!"

The motion was then carried, with great enthusiasm. There were loud cries of "Corwin," "Corwin," but Judge Cartter replied that the ex-Governor was too ill to come to the Convention and that he had requested him to explain his absence. "If I should be called upon," said he, "give them full assurance of my approbation of the work of the Convention, and the further assurance of my hearty co-operation for the ticket during the campaign." Cries of "Good," "Good," "Corwin forever," and hearty applause. On motion of Amos Tuck, of New Hampshire, it was agreed that President Ashmun and the Chairmen of the respective State delegations should constitute the Committee to notify Lincoln and Hamlin of their respective nominations.

Joshua R. Giddings offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with those men who have been driven, some from their native States, and others from the State of their adoption, and are now exiled from their homes on account of their opinions; and we hold the Democratic party responsible for these gross violations of that clause of the Constitution which declares that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

James M. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution looking to "the prevention of inequality of representation in future National Conventions." It was laid upon the table.

Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, responded to repeated calls in a brief speech, pledging 10,000 majority in that State for the ticket.

The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted. An appropriate benediction was pronounced by President Ashmun, and the great Convention adjourned.

"The fact of the Convention," concluded Halstead, "was the defeat of Seward rather than the nomination of Lincoln. It was considered the triumph of a presumption of availability over pre-eminence in intellect and unrivaled fame—a success of the ruder qualities of manhood and the more homely attributes of popularity over the arts of a consummate politician and the splendor of accomplished statesmanship. The city was wild with delight. The 'Old Abe' men formed a procession and bore rails through the streets. A hundred guns were fired from the top of the Tremont House. The Chicago Press and Tribune office was illuminated. That paper says: 'On each side of our counting-room door stands one rail out of the three thousand split by honest old Abe thirty years ago in the Sangamon river bottoms.' On the inside are two more, brilliantly hung with tapers. I left the city on the night train on the Fort Wayne and Chicago road. The train consisted of eleven cars, every seat full and people standing in the aisles and corners. I never before saw a company of persons so prostrated by continued excitement. The Lincoln men were not able to respond to the cheers which went up along the road for 'Old Abe.' They had not only done their duty in that respect, but exhausted their capacity. At every station where there was a village, until after two o'clock, there were tar barrels burning, drums beating, boys carrying rails, and guns, great and small, banging away. The weary passengers were allowed no rest, but plagued by the thundering jar of cannon, the clamor of drums, the glare of bonfires, the whooping of the boys, who were delighted with a candidate for the Presidency who thirty years ago split rails on the Sangamon river—classic stream now and evermore—and whose neighbors named him 'honest.'"

What is said here, perhaps with some petulance, to the effect that it was to be considered as a matter of regret that a common "clod-hopper" like Lincoln should have beaten a great statesman like Seward, was widely repeated throughout the country, and caused many people, and especially Southern Democratic leaders, to place entirely too low an estimate upon Lincoln's matchless abilities. They generally believed

him a rough, uncouth, illiterate backwoodsman and low type of politician, to be likened (as he was frequently) to a "nigger" or ape, rather than to such statesmen as Washington, Jefferson or Adams, and that he was entirely unworthy and beneath the Presidency. The impression was far more unfortunate than something of the same estimate of Jackson by the Federalists had been in his day, and in its way had an effect in hastening the Rebellion. But the simple character and humble antecedents of Lincoln had no such effect in the North. Here they appealed directly to the sympathy and favor of the masses. The people only the more highly honored "honest old Abe," because he was a pioneer, farm laborer, flatboatman, and keen "country politician," and saw in him a true representative of their early condition. As the successful lawyer, legislator, and public debater of questions involving the highest statesmanship, in later years, he was the admired ideal of their own best aspirations, and history records how abundantly he justified their confidence.

Speaking of the great attendance at the Chicago Convention the Press and Tribune, of that city, says: "A very careful and accurate count was made of the number of persons in the Wigwam at the time the balloting for President was taking place. It resulted as follows: In the galleries, 3,550; on the stand, 950; under the galleries, 5,870; on the stairs, 650; within the railing, 1,100. Outside were 12,000 more, making the whole number of persons, in the Wigwam and immediately around it, fully 24,000."

The Republicans of Ohio were well pleased with Lincoln's nomination. An immense ratification meeting was held at

the west front of the State House, on Tuesday evening, May 21st. Governor Dennison presided, and he and ex-Governor Chase made the principal speeches. Willard Warner, Samuel Galloway, Charles Giffin, of Licking, Alfred P. Stone and Richard L. P. Baber also made addresses. Governor Dennison spoke briefly, both in introducing Mr. Chase and in closing the meeting, which is described by a local paper, "as the greatest ratification ever given a candidate in Columbus. The crowd went wild in its enthusiasm for 'Honest Old Abe.'" Another ratification meeting was held at the same place on Friday night, June 1st. A third grand Republican rally was held under the auspices of the Lincoln Wide Awakes, on Tuesday evening, June 12th. At this meeting their wigwam was dedicated. This was the old theater building on State street, the interior of which was altered to meet the purposes of the club, with reading rooms and a fine auditorium, with galleries, dress circle and parquet, and other conveniences. A towering Lincoln pole was raised in front of the building, and a most enthusiastic and successful campaign was inaugurated by the new association. The wigwam had a seating capacity of about 1,500, and the Republican State Convention and numerous other meetings were held in it.

The call for the second Republican State Convention was issued May 2d. It notified the public that the Convention would be held at Columbus beginning at ten o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 13th, to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge, Attorney General, Member of the Board of Public Works, and a full electoral ticket. All were cordially invited who were "attached to the principles of the Republican party, and all who desired the election of an honest and

independent judiciary and a faithful and efficient administration of our affairs, State and National."

The State Convention met in the Wigwam, and was, throughout, enthusiastic and exciting. "When Joshua R. Giddings came in one of his admirers proposed three cheers for 'Josh Giddings,'" says the Oberlin Journal, "and they were given with a will. 'Three cheers for Abe Lincoln' were proposed by a delegate and the call brought forth three deafening peals for our glorious standard-bearer, ending with a tiger."

John L. Palmer, of Hancock, was elected Temporary Chairman, and Joseph C. Devin, of Knox, Charles Calkins, of Darke, Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, and Addison P. Miller, of Ross, Secretaries. Judge Palmer said this was the first Republican Convention he had ever attended. He had voted for Buchanan in 1856, but that he hoped "God had forgiven him that sin." His speech was warmly applauded, and then the usual Committees were appointed, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Daniel W. C. Shockley, Hamilton. 2. Michael Goepper, Hamilton. 3. George W. Thompson, Butler. 4. Matthew C. Hale, Shelby. 5. Charles W. O'Neal, Hancock. 6. William R. Smith, Chairman, Highland. 7. William Miner, Warren. 8. Abraham Thomson, Delaware. 9. Conduce H. Gatch, Hardin. 10. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 11. Alexander C. Sands, Vinton. 12. Charles B. Mason, Pickaway. 13. Frank Sawyer, Huron. 14. G. O. Chatfield, Medina. 15. Lorenzo C. Davis, Tuscarawas. 16. Samuel B. Robinson, Washington. 17. Charles Phillips, Noble. 18. George Harsh, Stark. 19. Edward Spencer, Geauga. 20. Hiram E. Parsons, Ashtabula. 21. J. Twing Brooks, Columbiana.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Moritz Jacobi, Hamilton. 2. George W. Runyan, Hamilton. 3. L. B. Britt, Montgomery. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. Samuel A. Raymond, Lucas. 6. Thomas D. Fitch, Clermont. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. James Walker, Logan. 9. Robert G. Pennington, Seneca. 10. Addison P. Miller, Ross. 11. James Taylor, Perry. 12. Orange Johnson, Franklin. 13. Homer Goodwin, Erie. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. William R. Sapp, Knox. 16. John Haynes, Muskingum. 17. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 18. Alvin C. Voris, Summit. 19. Albert G. Riddle, Cuyahoga. 20. George Pow, Mahoning. 21. George Hardesty, Carroll.

*Resolutions:* 1. Aaron F. Perry, Hamilton. 2. Theophilus Gaines, Hamilton. 3. Nathaniel C. McFarland, Butler. 4. Timothy E. Cunningham, Allen. 5. Asher Cooke, Wood. 6. Orange Edwards, Brown. 7. Edward F. Drake, Greene. 8. George H. Frey, Clarke. 9. Homer Everett, Sandusky. 10. George A. Waller, Scioto. 11. Moses M. Green, Athens. 12. Charles B. Giffin, Licking. 13. Isaac Gass, Richland. 14. James Monroe, Chairman, Lorrain. 15. Joseph W. Vance, Knox. 16. John A. Blair, Muskingum. 17. John A. Davenport, Monroe. 18. James A. Garfield, Portage. 19. William L. Perkins, Lake. 20. Lucian C. Jones, Trumbull. 21. Samuel B. Shotwell, Harrison.

At the afternoon session the permanent organization was reported, as follows:

*President:* Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carroll.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. James M. Gitchell, Hamilton. 2. John B. Davis, Hamilton. 3. Herman Gebhart, Montgomery. 4. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 5. Joseph Cable,



Van Wert. 6. Andrew B. Emrie, Clermont. 7. William Miner, Warren. 8. William H. West, Logan. 9. Robert W. Musgrave, Crawford. 10. Samuel M. Penn, Ross. 11. Henry L. Culver, Hocking. 12. Luther Donaldson, Franklin. 13. Isaac Gass, Richland. 14. James W. Smith, Ashland. 15. John C. Winn, Coshocton. 16. James F. Adair, Morgan. 17. John C. Tallman, Belmont. 18. Thomas Earl, Summit. 19. Royal Taylor, Cuyahoga. 20. Joshua R. Giddings, Ashtabula. 21. Thomas B. Scott, Jefferson.

*Secretaries:* Benjamin R. Cowen, of Belmont; Joseph C. Devin, of Knox; Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens; Addison P. Miller, of Ross; Charles Calkins, of Darke; James F. Price, of Wood; John W. Caldwell, of Hamilton; Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware.

The new State Committees reported were as follows:

*Executive Committee:* George M. Parsons, Chairman; William T. Bascom, Secretary; Richard L. P. Baber, Samuel Galloway, Theodore Comstock, James H. Coulter, and John Miller, all of Columbus.

*Central Committee:* At large, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, and Richard M. Corwine, of Hamilton. 1. Charles E. Cist, Hamilton. 2. Peter Zinn, Hamilton. 3. John L. Martin, Butler. 4. John Walkup, Auglaize. 5. Richard Mott, Lucas. 6. William R. Smith, Highland. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Abraham Thomson, Delaware. 9. Henry C. Carhart, Crawford. 10. George A. Waller, Scioto. 11. James W. McBeth, Vinton. 12. J. C. Thompson, Pickaway. 13. Rush R. Sloane, Erie. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Joseph W. Dwyer, Coshocton. 16. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 17. James C. Douglas, Guernsey. 18. Charles R. Price, Summit. 19. John

C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 20. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull. 21. Robert Sherrard, Jefferson.

James Monroe, of Lorain, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted, with\* "shout after shout of irrepressible applause."

*Resolved,* That the declaration of principles adopted by the recent National Convention of the Republican party at Chicago, meets with our hearty approval.

*Resolved,* That we cordially endorse the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President of the United States, and pledge them our hearty support.

Joseph W. Vance, of Knox, offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted, after much noisy debate, and the defeat of several unfriendly desultory motions:

*Resolved,* That we adhere to the declaration of principles made by the Republican Convention of Ohio in 1859.

The Convention then proceeded to the order of nominations. For Supreme Judge, Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland; Noah H. Swayne, of Franklin; William Lawrence, of Logan, and Charles B. Goddard, of Muskingum, were presented. Judge Brinkerhoff was nominated on the first ballot, which resulted: Brinkerhoff 251, Swayne 113, Lawrence 81, and Goddard 14.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Levi Sargent, of Tuscarawas, was nominated on the first ballot. He received 247 votes; Kent Jarvis, of Stark, 85; Francis M. Case, of Williams, 36; Jacob Winters, of Licking, 34; John Carlisle, of Cuyahoga,

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\*Ohio State Journal.

6; Moses J. Becker, of Knox, 1, and Seymour Stephens, of Huron, 1.

Two ballots were taken in the nomination for Attorney General. The first resulted: Richard M. Corwine, of Hamilton, 130; James Murray, of Wood, 78; Samuel E. Browne, of Miami, 62; Jacob D. Cox, of Trumbull, 52; Stanley O. Griswold, of Cuyahoga, 50; James H. McMath, of Harrison, 40; Samuel D. Burt, of Lorain, 34; George R. Sage, of Warren, 14. The names of Cox, McMath, Burt and Sage were withdrawn and the second ballot resulted: Murray 254, Corwine 172, Griswold 34.

For Presidential Electors-at-Large, the roll of the counties was called and Frederick Hassaurek, of Hamilton, received the unanimous vote of the Convention. Joseph M. Root, of Erie, and Columbus Delano, of Knox, were then presented, and the first ballot resulted in Mr. Root's nomination,—Root 266 votes, Delano 186. Nominations for Presidential Electors by Congressional districts were also announced, and confirmed by vote of the Convention—the only time in the party's history such proceedings are recorded—as follows:

1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. William M. Dickson, Hamilton. 3. Frank McWhinery, Preble. 4. John Riley Knox, Darke. 6. Daniel H. Murphy, Brown. 7. Nelson Rush, Fayette. 9. John F. Hinkle, Hardin. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. Daniel B. Stewart, Athens. 14. Willard Slocum, Ashland. 15. Joseph Ankeny, Holmes. 16. Edward Ball, Muskingum. 17. John A. Davenport, Monroe. 19. Samuel B. Philbrick, Geauga.

The Fifth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first districts reported no candidates, preferring to make nominations at their Congress-

sional Conventions. The ticket was subsequently completed by the addition of the following names: 5. Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton. 8. Abraham Thomson, Delaware. 12. Richard P. L. Baber, Franklin. 13. John Beatty, Morrow. 18. William H. Upham, Summit. 20. George W. Brooke, Cuyahoga. 21. Norman K. Mackenzie, Columbiana. Mr. Murphy having been nominated for Congress, declined the nomination for Elector, and John M. Kellum, of Clermont, was subsequently chosen.

#### THE DELEGATES.

The following is the list of delegates reported to the Convention by the Committee on Credentials:

First Congressional District—James M. Gitchell, Edward F. Noyes, Morritz Jacobi, Arthur Heise, Benjamin Eggleston, James M. Kirby, Robert W. Field, Isaac E. West, William Henry Smith, Richard M. Corwine, Daniel W. C. Shockley, Frederick Hassaurek, Matthew Shaul, Charles E. Cist, of Hamilton County.

Second District—Michael Goepper, George W. Runyan, Theophilus Gaines, John B. Davis, Peter Zinn, John W. Caldwell, H. G. Armstrong, Warner M. Bateman, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Hamilton County.

Third District—Nathaniel C. McFarland, Ransford Smith, John Cox, Jacob A. Zeller, L. B. Britt, Isaac Gardner, of Butler. Samuel Martindale, Henry Heistead, Benico Tharp, Washington McCrea, William Wall, Samuel Bolton, Charles Bolton, Herman Gebhart, Edwin A. Parrott, James M. Cumback, John McReynolds, Walter N. Maxwell, of Montgomery. Jesse Stubbs, Frank McWhinery, Daniel Sherman, Lewis B. Ogden, John W. Thompson, of Preble.

Fourth District—T. E. Cunningham, Horace Bixby, of Allen. Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize. Jonathan Cranor, Charles Calkins, Henry Snell, John Riley Knox, Edward B. Taylor, Andrew L. Northrop, of Darke. William McCullough, John E. Cummins, Matthew C. Hale, of Shelby.

Fifth District—David Taylor, of Defiance. Moses R. Brailey, John C. French, George Laskey, of Fulton. John L. Palmer, John Eckells, Robert H. Bennett, Charles W. O'Neal, of Hancock. Jesse Durbin, Caspar Heering, of Henry. Samuel A. Reynolds,

Andrew P. Dillon, Lyman Parcher, Samuel M. Young, Peleg T. Clark, James McCabe, Jr., Osborne Pretty, of Lucas. John W. Ayers, A. Sankey Latty, of Paulding. L. W. Poe, George W. Britton, of Putnam. Joseph Cable, John G. Gilliam, Francis M. Upshur, of Williams. Asher Cook, James F. Price, Elijah Graham, Erastus D. Peck, of Wood.

Sixth District—John T. Wilson, William W. West, of Adams. James M. Bradford, William T. Thompson, Orange Edwards, William S. Osborn, of Brown. Andrew B. Emrie, Thomas D. Fitch, Louis A. Logan, Alexander Smith, Charles Burckhardt, William Ulrey, Abraham Teetor, of Clermont. William Town, William R. Smith, Arthur Noble, James Richards, George W. Bundy, of Highland.

Seventh District—Azariah W. Doan, James R. Walker, Charles N. Osborn, John M. Hayworth, of Clinton. James W. Blizzard, Daniel McLane, Samuel N. Yeoman, of Fayette. Whitelaw Reid, Edward F. Drake, Henry P. Galloway, John F. Patton, John Chattoner, Isaac M. Barrett, of Greene. William H. Beach, Henry W. Smith, Robert Cowling, of Madison. Horace M. Stokes, Coates Kinney, John Gallaher, Anson Antrim, George R. Sage, William Miner, Joseph Warwick, of Warren.

Eighth District—Ephraim L. Small, Solomon G. Brecount, Anson P. Howard, John Russell, of Champaign. Anthony Byrd, Samuel A. Bowman, M. Y. Houston, T. M. Gordon, Alexander Waddle, George H. Frey, of Clarke. Abraham Thomson, John Cunningham, James H. Humphrey, Isaac Monroe, Robert Faris, Henry J. Jarvis, of Delaware. William Lawrence, Charles W. B. Allison, Joseph Walker, William H. West, William Parker, of Logan. Hylas Sabine, B. P. Cole, James W. Robinson, of Union.

Ninth District—Henry C. Carhart, Robert W. Musgrave, Stephen R. Harris, Jacob Scroggs, of Crawford. Robert D. Miller, Samuel Cranor, Conduce H. Gatch, of Hardin. James C. Johnson, John E. Davids, Benjamin V. Pettitt, of Marion. Samuel A. Smith, of Ottawa. William S. Russell, Homer Everett, Isaac M. Keeler, Henry W. Winsborn, of Sandusky. Robert G. Pennington, Charles Foster, Francis G. De Wolf, Benjamin D. Flinn, William P. White, James M. Stevens, of Seneca. George W. Leith, James K. Agnew, Samuel White, William S. Wilson, of Wyandot.

Tenth District—Charles C. Rowe, Thomas W. Higgins, of Gallia. Thomas R. Matthews, William D. Higgins, of Jackson. Henry S. Neal, Cyrus Ellison, Charles D. Brooke, James Hamilton, of Lawrence. Andrew Kilgore, Wells S. Jones, of Pike. Addison P. Miller, Thomas Beach, Thomas J. Gwinn, Edward F. Lewis, Joseph A. Mills, Samuel M. Penn, of Ross.

Charles A. Barton, John Jackson, George A. Waller, Samuel P. Drake, of Scioto.

Eleventh District—Moses M. Greene, Charles H. Grosvenor, Joseph L. Currier, Joseph D. Kessinger, Leonard Brown, of Athens. James W. Pierce, Carl Huber, Vernon E. Shaw, of Fairfield. Henry L. Culver, Conrad Bryan, of Hocking. Horace S. Horton, George B. Grow, of Meigs. Andrew M. Huston, John D. Webster, James Taylor, of Perry. Alexander C. Sands, James Sands, James W. McBeth, of Vinton.

Twelfth District—John W. Hamilton, Luther Donaldson, Benjamin F. Martin, Nathaniel Merion, Richard P. L. Baber, John Fields, Orange Johnson, Horton Howard, Arthur O'Harra, of Franklin. Presley O'Bannon, Charles B. Giffin, Lyman Beecher, Thomas Dickinson, Arthur C. Clark, John A. Sinnett, Hiram Wright, Isaac Smucker, of Licking. John Cochran, Samuel H. Moore, Nathaniel J. Turney, Charles B. Mason, of Pickaway.

Thirteenth District—Thomas C. McEwan, Henry C. Goodman, Charles B. Choate, Matthew Saxton, Rush R. Sloane, of Erie. Franklin Sawyer, John Barnes, Robert McCune, George H. Woodruff, Moses P. Wright, Samuel W. Edwards, Ira Liggett, of Huron. William F. Bartlett, Josiah Horr, George G. Hackedorn, Smith Thomas, William A. Shank, of Morrow. David Anderson, Benjamin Gass, Z. S. Stocking, David Hornbeck, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Isaac Gass, William Patterson, of Richland.

Fourteenth District—William Osborn, Willard Slocum, James W. Smith, Andrew L. Curtis, Jacob Hildebrand, of Ashland. James Monroe, Nathaniel B. Bates, John M. Farricut, Walter F. Herrick, Joseph Swift, Jr., Lauren Beebe, Ralph Plumb, Edward G. Humaston, of Lorain. Samuel G. Barnard, Charles B. Chamberlain, Thompson Pierce, George Hutchins, Duncan D. Dowd, G. O. Chatfield, of Medina. Martin Welker, Frederick W. Firestone, William S. Pepper, Philip H. Newkirk, of Wayne.

Fifteenth District—Joseph W. Dwyer, Benjamin S. Church, James Wilson, James Carnes, John C. Winn, of Coshocton. Benjamin C. Brown, John Huston, of Holmes. William R. Sapp, John Rowley, Robert C. Kirk, Joseph C. Devin, John C. Irvine, Joseph Yeager, Joseph W. Vance, of Knox. Lemuel C. Davis, Charles H. Robinson, Virgil P. Wilson, Matthew Collier, Andrew Patrick, Samuel Foltz, Adam Ready, of Tuscarawas.

Sixteenth District—James A. Adair, Solomon C. Beckwith, Philip Kennedy, Thomas E. Van Low, Edward M. Lenhart, of Morgan. Edward Ball, John Haynes, Andrew C. Martin, Edward J. Trimble, John Q. Lane, John A. Blair, Daniel H. Willard, Daniel Van Vorhes, Zachary M. Chandler, of Muskingum.

Samuel B. Robinson, Chester R. Rhodes, Joseph B. Dyer, Orlando S. Chapman, A. L. Haskins, of Washington.

Seventeenth District—John C. Tallman, John N. Turner, John W. Warfield, Daniel McCartney, David Thoburn, Benjamin R. Cowen, of Belmont. Isaac Morton, James T. McPherson, Alexander Armstrong, James C. Douglass, of Guernsey. John A. Davenport, Warren Hollister, of Monroe. Thomas W. Tipton, Moses D. Hardy, John Lummo, Christopher Phelps, of Noble.

Eighteenth District—James A. Garfield, Ezra B. Taylor, John S. Herrick, Nathan B. Jenkins, Joseph H. Rhodes, John Weber, Benjamin C. Earl, of Portage. Joseph K. Mervin, Samuel Moberly, Thomas Saxton, George Harsh, Josiah Hartzell, Ferdinand I. Meyer, William C. Kimball, Robert B. Trent, David Winterode, of Stark. John Pearce, Uri Oviatt, Thomas Earl, Alvin C. Voris, Eugene Pardee, George Stephens, of Summit.

Nineteenth District—Peter Hitchcock, Erastus Spencer, Samuel B. Philbrick, Cyrus C. Field, Manning Shumway, of Geauga. William L. Perkins, Richard R. Storm, Charles C. Jennings, John F. Morse, Nathaniel Wilson, of Lake. Dudley Baldwin, Albert G. Riddle, Charles W. Schmidt, Moses R. Keith, George B. Senter, Orlando C. Scoville, Amos Townsend, J. Dwight Palmer, Robert Harlan, William Fuller, Jonathan Wallace, Nelson H. Hawkins, Charles Force, Royal Taylor, Robert F. Paine, of Cuyahoga.

Twentieth District—Joshua R. Giddings, Hiram E. Parsons, David C. Allen, Abel Krum, Samuel Hayward, Charles D. Rockwell, Henry B. Stevens, Charles G. Calkins, Joseph D. Freer, of Ashtabula. Jesse Baldwin, William G. Moore, George Pow, David Haynes, George Van Hining, John G. Chamberlain, of Mahoning. Isaac Halford, Robert H. Barnum, Lemuel C. Jones, Robert W. Ratliff, William H. Hutchins, Robert H. Walker, Henry L. Burnett, Charles R. Hunt, of Trumbull.

Twenty-first District—Joseph T. Brooks, Lewis McCoy, Norman K. Mackenzie, Orange S. Lodge, Enoch Bradburn, Jacob Heaton, James Robertson, Edward Dutton, of Columbiana. Ephraim R. Eckley, John H. Tripp, Robert McCartney, George Hardesty, of Carroll. Joseph Shannon, Samuel B. Shotwell, Richard Patton, Joseph Steward, of Harrison. Robert Sherrard, James H. Blinn, David B. Updegraff, Thomas B. Scott, Henry P. Wolcott, of Jefferson.

James Murray, Attorney General, was born in Scotland, but while yet an infant was brought by his parents to Sidney, Ohio. This was in 1831, when he was about a

year old. He was educated in the common schools, studied law and was admitted to the bar. Immediately after his admission, in 1851, he located in Perrysburg, Ohio. He remained a resident of Wood County until the close of his term as Attorney General of the State, when he returned to Sidney, residing there continuously until his death in 1881. He never held any other political position, except that for a term or two he was Mayor of the village of Perrysburg.

Levi Sargent, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born at New Philadelphia, Ohio, October 3, 1814, and died at Washington, D. C., June 27, 1895. Most of his life was spent in Tuscarawas County, where he was prominent in business and political circles for more than sixty years. He was one of the recognized leaders in the county of the Whig and Republican parties, and during the Civil war period was Chairman of the Republican County Committee. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of 1848, which nominated Zachary Taylor for President. He was the Whig nominee for Sheriff in 1844, and 1848 was reelected. The Republicans elected him County Treasurer in 1854 and in 1856. In 1860 he was elected Member of the Board of Public Works, and was its President in 1863. He served but one term.

While Abraham Lincoln had been nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans with remarkable unanimity, all things considered, the declarations with regard to slavery in the National platform were no more radical than those adopted at Philadelphia in 1856. The party, however, was more compactly united and thoroughly organized, more in earnest, and its leaders more confident of victory. The signs of the

times at the beginning of the year indicated that the slave States were preparing for open revolt both with their party and the Government. Constant agitation of the slavery question had such an effect upon the Democratic party that it became hopelessly divided.

The Democratic National Convention, the eighth in the history of the party, was the first of the year, and met at Charleston, S. C., April 23d. The Northern delegates were devotedly attached to Stephen A. Douglas and in all the preliminary proceedings had the advantage because of superiority in numbers. On the fifth day they forced the adoption of a platform endorsing the doctrines of "squatter sovereignty." This displeased most of the Southern delegates and they withdrew. The two-thirds rule being still in force, it was impossible after their secession to secure the requisite number of votes for Douglas. On the ninth day he received 153½ votes, or a majority of the delegates from all the States. On the tenth day, or on May 3d, the Convention adjourned to meet in the city of Baltimore, June 18th. At Baltimore, the Convention was bitter and boisterous, and, after many unavailing efforts to compromise, the Northern delegates finally nominated Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice President. The latter declined the honor, and, on June 25th, the National Committee selected Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, who accepted. The seceding delegates organized a second Convention at Charleston, but adjourned, without making nominations, to meet at Richmond, Virginia, on June 18th. The Richmond Convention had but a light attendance, most of the delegates going to Baltimore in an endeavor

to create sentiment against Douglas. Simultaneously with the nomination of Douglas, the seceders named John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for President and Vice President, respectively. Meanwhile two other National Conventions had been held. Several hundred professed Union and Constitution-loving citizens met at Baltimore, on May 9th, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. It was confidently believed and asserted by these delegates that their nominees would sweep the country, and they did develop great strength. The other Convention was but a small affair and nominated Gerrit Smith, of New York, for President, on an Abolition platform.

In support of these various National candidates the newspapers of Ohio arrayed themselves as follows: Lincoln and Hamlin, 126; Douglas and Johnson, 80; Breckenridge and Lane, 8; Bell and Everett, 2. Eight of the German papers were for Lincoln and fourteen for Douglas. Of the daily papers, ten were for Lincoln, six for Douglas, one for Breckenridge and one for Bell.

The Douglas Democracy held a State Convention at the Odeon, Columbus, July 4th, and made the following nominations: Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas J. S. Smith, of Montgomery; Attorney General, David W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas; Member of the Board of Public Works, Abner L. Backus, of Lucas. On Tuesday, August 7th, the Breckenridge Democrats held a Convention at Columbus. A full Electoral ticket was named, but a resolution to proceed to the nomination of a State ticket was tabled. The Constitutional Union Party held its

State Convention at Chillicothe, August 16th, nominated an Electoral ticket, and named Martin L. Dougherty, of Franklin County, as a candidate for Member of the Board of Public Works. He polled 8,186 votes at the October election.

A feature of the campaign was the prominent part taken by the young men in the organization of Republican clubs, or well-drilled companies called "Wide Awakes." They made attractive displays at the numerous public meetings throughout the State and country, and thousands of them were ultimately gallant volunteer Union soldiers. At the election, on October 9th, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Republican, was re-elected Supreme Judge, over Thomas J. S. Smith, Democrat, by 13,004 majority. Having no candidate for the office, the Breckenridge-Lane and Bell-Everett supporters generally voted for Smith. This doubtlessly accounts for the fact that James Murray had 25,298 majority over David W. Stambaugh for Attorney General, and Levi Sargent for Member of the Board of Public Works, 24,840 majority over Abner L. Backus. The totals for each of the candidates were as follows:

Supreme Judge—Brinkerhoff, 212,854; Smith, 199,850.

Attorney General—Murray, 215,277; Stambaugh, 189,999.

Member of Board of Public Works—Sargent, 215,254; Backus, 190,414.

The aggregate vote for members of Congress was: Republican, 218,564; Democratic, 184,931; others, 6,268; or a Republican plurality of 33,633. Notwithstanding the great increase in the Republican plurality over that given the State ticket, the Democrats made a gain of four Congressmen, electing eight members to

thirteen Republicans. The vote in detail was as follows:

First District:	
George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	7,485
Oliver M. Spencer, Rep.....	6,582
James Jones, Constitutional Union.....	2,642
Democratic plurality.....	903
Second District:	
John A. Gurley, Rep.....	8,469
Alexander Long, Dem.....	7,586
John S. Harrison, Con. Union.....	1,555
Republican plurality.....	883
Third District:	
Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.....	11,052
Samuel Craighead, Rep.....	10,918
Democratic majority .....	134
Fourth District:	
William Allen, Dem.....	11,756
James H. Hart, Rep.....	10,968
Democratic majority.....	788
Fifth District:	
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	13,756
James B. Steedman, Dem.....	12,552
Republican majority .....	1,204
Sixth District:	
Chilton A. White, Dem.....	10,046
David H. Murphy, Rep.....	8,828
Democratic majority.....	1,218
Seventh District:	
Thomas Corwin, Rep....	10,693
William B. Telfair, Dem.....	3,082
William Stokes, Con. Union.....	1,512
Republican plurality .....	7,611
Eighth District:	
Samuel Shellabarger, Rep.....	10,931
James S. Harrison, Dem.....	7,831
Edward P. Fyffe, Con. Union .....	232
Republican plurality .....	3,100
Ninth District:	
Warren P. Noble, Dem.....	12,605
John Carey, Rep .....	12,096
Democratic majority.....	554

Tenth District:	
Carey A. Trimble, Rep.....	11,593
Wells A. Hutchins, Dem.....	11,025
Republican majority.....	568
Eleventh District:	
Valentine B. Horton, Rep.....	11,965
Charles D. Martin, Dem.....	11,275
Republican majority.....	690
Twelfth District:	
Samuel S. Cox, Dem.....	11,014
Samuel Galloway, Rep.....	10,131
Democratic majority.....	883
Thirteenth District:	
John Sherman, Rep.....	11,428
Barnabas Burns, Dem.....	8,564
Republican majority.....	2,864
Fourteenth District:	
Harrison G. Blake, Rep.....	12,040
Charles D. Prentiss, Dem.....	9,053
Republican majority.....	2,987
Fifteenth District:	
Robert H. Nugen, Dem.....	10,281
William Helmick, Rep.....	9,439
Democratic majority.....	842
Sixteenth District:	
William P. Cutler, Rep.....	8,560
Hugh J. Jewett, Dem.....	8,496
Republican majority.....	64
Seventeenth District:	
James R. Morris, Dem.....	9,609
Thomas C. Theaker, Rep.....	8,510
Democratic majority.....	1,099
Eighteenth District:	
Sidney Edgerton, Rep.....	9,720
David A. Starkweather, Dem.....	6,956
Republican majority.....	2,764
Nineteenth District:	
Albert G. Riddle, Rep.....	11,927
Andrew J. Williams, Dem.....	5,343
Republican majority.....	6,584
Twentieth District:	
John Hutchins, Rep.....	10,840
David M. Wilson, Dem.....	4,222
Republican majority.....	6,618

Twenty-first District:	
John J. Bingham, Rep.....	9,170
George Wells, Dem.....	5,053
Republican majority.....	4,117

Mr. Corwin, of the Seventh District, resigned, before the Thirty-seventh Congress convened, in regular session, to become Minister to Mexico, by appointment of President Lincoln. Richard A. Harrison, of Madison County, was elected his successor. Mr. Sherman, of the Thirteenth District, resigned to accept the office of United States Senator, to which he was elected by the General Assembly on March 21, 1861. The vacancy in the Senatorial office was due to the appointment of Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Samuel T. Worcester, of Huron County, was elected to succeed Mr. Sherman in the House.

At the November election there was a great increase in the aggregate vote, as well as a corresponding gain in the Republican majority. The official vote was as follows: Abraham Lincoln 231,809, Stephen A. Douglas 187,421, John Bell 12,194, John C. Breckenridge 11,403, Gerritt Smith 136—a total of 442,963. The Lincoln electors had a plurality of 44,388, and a majority of 20,655.

Whatever doubt and uncertainty of Republican success there may have been when the campaign began, it was dispelled by the early elections. In September, Maine elected a Republican Governor by 18,091 majority; Vermont directly followed with a Republican majority of 22,370, while in October the pivotal States all gave decisive Republican majorities. Pennsylvania elected Andrew G. Curtin, Republican, Governor by 32,164 majority over Henry D. Foster, who had

the support of the three opposing parties. In Indiana the Republican victory was no less significant. Henry S. Lane defeated Thomas A. Hendricks, his sole competitor, by 9,757 majority, while the Legislature and seven out of eleven Congressmen were also Republican. It was generally conceded that these victories, and the Republican triumph in Ohio, clearly foreshadowed Lincoln's election, and that nothing short of a miracle could prevent his success in November.

At the Presidential election in seventeen of the Free States, namely, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin, all the Lincoln electors were elected. In New Jersey, four Lincoln electors and

three Douglas electors were chosen. The Slave States were hopelessly divided. Douglas carried but one, Missouri. Bell carried three, Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. Breckenridge carried the other eleven, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. This gave Lincoln 180 electoral votes, all that the Northern States had but three, Breckenridge 72, Bell 39 and Douglas 12, or a majority for Lincoln over all of 57. He received a large plurality, but not a majority of the popular vote, which is given in the political almanacs of the time as follows: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 847,953; Bell, 590,631; or a majority for Lincoln over Douglas of 491,295, but for the three other candidates over him of 947,289.



## CHAPTER VIII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1861.

THE rebellion of the slaveholders so long threatened by the South came immediately upon the announcement that Lincoln had been elected President. The first overt act in the great conspiracy was by South Carolina, where the Legislature met on November 5th and on November 17, 1860, unanimously adopted a so-called "Ordinance of Secession." Her example was followed by Mississippi on January 9, 1861; by Florida on January 10th; by Alabama on January 11th; by Georgia on January 19th; by Louisiana on January 25th, and by Texas on February 7th; so that, when Lincoln was inaugurated, seven States were in actual rebellion against the Government. The action of these States was followed by the adoption of similar ordinances on the part of Arkansas on March 18th; Virginia on April 17th; Tennessee on May 7th; and North Carolina on May 20th, though the attempt to secure the co-operation of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri failed of success, and the people of West Virginia were so strenuous in their resistance that they were ultimately allowed to adopt a separate State government. The seceding States adopted a constitution and organized a separate government, known as the Confederate States of America, under which Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, became respectively President and Vice President. The majority of the Southern members of

the National Congress resigned their seats either to become members of the Confederate Congress, which met for the first time at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861, or to otherwise actively participate in the rebellion.

Meanwhile the authorities at Washington prior to the inauguration of Lincoln remained inactive. The members of the Cabinet from the South, after doing all they could to promote the cause of the rebellion, resigned their positions. The Government property, in the way of forts, arsenals and munitions of war, passed into the hands of the rebels, while President Buchanan declined to make any effort to suppress the outbreak in its incipiency. He had, however, by proclamation, set apart January 4th as a day of fasting and prayer, which was observed by several Northern States, including Ohio.

On January 23d, the Ohio Democracy met in Delegate Convention at Armory Hall, Columbus, but it was not deemed expedient at that time to nominate a State ticket, and the Convention adjourned after adopting a series of resolutions. One of these was a declaration favoring the proposed "Crittenden Compromise," and calling for a convention of the various States to formulate and submit amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The fifth of these resolutions was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio send to the people of the United States, both North and South, greeting: And when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their duties to the Constitution and the South, then, and not until then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the right and propriety of coercion.

On January 28th, a "union meeting of the citizens of the State, irrespective of party" was held at Columbus; the principal speakers were Allen G. Thurman, Samuel Medary, Mathias Martin and Robert Hutcheson. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the "Crittenden Compromise," and declaring that the Union could not be preserved by force.

On February 12th and 13th, President-elect Lincoln, while en route to Washington, passed through Ohio, stopping in Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. He was given an ovation at these cities and remained in each for about eighteen hours. The crowd at Columbus was the greatest and most general in character. The arrangements were in charge of a joint committee of the General Assembly and City Council. An official program was announced by the Adjutant General of the State. February 13th was a pleasant day for that month and an immense concourse met Mr. Lincoln at the depot. Amid the plaudits of thousands and to the music of a Presidential salute from a battery of artillery, the procession escorting the distinguished visitor moved up High street to the State Capitol. Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the General Assembly in the hall of the House of Representatives by Lieutenant-Governor Kirk, Governor Dennison accompanying him to the Speaker's stand.

Mr. Lincoln's remarks were altogether extemporaneous both to the General Assembly and to the people. To the former, he said:

"It is true, as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am duly sensible of that weighty responsibility. I can but know, what you all know, that, without a name—perhaps without a reason why I should have a name—there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest upon the 'Father of his Country,' and so feeling I can only turn and look for those supports without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn then and look to the American people and to that God who has never forsaken the American nation. Allusion has been made to the interest felt in relation to the policy of the new Administration. In reference to this I have received from some sources some degree of credit for having kept silent; from others, some degree of depreciation for so doing. I still think I pursued the right course. In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes that never could enable us to judge by the past, it has seemed fitting that, to be sure, before speaking upon the difficulties of the country, I should have seen the whole ground, after all being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as future events may make change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any real want of anxiety. It is a good thing that there is not more anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance, that, when we look out, there is nothing that really hurts anybody. We entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is time, patience and reliance on that God who has never forsaken His people."

After he had spoken to the Assembly, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the west front of the Capitol, where he addressed a great audience, as follows:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*: I appear before you only to address you very briefly. I shall do little else than thank you for this kind reception—to greet you and then say farewell. I could not find strength, if I were otherwise inclined, to repeat speeches of very great length upon every occasion similar to this—although

few assemblages will be so large—which I will meet on my way to the Federal Capital. The General Assembly has just done me the honor to receive me and to hear my few broken remarks. Judging from what I see, I infer that that reception was one without party distinction, and one of entire kindness—one that has nothing in it beyond a feeling of the citizenship of the United States of America. Knowing, as I do, that any crowd brought together as this one has been is made up of citizens near about, and that in this County of Franklin there is great difference of political sentiment, those agreeing with me having a little of the shortest row—from this, and the circumstances I have mentioned, I infer that you do me the honor to greet me without distinction as to party. I think this is as it should be. Many of you who were not favorable to my candidacy were favorable to the election of the distinguished Senator from the State in which I reside. If Senator Douglas had been chosen in the late contest, I think my friends would have joined heartily in meeting and greeting him on his passage through your capital, as you have met and greeted me to-day. If any one of the other candidates had been elected, I think it would have been altogether becoming and proper for all to have joined in showing honor, quite as well to the office and to the country as to the man. The people themselves are honored by such a concentration. I am doubly thankful that you have appeared here to give me this greeting. It is not so much to me, for I shall soon pass away from you; but we have a large country and a great future before us, and any manifestations of good will toward the Government and affection for the Union which you may exhibit are of immense value to you and to your posterity forever. It is from this point of view that I thank you most heartily for the reception that you have given me; and with this allow me to bid you an affectionate farewell."

Following the addresses a reception was tendered the people in the rotunda of the State House, Mr. Lincoln fairly exhausting himself in endeavoring to shake the hands of all who presented themselves.

The meeting at Cleveland occurred on a very inclement afternoon, but, notwithstanding this, Mr. Lincoln was taken in parade over several miles of streets in the rain and slush. A large crowd had assembled to greet him and to listen to his response to the recep-

tion committee and the people in general. In the course of his address he said:

"You have assembled to testify your devotion to the Constitution, to the Union and its laws and to the perpetual liberty of the people of this country. It is for the whole American people, and not for a single man alone, to advance the great cause of the Union and the Constitution. And in a country like this, where every man bears on his face the marks of intelligence, where every man's clothing, if I may so speak, shows signs of comfort, and every dwelling signs of happiness and contentment, where schools and churches abound on every side, the Union can never be in danger. I would, therefore, if I could, instill some degree of patriotism and confidence into the political mind in relation to this matter."

A few days after this visit of the President-elect the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to represent Ohio at a "Peace Conference," inaugurated by the Governor of Virginia, at Washington, and the following gentlemen were selected: Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Ewing, John C. Wright, Valentine B. Horton, William S. Groesbeck, Franklin T. Backus and Reuben Hitchcock. The conference was unavailing.

Salmon P. Chase resigned as United States Senator on March 6th to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. On March 21st John Sherman was elected to fill the unexpired term of six years from March 4, 1861, by the following vote: Senate—John Sherman, Rep., 23; William Kennon, Sr., Dem., 7; House—Sherman, 53; Kennon, 46; joint vote—Sherman, 76; Kennon, 53.

On April 12th the threatened civil war was actually begun by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and on April 15th President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers and commanding the rebels to lay down their arms within twenty days. Ohio's response to this call was im-

mediate and had occasion seemed to require it the whole force could have been recruited in this State within a few days. Four days afterward, or on April 19th, the First and Second regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry were *en route* to Washington. Ohio furnished for service in the war that followed 340,000 men of all branches of the service, representing, when reduced to the department standard, 240,000 three-years soldiers; and, let it be recorded, that out of this vast number only 8,750 were drafted men. Of this force 6,536 were killed in battle, 4,674 were wounded and subsequently died in field hospitals; and 13,354 died during the war of diseases contracted in the service. In short, out of every thousand Ohio soldiers eighty-four sacrificed their lives in defense of the Union. In referring to this great mortality General J. Warren Keifer, in 1878, made this striking comparison:

The total losses in battle of all kinds in both the American and British armies in the seven years' war of the Revolution, excluding only the captured at Saratoga and Yorktown, was 21,526. This number falls 4,000 below Ohio's dead-list alone during the late war. The loss of Ohio officers is known to have reached 872, or nearly ten per cent of the grand total of officers.

The Legislature was in session when the news was received that Sumter had fallen. While the exciting information was being read in the House, the shrill voice of Abbie Kelly Foster, a noted Abolition worker, was heard to exclaim, from the gallery: "Thank God! it is the death-knell of slavery."

The Legislature appropriated a million dollars for war purposes and passed a bill prepared by James A. Garfield "to define and punish treason." A great Union mass meeting was held at Armory Hall, Columbus, on April 17th, which was addressed by

Robert B. Warden, Joseph R. Swan, Samuel Galloway and James A. Garfield. Resolutions were unanimously adopted that the United States Government must be sustained at all hazards. On April 23d, Stephen A. Douglas was in Columbus and made a patriotic address from the north front of the State Capitol. This was his last public utterance in Ohio, and perhaps anywhere, for he died in Chicago on the third of June following.

We can not follow the events of the war in detail, but sufficient has been stated to show the determined stand of the people of Ohio for the preservation of the Union and maintenance of the Government. The events of the terrible conflict will be mentioned only so far as it is necessary for a better understanding of the political events of the times.

On July 25th the Republican State Central Committee met in Columbus, and after full consideration unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of all citizens in time of National peril to lay aside all differences of political opinion and unite in defense of their government; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, 1. That it is not now expedient to call a convention of the Republican party for the nomination of officers to be chosen at the coming State election.

2. That the Democratic State Central Committee be requested to unite with this Committee in a call for a joint delegate convention for the purpose of nominating a suitable State ticket, and that the call be addressed to all who are in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the National Government and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for that purpose; and that the proposition to said Committee be made by the Republican Executive Committee.

3. That in the event of the refusal of the Democratic Central Committee to accept the proposition for union by the ninth of August, the Executive Committee is directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for

a convention of delegates to be chosen without reference to party, to nominate a State ticket upon the simple basis of the maintenance of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion against it.

4. That the Secretary be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing to the papers of Columbus, and that the press of all parties in the State be invited to publish the same.

The resolutions were published very generally throughout the State, as requested.

The next day the following letter was sent to William Mount, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee:

*Sir:* The Republican Central Committee proposes to the Democratic Central Committee that the two unite in a call for a joint Convention for the nomination of a State ticket of officers to be chosen at the general election in October next. The basis on which the call is to be made is contained in the resolutions of the Republican Committee, a copy of which is hereby enclosed. If the proposition is accepted, the details of the union can hereafter be easily settled in such manner as to make the action of the Convention beyond question acceptable to the people of Ohio. It can hardly be necessary to make any lengthy exposition of the circumstances which establish the propriety of the proposed union. It is sufficient to refer to the fact that the integrity of the Government is in danger from the assaults of misguided men in rebellion against the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. To put down this unholy rebellion, loyal citizens of all parties have rushed to arms and are now fighting on the field side by side, knowing not nor caring not what political differences have heretofore divided them. It is not now the time for loyal citizens at home to keep alive these differences. But one duty devolves upon us at present—to present a united front to the enemy. By taking this position, while we discourage treason everywhere, we will cheer the hearts and strengthen the arms of those who stand at the post of danger in the field.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE M. PARSONS, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM T. BASCOM, *Secretary.*

SAMUEL GALLOWAY,	} <i>Rep.</i>
R. P. L. BABER,	
J. H. COULTER,	
THEODORE COMSTOCK,	
HENRY MILLER.	

To this invitation, so magnanimously and cordially extended, there was no acknowledgment. But as an evidence that the Democratic leaders placed partisan zeal above love of country their Committee issued a call for a State Convention to be held at Columbus on August 7th.

At the time designated, August 9th, the Republican Executive Committee again met and issued a call, which was also signed by representative men of all parties from twenty different counties, of which a portion is quoted:

The undersigned, deeply sensible of the dangers now hanging over our National Government, and impressed with the conviction that they can only be averted by the united action of the whole people in which patriotism shall take the place of party spirit, respectfully and earnestly call upon all loyal citizens of Ohio who are in favor of the maintenance of the Government and of the vigorous and continued prosecution of the war now carried on for the suppression of the rebellion against the Government, to meet and appoint delegates to a Union Convention to be held in Columbus, Thursday, September 5th, next, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Comptroller, Treasurer of State, Secretary of State and Member of the Board of Public Works.

We suggest that the Convention consist of one delegate for each thousand of the aggregate vote cast in each county for Supreme Judge at the last election, with one additional delegate for each surplus of half the ratio, varying this apportionment, however, so as to secure not less than two delegates from every county and an even number from all. Under this apportionment the counties are entitled to 458 delegates. We further suggest that the delegates be chosen by County Conventions to be held on Saturday, August 31st.

Fellow Citizens of Ohio: "Shall the Government be preserved?" is now the all-absorbing question, and the only one worthy of the consideration of the American people. We feel that no lengthened appeal is necessary to animate you to the discharge of your duty in relation to it. We feel assured that a respect for the memory of your fathers, who secured for you the blessings of free institutions, a sense of the obligations resting upon you as the heretofore peaceful possessors

of those blessings, and a proper regard for those to whom you hope to transmit them, will be sufficient to impel you to declare with no doubtful voice your unchangeable determination that the Government shall not be broken up.

Compared with the interests involved with the great question, all other interests are of but little importance. If the Government which establishes and maintains social order is forever to exist at the mercy or caprice of disappointed ambition, there is but little of all we now enjoy that will not in the loss of its stability lose its value. Shall it be said that we have neglected or put in peril the proper settlement of this question by our party differences? These are now of but little moment. They are mere shadows to allure us from the pursuit of the substance. Without value, nay, disgraceful alike to victor and vanquished, will be those triumphs of party which are celebrated over the ruins of a dismembered Government.

The Republican Union State Convention met in Columbus, Thursday, September 5th. The night before the city was filled with delegates and interested spectators. A great meeting was held that evening which was addressed by William Johnston and Samuel Carey, of Hamilton County, and G. Volney Dorsey, of Miami. To show its loyalty, Columbus was almost buried in bunting, with "Old Glory" proudly displayed on every hand.

The delegates gathered at the theatre in the morning at eleven o'clock the building having been profusely decorated with flags, banners and stirring mottoes. Among the participants were many new and, what would have been considered a few months previous, very strange faces in a Republican Convention. Many whom the accurate observer had noticed as most active convention factors were absent at the front, in response to the President's call, willing, if need be, to die that the life of the Nation might be preserved.

Thomas G. Mitchell, of Hamilton County, was chosen Temporary Chairman and John

C. Groom, of Franklin, Secretary *pro tem*. On assuming the chair Mr. Mitchell made an address full of patriotism, which was loudly cheered. He said in part:

This is no ordinary political convention. One duty, it is true, is to select the best candidates to be voted for, but that is a duty that has been performed annually for half a century. We meet under circumstances the like of which never called us together before. The whole fabric of our beloved Government is shaken from center to circumference. Our bright and glorious old flag is being desecrated, and in our very midst are many, who by capitulation, are disposed to sustain traitors in the attempted destruction of our Constitutional liberty. Our actions here must be brief, harmonious and unanimous. This Convention should announce to the world that it supports but one proposition, namely: We have a Government and its life is threatened; but as patriots we mean to see that it shall not even be dismembered. Every one who is not heartily sustaining the Government is against it. He who even hesitates at this time is an enemy of the Government. We should never submit to or compromise with traitors. The power to suppress treason is the power of self-preservation. That power is in the hands of the people and of their Government, and they must use it. The great truths of the American Revolution are written in letters of light which the sunbeams of time have converted into luminous letters of gold, and if need be the baptism of blood will be offered for their consecration.

The various Committees were appointed and a recess was taken until two o'clock in the afternoon. Those who composed these Committees were:

*Credentials:* 1. John B. Warren, Hamilton. 2. S. L. Snodgrass, Hamilton. 3. James A. Watt, Preble. 4. Charles W. Wells, Shelby. 5. M. B. Plummer, Lucas. 6. E. E. Wilkins, Brown. 7. John Q. Smith, Clinton. 8. George F. Stayman, Delaware. 9. Charles O. Tillottson, Sandusky. 10. M. B. Bartlett, Jackson. 11. A. J. Wright, Perry. 12. William Bander, Pickaway. 13. J. M. Clark, Morrow. 14. R. R. Connelly, Wayne. 15. Richard Lanning, Coshocton. 16. Benjamin Crane,

Muskingum. 17. Charles J. Albright, Guernsey. 18. Charles Rhinehart, Summit. 19. A. McReynolds, Lake. 20. F. E. Stowe, Mahoning. 21. John McCook, Jefferson.

*Permanant Organization and Rules:* 1. N. Bartlett, Hamilton. 2. S. J. Thompson, Hamilton. 3. Edwin W. Davis, Butler. 4. Edwin B. Taylor, Darke. 5. Ezra Brown, Williams. 6. Amos Dawson, Highland. 7. A. McDowell, Fayette. 8. Philander B. Cole, Union. 9. John F. Hinkle, Hardin. 10. J. M. Shackelford, Gallia. 11. Lot L. Smith, Athens. 12. Jerome Buckingham, Licking. 13. O. E. Kellogg, Erie. 14. L. A. Sheldon, Lorain. 15. John Caskey, Holmes. 16. W. F. Curtis, Washington. 17. J. M. Kirkbride, Noble. 18. Seraphim Meyer, Stark. 19. James Mason, Cuyahoga. 20. Charles E. Glidden, Trumbull. 21. A. A. Sweeney, Carroll.

*Resolutions:* 1. George B. Hollister, Hamilton. 2. M. W. Oliver, Hamilton. 3. Lewis D. Campbell, Butler. 4. Barton S. Kyle, Miami. 5. George Laskey, Wood. 6. David Gaston, Adams. 7. Andrew G. McBurney, Warren. 8. Benjamin Stanton, Logan. 9. John J. Steiner, Seneca. 10. Ralph Leete, Lawrence. 11. Hocking H. Hunter, Fairfield. 12. John W. Andrews, Franklin. 13. George H. Safford, Huron. 14. Samuel Humphreyville, Medina. 15. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 16. William P. Sprague, Morgan. 17. Daniel Peck, Belmont. 18. Luther Day, Portage. 19. George Willey, Cuyahoga. 20. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula. 21. James W. Reilly, Columbiana.

*State Central Committee:* 1. John B. Warren, Hamilton. 2. Peter Zinn, Hamilton. 3. Israel Williams, Butler. 4. Timothy E. Cunningham, Allen. 5. Octavius Wa-

ters, Fulton. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. W. B. Fairchild, Greene. 8. George F. Startsman, Delaware. 9. John Bartram, Marion. 10. Samuel M. Penn, Ross. 11. Franklin P. Remple, Hocking. 12. James H. Smith, Franklin. 13. Isaac Gass, Richland. 14. C. C. Wick, Ashland. 15. Levi Sargent, Tuscarawas. 16. George Benedict, Washington. 17. Joseph C. Douglas, Guernsey. 18. Alphonso Hart, Portage. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga. 20. George F. Brown, Trumbull. 21. Samuel B. Shotwell, Harrison.

At the hour for convening the theater was packed with delegates and spectators, and several persons, imagining that they felt the building shaking, almost created a panic by rushing out under the supposition that it was about to crumble to pieces. On motion the Convention adjourned to the hall of the House of Representatives, but that proving inadequate another adjournment was taken, to the east terrace of the State House.

Thomas Ewing, ex-United States Senator, and the first Secretary of the Interior of the United States, was elected President of the Convention. On taking the chair he said, according to extracts from the notes of a newspaper reporter:

This Convention is one of momentous importance. Our country is in a situation the most trying in its history. We meet as the representatives of the people to express their will, feeling and purposes and to give voice to their behests. It is their purpose to support the Government and put down the rebellion. To do this, force, physical and moral, must be employed. Men differ as to ways and means, but the only method by which the power of the Nation must be exercised is through the arm of the lawfully constituted authority of the country. Those who do not support our Chief Executive do not support the Government. The time may have been otherwise, but it is not now. When our Capital is threatened by a hostile force of armed

rebels it is no time for us to refuse our support. We must meet force with force. I remember the time when South Carolina in her Nullification Act threatened rebellion. I had always opposed General Jackson politically, but at that time myself and twenty other Whigs went to the President and promised him our support. The Ship of State is among breakers now. I do not propose to inquire what Lincoln has done or what Buchanan has done; let that all pass. Let all past differences among us be laid aside; our duty is to save the country. Since 1854 I have had no political home; have belonged to no party; but now give adherence to the party of the people. Let Democrats and Republicans balance their accounts and begin anew. Ever since 1833 South Carolina has been educating her sons in the heresy of rebellion. That State will never return to the Union of her own accord. It is the only State that has declared by the voice of the people in favor of secession, but she, along with the others, must be brought back by the strong arm of the law. I have heard many objections to President Lincoln's Administration, but myself have only one. In the kindness of his heart Lincoln forbore too long, and did not exercise the full strength of the Government soon enough. On the question of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* by President Lincoln I can not say if it has been strictly in accord with the Constitution—to the very letter of the law. The only fault I find is that it has not been suspended in half the cases it ought to have been. But this one thing I am certain of—he who fails to uphold our President in this crisis is an enemy to the United States Constitution and its laws.

For its nominee for Governor the Convention selected David Tod, of Mahoning County. He had been Chairman of the Douglas Convention at Baltimore in 1860, and before that had been nominated by acclamation by the Ohio Democrats (in 1844 and again in 1846) as their candidate for Governor.

Benjamin Stanton, of Logan, was nominated on the second ballot for Lieutenant Governor over Benjamin Eggleston and Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton; Samuel Galloway, of Franklin; John J. Williams, of Marion; Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Jackson; and Horace M. Stokes, of Warren.

G. Volney Dorsey was nominated for

Treasurer of State over George B. Wright, of Licking, and Benjamin F. Stone, of Ross, on the first ballot. Dr. Dorsey was called upon to address the Convention, and responded in a few remarks in which he said that "at the expiration of his term of office he would be found still fitted to travel among the people with his friend Judge Johnston, who had said in his speech that he was ready and willing to accompany on the stump any Democrat who had not stolen anything."

For Supreme Judge, Josiah Scott, of Butler, was nominated, but a single ballot being taken. His opponents were Simeon Nash, of Gallia, and Henry C. Whitman, of Fairfield.

Joseph H. Riley, and William B. Thrall, both of Franklin, were named for the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, and Riley was nominated.

For Secretary of State, Benjamin R. Cowen, of Belmont, was chosen on the first ballot. The others voted for were—S. D. Harris, of Franklin, Thomas C. Jones, of Delaware, Rodney M. Stimson, of Washington, Thomas Shearer, of Ross, and Moses H. Kirby, of Wyandot.

John F. Torrence, of Hamilton, was nominated for Member of the Board of Public Works on the second ballot over J. L. Haskins, David Anderson, J. R. Converse, J. M. Vincent and A. English.

Of the candidates those heretofore Democrats were Tod, Dorsey and Riley. The Republicans were Stanton, Scott and Cowen. Torrence was a member of the American party. The following is the platform which was adopted with unanimity and great cheering:

*Resolved*, 1. That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists



of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in arms around the Capital.

2. That in this National emergency, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, we will recollect our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of opposition, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjection, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease.

3. In the language of Hon. Joseph Holt, that we are "for this Union without conditions, one and indivisible, now and forever; for its full preservation at any and every cost of blood and treasure, against all its assailants, and against any and every compromise that may be proposed to be made under the guns of the rebels."

After the regular platform had been adopted the following was offered by Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton, and met with the enthusiastic and unanimous approval of the delegates:

WHEREAS, The Federal Constitution was adopted on the 17th day of September, 1787, and the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was promulgated on the 17th day of September, 1796, and whereas at the present juncture in National affairs it is right and expedient for the people to consider the principles which underlie our Federal Union, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Convention recommend that in every county in our State the 17th day of September, 1861, be observed by our citizens in mass meeting assembled, and that the Union Central Executive Committee is hereby instructed to issue such a call as will cause this recommendation to be generally known.

While this preamble and resolution met the approval of the delegates and presumably of the State Committee also, there is no record of their having been observed either by the Committee or the people. Indeed, as the editor of one of the leading papers of the State remarked editorially, when attempting to give some reliable news of the following election, "the public mind and the public press seem so absorbed by the

war that the matter of communicating anything else evidently occupies but a minor place in the public estimation." So it was all through the war. Every person was so keenly interested in what was occurring on the field of battle that many matters of political importance were wholly ignored or mentioned so briefly and casually that it is now almost impossible to link the fragments together. Very little space was devoted by the newspapers of the day to the reports of State or even National Conventions.

After giving three cheers for "Tom Ewing" and the other officers of the Convention and three *rousers* for the country and the Constitution, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

On the following day the Union State Executive Committee met and organized. James H. Smith, a former editor of the Statesman, was elected Chairman and Benjamin F. Martin, Secretary. The others constituted an advisory board and were Isaac J. Allen, Thomas Sparrow, George M. Parsons, Chauncey N. Olds and John Geary.

The Union men of the State rallied to the support of the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention, although the Democrats made an active canvass and denounced the administration of Lincoln at every opportunity. At their second State Convention, August 7th, they nominated the following candidates: Governor, Hugh J. Jewett, of Muskingum County; Lieutenant Governor, John Scott Harrison, of Hamilton; Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas J. S. Smith, of Montgomery; Secretary of State, William W. Armstrong, of Seneca; Treasurer of State, George W. Holmes, of Hamilton; Comptroller of the Treasury, Wayne Griswold, of Knox; Member of Board of Public Works, Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga. The resolutions adopted declared in substance that the Democratic

party was not responsible for the war, but that it was "the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators North as well as South;" that the war should not be waged for the purpose of overthrowing "the established institutions of the States;" favored a National Convention to settle the existing difficulties between the two sections; denounced the "corruption, extravagance, incompetency and favoritism" shown in the State and National war departments; thanked the soldiers who had been compelled "to fight under inexperienced officers," and denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as unconstitutional. Mr. Harrison declined to accept a nomination on the Democratic ticket, and the State Committee thereupon substituted the name of John G. Marshall, of Brown County, as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of the qualified voters of the State had gone to the front and that the war absorbed the public attention to a great degree, there was a large vote polled, but it was considerably less than that cast at the Presidential election of the preceding year. "The 200,000 Democrats of the State" did not all "materialize," and the Republicans elected all their State candidates by large majorities, and carried both branches of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly, which was divided politically as follows: Senate: Republicans 26, Democrats 8. House: Republicans 74, Democrats 23.

## OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

## For Governor:

David Tod, Rep.....	206,997
Hugh J. Jewett, Dem.....	151,774
Tod's majority.....	55,223

## For Lieutenant Governor:

Benjamin Stanton, Rep.....	206,995
John G. Marshall, Dem.....	151,978
Stanton's majority.....	55,017

## For Secretary of State:

Benjamin R. Cowen, Rep.....	207,352
William W. Armstrong, Dem.....	151,912
Cowen's majority.....	55,440

## For Treasurer of State:

G. Volney Dorsey, Rep.....	207,439
George W. Holmes, Dem.....	151,548
Dorsey's majority.....	55,891

## For Judge of Supreme Court:

Josiah Scott, Rep.....	207,443
Thomas J. S. Smith, Dem.....	151,987
Scott's majority.....	55,456

## For Comptroller of the Currency:

Joseph H. Riley, Rep.....	206,376
Wayne Griswold, Dem.....	150,977
Riley's majority.....	55,399

## For Member of the Board of Public Works:

John F. Torrence, Rep.....	207,373
Jabez W. Fitch, Dem.....	151,832
Torrence's majority.....	55,541

## FIFTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## THE SENATE.

Benjamin Stanton, President.	
James Monroe, President <i>pro tem</i> .	
Dudley W. Rhodes, Clerk.	
James W. Sands, Sergeant-at-Arms.	
1—Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas H. Whetstone and William S. Groesbeck.....	Hamilton.
2—Andrew G. McBurney.....	Warren.
3—Lewis B. Gunckle.....	Montgomery.
4—John Johnston.....	Clermont.
5—Mills Gardner.....	Fayette.
6—George W. Roby.....	Ross.
7—Benjamin F. Coates.....	Adams.
8—Henry S. Neal.....	Lawrence.
9—Alfred McVeigh.....	Fairfield.
10—Augustus L. Perrill.....	Pickaway.
11—Samson Mason, Clarke. Resigned;	
Saul S. Henkle, Successor.....	Clarke.
12—William B. McClung.....	Miami.
13—John Hood.....	Marion.
14—William P. Sprague.....	Morgan.

15—William E. Finck.....Perry.  
 16—John A. Sinnett.....Licking.  
 17 and 28—Davis Miles.....Morrow.  
 18—Armstead T. Ready.....Tuscarawas.  
 19—John D. O'Conner.....Monroe.  
 20—Isaac Welsh.....Belmont.  
 21—George Harsh.....Stark.  
 22—Robert Sherrard, Jr.....Jefferson.  
 23—Samuel Quinby.....Trumbull.  
 24—Peter Hitchcock.....Geauga.  
 25—John P. Robison.....Cuyahoga.  
 26—Lucius V. Bierce.....Summit.  
 27—James Monroe, Lorain. Resigned;  
     Samuel Humphreyville, successor..Medina.  
 29—Thomas J. Kenny.....Ashland.  
 30—John Kelly.....Ottawa.  
 31—William Lang.....Seneca.  
 32—Charles C. Marshall.....Allen.  
 33—Charles M. Godfrey.....Putnam.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

James R. Hubbell, Speaker.  
 Edwin A. Parrott, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 Edward Kinsman, Clerk.  
 Robert Hedger, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Adams—David C. Vance.  
 Allen—John Monroe.  
 Ashland—John Taylor.  
 Ashtabula—Abel Krum.  
 Athens—James W. Bayard.  
 Auglaize—Charles Boesel.  
 Belmont—Wilson S. Kennon. Resigned; Robert  
 E. Chambers, successor.  
 Brown—Enos B. Fee.  
 Butler—John McClellan.  
 Carroll—Leonard Harsh.  
 Champaign—Anson P. Howard.  
 Clarke—Richard D. Harrison.  
 Clermont—John Ferguson.  
 Clinton—John Q. Smith.  
 Columbiana—James W. Reilly. Resigned; James  
 Boone, successor.  
 Coshocton—Andrew J. Wilkins.  
 Crawford—John S. Reisinger.  
 Cuyahoga—Charles H. Babcock, Franklin J.  
 Dickman, and Seneca O. Griswold.  
 Darke—Lewis B. Lott.  
 Defiance, Paulding and Williams—Philetus W.  
 Norris, of Williams.  
 Delaware—James R. Hubbell.  
 Erie—Joseph W. Pierce.  
 Fairfield—J. C. Jeffries. Died; Edson B. Olds,  
 successor.

Fayette—James Pursell.  
 Franklin—George L. Converse and Otto Dressel.  
 Fulton—Ezekiel Masters.  
 Gallia—Joseph Bradbury.  
 Geauga—Benjamin B. Woodbury.  
 Greene—John M. Miller.  
 Guernsey—Joseph Ferrell.  
 Hamilton—Henry Brachman, William J. Flag,  
 James Huston, George Keck, Theodore Marsh, Amzi  
 McGill, Milton Sayler, William Stanton and Peter Zinn.  
 Hancock—William Gribbin.  
 Hardin—Jonathan H. Seig.  
 Harrison—John Latham.  
 Henry and Putnam—Benjamin A. High, of Henry.  
 Highland—Noah H. Hixson.  
 Hocking—Manning Stiers.  
 Holmes—Daniel S. Uhl.  
 Huron—Ezra Stewart.  
 Jackson—Isaac Roberts.  
 Jefferson—Joseph Means.  
 Knox—Waite Whitney.  
 Lake—Samuel S. Osborn.  
 Lawrence—Benjamin F. Cory.  
 Licking—George B. Smythe.  
 Logan—William H. West.  
 Lorain—Sidney S. Warner.  
 Lucas—James Myers.  
 Madison—Milton Lemen.  
 Mahoning—Robert M. Montgomery.  
 Marion—John Bartram.  
 Medina—Myron C. Hills.  
 Meigs—Edward Tiffany.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—Alexis P. J. Snyder, of  
 Mercer.  
 Miami—Jonathan H. Randall.  
 Monroe—John Keyser.  
 Montgomery—Peter Odlin and Jefferson Patterson.  
 Morgan—George W. Waller.  
 Morrow—Joseph Gunsaulus.  
 Muskingum—Jacob Glessner and Thaddeus A.  
 Reamy.  
 Noble—Oliver Keyser.  
 Ottawa and Wood—Asher Cook, of Wood.  
 Perry—William H. Holden.  
 Pickaway—Isaac N. Ross.  
 Pike—Thomas Wilson.  
 Portage—David L. Rockwell.  
 Preble—Absalom Stiver.  
 Richland—William Blecker.  
 Ross—Daniel J. Crouse.  
 Sandusky—Alonzo Thorpe.  
 Scioto—Martin Crain.  
 Seneca—Russell R. Titus.  
 Shelby—Charles W. Wells.

Stark—Solomon Lind and Joseph Schell.

Summit—John Johnston.

Trumbull—George W. Howe.

Tuscarawas—Albert Bates.

Union—William H. Robb.

Vinton—John Fee.

Warren—James Scott.

Washington—Oliver Lewis Clarke.

Wayne—John Ault.

Wyandot—Jonathan Maffett.

David Tod, twentieth Governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, February 21, 1805, and died at Brier Hill, same State, November 13, 1868. His father was a native of Connecticut but came to Ohio in 1800, and during the first year of his residence was chosen Territorial Secretary by Governor St. Clair. He afterwards became one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, serving nine years. David was reared a farmer's boy, having few educational advantages other than could be acquired at the subscription schools of the time. His principal education was subsequently obtained at his own expense at Burton Academy, Geauga County. He studied law at Warren, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-two. He commenced practice with Matthew Birchard, who served afterwards both as a Common Pleas and a Supreme Judge. His father had always been a Whig, but David formed an admiration for "Old Hickory" and supported him. Under Jackson's Administration he was appointed Postmaster at Warren, holding the office until 1838, when he was nominated for State Senator by the Democrats, and, much to his surprise, the district being strongly Whig, he was elected. At the end of the term he resumed the practice of law and continued in it until 1844, when he removed to Brier Hill and engaged in mining and shipping

coal. That year he was the Democratic nominee for Governor, but was defeated. In 1847 President Polk appointed him Minister to Brazil. Remaining there nearly five years, he returned with his family to Ohio. From that time until 1860 he devoted his time and efforts in behalf of his coal interests and the success of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston and was made its first Vice President, Caleb Cushing being President. When Cushing went out with the slavery Democrats, Tod assumed the chair. He earnestly espoused the cause of Douglas in the ensuing campaign, but when war was declared he determined to sustain the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. The two years of his term as Governor of Ohio, 1862 and 1863, were the two years of the war when the hardest work fell upon all officials. But Governor Tod was equal to the occasion. His requests of the President and Secretary of War were so few that they were granted with alacrity. President Lincoln said, "Governor Tod has aided me more and troubled me less than any other Governor." When he retired from the executive office the General Assembly adopted a joint resolution of thanks declaring "that his official discharge of duty will remain a proud monument to his memory and a rich legacy to his children." He returned to his home and business, but on the retirement of Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury was asked by President Lincoln to accept the vacant Cabinet position. Being entirely unsolicited the offer was greatly appreciated, but was regretfully declined. In 1868 he was nominated and elected a Presidential Elector for the State at large, by the Republicans, but on November 13th he

suddenly died, and G. Volney Dorsey discharged the duties of elector in his stead.

Benjamin Stanton, Lieutenant Governor, was born of Quaker parentage at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, June 4, 1809. He lived on a farm until he was seventeen years of age and then worked at the tailoring trade until he had attained his majority. He studied law at Steubenville, was admitted to the bar in 1833 and removed to Bellefontaine in April, 1834. He was sent to the State Senate in 1841, resigned in 1842 and was re-elected the same year. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In October following he was elected to the House of Representatives as a member of the Thirty-second Congress. Having espoused the cause of the new Republican party he was elected by that party to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1861 he was elected Lieutenant Governor. In 1866 he removed to West Virginia and there died a few years later.

Benjamin Rush Cowen, Secretary of State, was born at Moorefield, Harrison County, Ohio, August 15, 1831. He was educated at a private school at St. Clairsville and at the Classical Institute in the same town. After graduation he learned the printer's trade, and followed that occupation in its various branches until 1857, having been for nine years editor of the Belmont Chronicle. He then removed to Bellaire, where he engaged in merchandising. He resigned the office of Secretary of State, to which he was elected in 1861, to go to the front, having in April, 1861, enlisted in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The following month he was elected First Lieutenant and in June was appointed Paymaster. At the outbreak of the war he

was on Governor Dennison's staff, and in January, 1864, he was appointed Adjutant General of Ohio by Governor Brough and re-appointed by Governor Cox. Three brevets were conferred upon him by President Lincoln for organizing the "One-Hundred-Days Men" in 1864. He engaged in the manufacture of nails after the war, at Bellaire, until 1869, when he went to Cincinnati to engage in other business, but was soon called to Washington under the Administration of President Grant as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. He also filled with great credit the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for California, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, with headquarters at San Francisco. Later he became editor of the Ohio State Journal, but resigned in 1884 to become Clerk of the United States District Court at Cincinnati, which office he still holds.

Godwin Volney Dorsey, Treasurer of State, was born in Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, November 17, 1812. He was educated at Miami University, in his native town, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1836, when he settled in Piqua. For many years he was President of the Miami Medical Society. He was an Elector on the Democratic ticket for Ohio in 1848, was a Democratic member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850 and a Republican member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. He was a member of the Democratic National Convention in 1856 and of the Republican National Convention in 1864. The Republicans elected him State Treasurer in 1861 and in 1863, and he supplied the place of Governor Tod as an Elector-at-Large on the Republican electoral ticket in 1868.

Joseph H. Riley, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hartford County,

Connecticut, about 1817. He inherited a love for the sea, his father and several other relatives being seafaring men, and was only prevented from becoming a sailor by the entreaties of his widowed mother. He removed to Middletown, Connecticut, obtained a place in the printing office of his brother-in-law, and assisted in publishing the first edition of Webster's Elementary Spelling Book. In 1832 he removed to New York and served an apprenticeship as a bookbinder. He engaged in business in Augusta, Georgia, for a few months, enlisting there in the war against the Indians. He then came North to Philadelphia and thence in 1841 to Ohio, settling in Columbus and engaging in the book business. When the war broke out he organized several companies, and accompanied one to Washington, where he remained until he was recalled by his election to the Comptrollership of the State Treasury. In 1866 he sold

out his business in Columbus and went to Kansas, but returned East in 1869, and settled first in New York City, and afterwards on a farm at Littleton, New Jersey, where he died February 19, 1882.

John F. Torrence, Member of the Board of Public Works, was the son of Judge George P. Torrence, an American of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born May 24, 1819, at Cincinnati. He was educated at the seminary which afterward became Farmer's College. In 1840 he was elected as a Whig to a seat in the City Council and became prominent in that body. In 1861 he was elected on the Union Republican ticket as a Member of the Board of Public Works. The duties of the office not being congenial he declined to be considered a candidate for renomination. In 1867 he was elected to the State Senate, and before his term had expired was elected Mayor of Cincinnati.





ENG. BY HENRY TOLSON, JR. CHICAGO

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David T. Oa

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## CHAPTER IX.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

GOVERNOR TOD was inaugurated January 13, 1862, with more pomp and ceremony than was usual on such occasions. Owing to the fact that there were many volunteer as well as regular troops encamped in close proximity to Columbus, there was a great military display. The troops participating in the inaugural parade were the Forty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from Fort Lyon, the Twenty-ninth, Fifty-eighth and Sixty-ninth from Camp Chase and two companies of United States Regular Infantry under command of Colonel Henry B. Carrington. Before taking the oath of office Governor-elect Tod and Governor Dennison reviewed the troops in a field near the old Hospital for the Insane. The inaugural ceremonies proper occurred in the rotunda of the State Capitol.

Governor Tod addressed himself with characteristic eloquence, force and directness to the great duty of the hour—the vigorous prosecution of the war.

“The helm of State of our National Government,” said he, “is in honest, pure and patriotic hands. President Lincoln seeks, and is determined, to conduct the war with an eye single to the speedy restoration of the Government to its former harmony and vigor, irrespective of the influence this may have upon the domestic institutions of any of the States. In this glorious work the people of Ohio have most nobly done their duty thus far; laying aside all party prejudices and partialities, they have more than met the calls

made upon them for men and money, and, not content with this, they are still willing and eager to meet any further demands upon their means and patriotism. Let us look to it, then, that in our actions we do not disappoint the expectations they entertained, when, laying aside all considerations, except a determined, vigorous and liberal support of the National Government, they committed to our hands the vast responsibilities now resting upon us. Ohio must in all time to come be able to claim for herself her just share of the burden and glory of putting down the rebellion. In my opinion this object can be accomplished only by bringing to condign punishment the leaders of the rebellion and satisfying their misguided followers by a firm and generous policy that we seek not the destruction of their domestic institutions, but only the maintenance and enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the Nation—a Constitution which their fathers, with ours, handed down to us, with the solemn injunction that we, together, should forever maintain and defend the same.”

On January 22nd, Benjamin F. Wade was reelected United States Senator by the General Assembly. The vote was as follows: Senate—Benjamin F. Wade, Rep., 23; Hugh J. Jewett, Dem., 8; Thomas Ewing, Ind., 2. House—Wade 52, Jewett 35, Ewing 15. Joint ballot—Wade 75, Jewett 43, Ewing 17. His term began March 4, 1863.

William G. Brownlow, more familiarly known as “Parson Brownlow,” who was then an exile from his home in the State of Tennessee, because of his openly expressed Union sentiments, made a tour of the North in the spring of 1862. He delivered Union

addresses in several Ohio cities, arriving in Columbus on April 13th. He was received with special honors by both branches of the General Assembly, and was given every encouragement by all patriotic people.

Benjamin R. Cowen, Secretary of State, resigned his office after a few months' service, and Wilson S. Kennon, also of Belmont County, was appointed by Governor Tod to fill the vacancy. This circumstance accounts for elections to that office having since occurred on the even-numbered years.

The Democratic State Convention was held in Naughten Hall, Columbus, on July 4th. It was called to order by Wayne Griswold, who, in lieu of a gavel, waved a green hickory bough, supposed to be representative of Andrew Jackson and also, as he declared, a "symbol of the olive branch of peace." The platform adopted was of great length, mainly denunciatory of President Lincoln's emancipation measure, and bitter in its attempts at arousing race prejudice. The candidates, however, were generally men of high standing and recognized conservatism, namely: Secretary of State, William W. Armstrong, of Seneca; Judge of the Supreme Court, Rufus P. Ranney, of Trumbull; Attorney General, Lyman R. Critchfield, of Knox; Commissioner of Common Schools, Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Montgomery; Member of Board of Public Works, James Gamble, of Coshocton.

The call for the Republican State Convention of 1862 was short and formal. It provided for exactly the same number of delegates as were in the Union Convention of 1861. The apportionment was also the same, so that if a county desired it could send an equal number of Republicans and Union or "War" Democrats. The delegates assembled at Naughten Hall, Colum-

bus, at eleven o'clock, Thursday morning, August 21st, and were called to order by Isaac J. Allen, of Franklin County. There was a full attendance, and, considering the existing condition of affairs in the State and Nation, it was a large Convention. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. It was not a talking but a working body of delegates.

On motion of Benjamin F. Martin, the Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Stanton, of Logan County, was unanimously chosen Temporary Chairman, and Joseph C. Devin, of Knox, William T. Bascom, of Greene, Andrew J. Williams, of Geauga, William Schenck, of Morrow, and Armstead T. Ready, of Muskingum, Secretaries.

Governor Stanton, in returning his thanks for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, referred to the extraordinary character of the times and the great importance of the meeting and the declarations that might be made by the Convention. He denounced petty adherence to personal interests in the deliberations and voting of the delegates. "True patriots," he declared, "would sink all such feelings into oblivion and seek only the good of the common country. What matters it," asked he, "what may have been the former party principles of some of us? We come here to-day forgetting party and adhering only to constitutional principles. A dreadful war is upon us. Why it is, and what it is for, is left for the constitutional authorities to decide. We may differ as to the exact mode and form of the prosecution of the war, but let us be as *one man* for the restoration of the Union." The address was conciliatory, patriotic, and impressive, and was received with expressions of decided approval by his hearers.

The various Committees were appointed, and in order to give them opportunity for performing their duties and because of the crowded condition of the hall, the Convention adjourned to meet in the afternoon at two o'clock on the East terrace of the State House. The members of the Committees were as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Henry A. Edwards, Hamilton. 2. Josiah L. Keck, Hamilton. 3. George B. Hendricks, Preble. 4. Matthew C. Hale, Shelby. 5. Thomas Watt, Greene. 6. William M. Meek, Highland. 7. Joseph H. Geiger, Franklin. 8. Henry C. Godman, Marion. 9. Jacob Scroggs, Crawford. 10. Justin H. Tyler, Henry. 11. Davis Mackley, Jackson. 12. William H. P. Denny, Pickaway. 13. J. A. Smith, Licking. 14. A. L. Cutler, Ashland. 15. Charles Grant, Meigs. 16. Thomas M. Johnson, Guernsey. 17. Henry S. Martin, Stark. 18. A. L. Tinker, Cuyahoga. 19. L. E. Durfee, Portage.

*Organization:* 1. Thomas S. Royse, Hamilton. 2. J. C. Baum, Hamilton. 3. John L. Martin, Butler. 4. Anson P. Howard, Champaign. 5. J. M. Card, Fayette. 6. David Thomas, Brown. 7. William T. Bascom, Greene. 8. Davis Miles, Morrow. 9. Charles Edgington, Ottawa. 10. Octavius Waters, Fulton. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. E. S. Colburn, Perry. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. William Shakespere, Richland. 15. O. L. Clarke, Washington. 16. David W. Stambaugh, Tuscarawas. 17. Joseph Means, Jefferson. 18. Charles Rhinehart, Cuyahoga. 19. Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula.

*Order of Business:* 1. Ferdinand Meyer, Hamilton. 2. S. C. Newton, Hamilton. 3. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 4. Charles Morris, Miami. 5. William M.

Taylor, Hancock. 6. Mills Gardner, Fayette. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Hubbard Colby, Union. 9. A. McPherson, Huron. 10. John L. Price, Lucas. 11. Joseph Bradbury, Gallia. 12. E. J. Crouse, Franklin. 13. Thaddeus A. Reamy, Muskingum. 14. R. R. Donnelly, Wayne. 15. J. A. Bayard, Monroe. 16. Oliver Keyser, Noble. 17. Cornelius Curry, Carroll. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. George M. Tuttle, Trumbull.

*Resolutions:* 1. John B. Warren, Hamilton. 2. Robert Hedges, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. Samuel McColloch, Logan. 5. Timothy E. Cunningham, Allen. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Samuel A. Bowman, Clarke. 8. J. C. Evans, Hardin. 9. George Reber, Seneca. 10. E. J. Smith, Wood. 11. George A. Waller, Scioto. 12. Thomas Ewing, Fairfield. 13. A. L. Harris, Coshocton. 14. Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 15. R. E. Harter, Stark. 16. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 17. William K. Upham, Columbiana. 18. Van R. Humphrey, Cuyahoga. 19. Charles E. Glidden, Mahoning.

On reassembling Benjamin Stanton was made Permanent President with a Vice-President from each district, namely: 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Josiah Kirby, Hamilton. 3. Jacob Egbert, Warren. 4. William B. McClung, Miami. 5. William M. Taylor, Hancock. 6. James H. Thompson, Highland. 7. Edward F. Drake, Greene. 8. James Purdy, Union. 9. Timothy O. Tillottson, Erie. 10. Moses R. Brailey, Fulton. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. Michael A. Daugherty, Fairfield. 13. Thaddeus A. Reamy, Muskingum. 14. Aaron Pardee, Medina. 15. Hiram B. Smith, Morgan. 16. Oliver Keyser, Noble. 17. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 18.

Jacob A. Kohler, Summit. 19. George M. Tuttle, Trumbull.

David W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas, was named as Secretary with the following Assistants: 1. William P. Stoms, Hamilton. 2. S. C. Newton, Hamilton. 3. Emanuel Schultz, Montgomery. 4. Abraham C. Deuel, Champaign. 5. Timothy E. Cunningham, Allen. 6. Gideon Dunham, Brown. 7. John Graham, Franklin. 8. William Schenck, Morrow. 9. Charles Pennywell, Huron. 10. F. R. Miller, Williams. 11. George A. Waller, Scioto. 12. William H. P. Denny, Pickaway. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. James W. Smith, Ashland. 15. Thomas A. Wildes, Athens. 16. Richard Hatton, Harrison. 17. Joseph Saxton, Stark. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. Andrew J. Williams, Geauga.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Thomas Ewing, Chairman, reported the following brief but comprehensive State platform, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted:

*Resolved*, 1. That we adhere to the opinions and principles put forth at the Union Convention held at Columbus, September 5, 1861.

2. That we have undiminished confidence in the National Executive in the conduct and prosecution of the war; and we pledge to his support all the moral and physical power of the State.

3. That the conduct of the Executive of Ohio, in his efforts to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war, merits and receives our unqualified approbation.

4. That the unexampled promptness of our Volunteer Army in their enlistment in the service of the country, and the high courage with which they have borne themselves in the field, merit and receive the confidence and gratitude of the country.

Franklin T. Backus, of Cuyahoga; Milton Sutliff, of Trumbull; and Luther Day, of Portage, were presented as candidates for

Supreme Judge. Mr. Backus was nominated by 271 votes to 97 for Day and 67 for Sutliff.

For Secretary of State, Wilson S. Kennon, of Belmont; John S. Caldwell, of Hamilton; Lewis Heyl and Isaac J. Allen, of Franklin; and William T. Coggeshall, of Clarke, were presented. On the first ballot Kennon received 181 votes, Caldwell 110, Coggeshall 55, and Heyl 4. The second resulted: Kennon 257, Caldwell 145, Coggeshall 13, Allen 10 and Heyl 10. In the midst of the first ballot a rain set in, and an adjournment to the rotunda of the State House was proposed and carried. The second was taken with much difficulty, and, after Kennon's nomination was made unanimous, another motion carried subsequent proceedings to the Senate chamber.

Here Chauncey N. Olds, of Franklin, James Murray, of Wood, and John L. Greene, of Ross, were presented for the office of Attorney General. On the first ballot Olds received 171 votes, Murray 142 and Greene 108. On the second ballot Olds was nominated, receiving 279 votes to 106 for Murray and 48 for Greene, and on motion was made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, William D. Henkle, of Warren, received 228 votes, and the nomination, on the first ballot. Emerson E. White, of Franklin, had 140 votes, and Tobias A. Plants, of Meigs, 40.

John B. Gregory, of Scioto, was renominated for Member of the Board of Public Works. He received 253 votes on the first ballot to 131 for William S. Hickock, of Richland County, and 34 for Andrew J. Wilkins, of Coshocton. These nominations were also made unanimous.

The members of the new State Central Committee were: 1. Benjamin Eggleston,

Hamilton. 2. Amzi McGill, Hamilton. 3. Andrew G. McBurney, Warren. 4. David M. Fleming, Piqua. 5. William M. Taylor, Findlay. 6. James Pursell, Fayette. 7. Robert H. Geary, Franklin. 8. James R. Hubbell, Delaware. 9. Henry C. Cliphart, Erie. 10. Robert C. Lemmon, Lucas. 11. William W. Johnson, Lawrence. 12. Jonathan Renick, Pickaway. 13. A. L. Harris, Coshocton. 14. Samuel B. Woodward, Lorain. 15. Thomas W. Ewart, Washington. 16. Hiram Skinner, Guernsey. 17. John H. Tripp, Carroll. 18. James Mason, Cuyahoga. 19. Hiram Y. Beebe, Portage. They met immediately on the adjournment of the Convention and elected the following Executive Committee: William Dennison, Chairman; John J. Janney, Secretary; Chauncey N. Olds, George M. Parsons, Isaac J. Allen, Samuel Galloway, G. Volney Dorsey and Robert H. Geary, of Columbus; Andrew G. McBurney, of Lebanon; and Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati.

One of the incidents of the campaign, which created considerable comment and developed some political feeling, was the resignation, on August 10th, of Samson Mason, of Clarke, member of the State Senate from the Eleventh district. The reason he assigned for resigning was that the Legislature was violating the Constitution of the State by holding annual sessions, meeting in the second year under the guise of adjourned sessions. Saul S. Henkle, of Clarke, was elected as his successor.

On October 6th, a State Union mass meeting was held on the east front of the State Capitol for the purpose of endorsing the President's Emancipation Proclamation. The meeting is described as one of the largest and grandest assemblages ever gathered in

the State. The principal speakers were Governor Tod, G. Volney Dorsey, Samuel Galloway, and Lew Wallace, of Indiana. During the same month the colored people held meetings in various parts of the State to rejoice over the prospects of freedom for all the negro race.

For the first time since the organization of the Republican party, the Democrats carried the State, and the reason for the triumph of the latter can be summed up in a single sentence: "The soldiers were not allowed to vote." An analysis of the vote cast at the October elections of the previous two and subsequent two years will demonstrate the truth of this statement, and it will also conclusively prove that the assertion so often and flippantly made, "that there were as many (or more) Democrats as Republicans in the Union Army," is untrue.

At the October election, 1860, the Republican vote for the head of the State ticket was 212,854, and for the head of the Democratic ticket, 199,951. In November Lincoln received 231,610 votes, Douglas 187,232, and Breckinridge 12,194. In October, 1861, Tod, for Governor, had 206,997, and Jewett 151,794. In 1862 there was a decrease in the total vote, compared with 1860 of more than 80,000. Armstrong for Secretary of State, the head of the Democratic ticket, received 184,315 votes, or within 2,900 of as many as Douglas had received and 32,538 more than were given Jewett for Governor the previous year; while Kennon, the Republican candidate, had but 178,755 votes, a falling off compared with Lincoln, of 52,855, or with Tod, of 28,242. It was claimed that the unpopularity of the Emancipation Proclamation was the cause of the Republican defeat; but the Ohio soldiers were

quick to ratify the President's action when permitted to vote in 1863, and attested their approval of it and his policy by an overwhelming majority. Like the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of New York, over the gallant General Wadsworth, Democratic success in Ohio encouraged and emboldened the enemies of the Union and was the cause of rejoicing in every Southern camp and city.

The number of Ohio volunteers up to October 1, 1862, was over 160,000. It is impossible to tell exactly how many of these were in the State at the time of the election by reason of being in camp, home on furlough, or discharged for disability, or expiration of period of enlistment, but, including minors, the number did not exceed fifty per cent, so that the State was deprived of at least 80,000 legal voters. This explains why the Republicans lost their State ticket and elected but five of their nineteen Congressional candidates. The following is the official vote on the State ticket:

For Secretary of State:	
William W. Armstrong, Dem.....	184,315
Wilson S. Kennon, Rep.....	178,755

Armstrong's majority.....	5,560
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For Judge of Supreme Court:	
Rufus P. Ranney, Dem.....	185,078
Franklin T. Backus, Rep.....	178,115

Ranney's majority.....	6,963
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For Attorney General:	
Lyman R. Critchfield, Dem.....	183,232
Chauncey N. Olds, Rep.....	178,855

Critchfield's majority.....	4,377
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For Member Board of Public Works:	
James Gamble, Dem.....	184,257
John B. Gregory, Rep.....	178,780

Gamble's majority.....	5,477
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For Commissioner of Common Schools:

Charles W. H. Cathcart, Dem.....	184,269
William D. Henkle, Rep.....	178,694

Cathcart's majority.....	5,575
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The Congressional vote of the State in detail was as follows:

First District:	
George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	7,545
William S. Groesbeck, Rep.....	6,418

Democratic majority.....	1,127
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Second District:	
Alexander Long, Dem.....	7,212
John A. Gurley, Rep.....	7,081

Democratic majority.....	131
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Third District:	
Robert C. Schenck, Rep.....	13,027
Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.....	11,770

Republican majority.....	1,257
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Fourth District:	
John F. McKinney, Dem.....	10,218
William H. West, Rep.....	9,435

Democratic majority.....	783
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Fifth District:	
Francis C. Le Blond, Dem.....	10,561
Conduce H. Gatch, Rep.....	6,202

Democratic majority.....	4,359
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Sixth District:	
Chilton A. White, Dem.....	10,087
Robert M. Briggs, Rep.....	9,320

Democratic majority.....	767
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Seventh District:	
Samuel S. Cox, Dem.....	10,372
Samuel Shellabarger, Rep.....	10,100

Democratic majority.....	272
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Eighth District:	
William Johnson, Dem.....	9,012
James H. Godman, Rep.....	8,642

Democratic majority.....	370
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## Ninth District:

Warren P. Noble, Dem.....	11,765
Samuel T. Worcester, Rep.....	10,523

Democratic majority..... 1,242

## Tenth District:

James M. Ashley, Rep.....	6,908
Morrison R. Waite, Ind. Rep.....	5,781
James W. Phelps, Dem.....	5,232

Republican plurality..... 1,676

## Eleventh District:

Wells A. Hutchins, Dem.....	8,605
Hezekiah S. Bundy, Rep.....	6,702

Democratic majority..... 1,903

## Twelfth District:

William E. Finck, Dem.....	13,721
Carey A. Trimble, Rep.....	8,087

Democratic majority..... 5,634

## Thirteenth District:

John O'Neill, Dem.....	12,763
George B. Wright, Rep.....	9,699

Democratic majority..... 3,064

## Fourteenth District:

George Bliss, Dem.....	10,490
Martin Welker, Rep.....	10,454

Democratic majority..... 36

## Fifteenth District:

James R. Morris, Dem.....	10,332
William P. Cutler, Rep.....	9,183

Democratic majority..... 1,149

## Sixteenth District:

Joseph W. White, Dem....	12,299
John A. Bingham, Rep.....	9,999

Democratic majority..... 2,300

## Seventeenth District:

Ephraim R. Eckley, Rep.....	10,018
George Belden, Dem.....	9,085

Republican majority..... 933

## Eighteenth District:

Rufus P. Spalding, Rep.....	9,293
David R. Paige, Sr., Dem.....	4,183

Republican majority..... 5,110

## Nineteenth District:

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	13,288
George W. Wood, Dem.....	6,763

Republican majority..... 6,525

Wilson Shannon Kennon, candidate for Secretary of State, was the son of William Kennon, LL. D., who served in the National House of Representatives from Ohio and was a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was a clerk and member of the General Assembly from Belmont County, which was his birthplace. On the resignation of Benjamin R. Cowen, Secretary of State, he was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Tod. Upon leaving that office he became a Paymaster in the United States Army and served throughout the war. He engaged in the practice of law at Columbus for five years, and, upon his father's death in 1871, he again became a resident of Belmont County, where he served for six years as Prosecuting Attorney.

Franklin T. Backus, the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, was born May 6, 1813, in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, and died May 14, 1870, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was raised on a farm in New York and by hard study prepared himself for entrance into Yale College in 1834, and was graduated from it in 1836. Immediately after his graduation he removed to Cleveland, although he was offered a position as instructor in his *alma mater*. He opened a school in Cleveland, which was very successful. He studied law and was admitted to the practice in 1839. He espoused the Whig cause in politics and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Cuyahoga County for two terms. In 1846 he was sent as a Representative to the General Assembly. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio by

both the Whigs and the Republicans, but each time was carried down in the general defeat of his party.

Chauncey N. Olds, candidate for Attorney General, was born at Marlboro, Vermont, February 2, 1816, but when four years old he was brought by his parents to Cuyahoga County, Ohio. In 1830 the family moved to Circleville, Pickaway County. In the autumn of that year he began his academic studies at Athens in the Ohio University. He remained there for three years when sickness compelled his retirement. In 1834 he entered Miami University and was graduated from that institution in 1836, and became one of its professors almost immediately. He resigned the position in 1840, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842 at Circleville, where he practiced his profession until 1856, when he removed to Columbus. He was twice elected to the General Assembly, once as a Representative and once as a Senator. He died in 1895.

William D. Henkle, the candidate for

School Commissioner, was born near Springfield, Ohio, October 8, 1828, and was educated at the common and high schools and at Wittenberg College. In 1847 he removed to Urbana, where he taught subscription school and was Principal of Urbana Academy and Superintendent of the Urbana High School. He was successively Principal of a Seminary at Greenfield; of one at Mechanicsburg, and Superintendent of the High School; Manager of the Greenmont (Indiana) Boarding School; Superintendent of the Richmond (Indiana) Public Schools; Principal in the Indianapolis Public Schools; editor of the "Indiana School Journal," and author of an "Elementary" and a "Universal Algebra;" he was subsequently Professor of Mathematics in the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio, and had charge of the Public Schools in Lebanon from 1862 until 1864. He then removed to Salem, Ohio, where he founded "The Ohio Teacher" and was Superintendent of the Public Schools when appointed Commissioner by Governor Hayes in 1869, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John A. Norris.



## CHAPTER X.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.

A GREAT Union mass meeting was held in Columbus, March 3, 1863, which was addressed by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Governor Wright, of Indiana; Benjamin Stanton and Samuel F. Cary. The meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives at the State Capitol, which was densely crowded. Mr. Johnson began his address at two o'clock in the afternoon and spoke for three hours in masterly arraignment of the Southern leaders who had precipitated and were carrying on the unholy rebellion. Another meeting held simultaneously in the Senate Chamber was addressed by Lewis D. Campbell. On the other hand Clement L. Valandigham addressed meetings of his followers at Columbus on April 28th and 29th and at Mount Vernon on May 1st. For the treasonable sentiments expressed in the latter speech he was arrested at Dayton on May 5th, taken to Cincinnati for trial, and eventually sent south and across the Union lines into the Confederacy. He remained in Dixie but a short time, and, whether for the inhospitality of his welcome or not, soon made his way to Canada, where he did his best to keep alive active agitation in Ohio and elsewhere against the National Administration.

The call for the Union Republican State Convention was issued March 31st. There was a departure from the precedent estab-

lished in 1861 and a return to the more general plan of selecting the delegates in accordance with a fixed ratio. Apportionment was made for a body of 415 delegates, based on the vote given Governor Tod,—one delegate for each 500 votes so cast and one for each fraction of 250 or over. The Executive Committee recommended that all delegates be chosen on June 13th, called attention to the importance of the Spring elections, and urged all true friends of the country to see that none but loyal supporters of the Government were selected to perform official duties.

A bill permitting Ohio soldiers to vote, no matter in what State they were at the time of any regular State or Presidential election held in Ohio, became a law April 13th. Nearly every Democratic member of the General Assembly voted against the law, although at their State Convention in 1862 they had adopted this as the tenth plank of their platform: "*Resolved*, That the refusal of the General Assembly to permit the gallant soldiers in the field the right to vote, was a great and unjustifiable wrong to them that ought not to have been committed." Indeed, the new law was condemned in unmeasured terms by the Democratic press of the State and by Democratic orators everywhere, but nevertheless caused great rejoicing among the Union men at

home and met with the hearty approval of the soldiers at the front and in the different recruiting camps.

On June 8th, when there were grave fears throughout the country as to the outcome of the war, and a feeling of apprehension seemed to pervade the very atmosphere, the Executive Committee issued this supplemental call:

In accordance with what seems to be the general desire, the unconditional Union men of the State are requested to meet at Columbus on the 17th day of June in a Grand Mass Convention. All persons who are truly loyal to the Government without conditions; all who are willing to sustain it in its efforts to preserve its own existence and to uphold the Administration in its efforts to defeat and utterly crush the rebellion and its supporters and sympathizers, whether North or South, are earnestly requested to meet together at that time to aid and encourage each other by their presence and counsel. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." We hope to see a large gathering of earnest patriots from all parts of the State, so that each may take home renewed zeal and energy in defense of the Government; that we may all have our love of country renewed and rebaptized; that we may all labor more earnestly and make every needful sacrifice to sustain our patriotic army more willingly and more cheerfully; and that we may have our determination to utterly crush and annihilate the rebellion reinvigorated.

WILLIAM DENNISON, *Chairman*.

JOHN J. JANNEY, *Secretary*.

The call also stated that good speakers would be in attendance and half-fare rates had been granted by the railroads. On June 15th, the following appeared as one of the leading editorials of the State Journal:

The following speakers have been invited to be present at the Union Mass Meeting in Columbus on June 17th: Salmon P. Chase, David Tod, Benjamin Stanton, John Sherman, John A. Bingham, Rufus P. Spalding, T. Buchanan Read, and Colonel Roberts, U. S. A. All persons opposed to the Vallandigham ticket are cordially invited to be present, by invitation of the Union League of National Defenders.

Meanwhile, on June 11th, the Democrats had held an immense Convention on the east terrace of the State House at Columbus, and nominated Clement L. Vallandigham (still in exile for his treasonable utterances) for Governor, with only eleven opposing votes, cast for Hugh J. Jewett, at the instance of Henry B. Payne. George E. Pugh's speech in nominating Vallandigham was bitterly treasonable, and in any other country it undoubtedly would have caused his arrest and execution. The sentiments he expressed, however, were so pleasing to his fellow Democrats that, despite his vigorous protests, they nominated him by acclamation as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor. The balance of the ticket nominated by this self-styled "Peace Convention" was as follows: Auditor of State, William Hubbard, of Logan County; Treasurer of State, Horace L. Knapp, of Ashland; Judge of the Supreme Court, Philadelph Van Trump, of Fairfield; Member of Board of Public Works, John H. Heaton, of Belmont. Resolutions were adopted denouncing Vallandigham's arrest and banishment and demanding his recall. They were drafted by Allen G. Thurman, and on his motion a Committee was appointed to present them to President Lincoln.

This Committee was composed of the following persons, those marked with a star being all the Democratic Members of Congress from Ohio, except Samuel S. Cox, of the Columbus district, who, for some reason, was not chosen: George H. Pendleton\* and Alexander Long,\* Hamilton; David A. Houk, Montgomery; John F. McKinney,\* Miami; Franklin C. LeBlond,\* Mercer; Chilton A. White,\* Brown; George L. Converse, Franklin; Thomas W. Bartley, Richland; Warren

P. Noble,\* Seneca; Abner L. Backus, Lucas; Wells A. Hutchins,\* Scioto; William E. Finck,\* Perry; John O'Neill,\* Muskingum; George Bliss,\* Portage; James R. Morris,\* Monroe; Joseph W. White,\* Guernsey; Louis Schaefer, Stark; William J. Gordon, Cuyahoga, and Matthew Birchard, Trumbull. The Committee met at Washington, June 26th, and organized by electing Matthew Birchard, Chairman, and David A. Houk, Secretary. A long communication containing the resolutions of the Ohio Convention was drafted and sent to President Lincoln. The President replied, on June 29th, and attempted to commit them to the support of his war measures, but the effort was a failure. The Committee responded in another long argument, and closed by charging the President with the "evasion of the grave questions involved." It was well understood that the temper of the Democratic party leaders and press in Ohio at that time was too bitter to give any countenance to the war whatever.

The Democratic cry was "Peace at any Price." They asserted that they wanted no platform but Vallandigham, and openly expressed intense opposition to the draft. These utterances and the incipient rebellions in Holmes, Noble and Morrow Counties, which their press encouraged; the organization of Societies of the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty; the burning of the Dayton Journal office, and numerous other acts of lawlessness, aroused the people to a pitch of great excitement, and the campaign ensuing was one of remarkable interest from beginning to end. Never had there been larger mass meetings, the entire populace seeming to forsake business and their usual occupations and engage *en masse* in the campaign. Speaking of the

attendance at the Republican State Convention, the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, said:

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has been a glorious day for Ohio. Long before sunset, on Tuesday, the Capital City was already thronged with numbers such as had never before appeared at any State Convention. But those thousands were but the vanguard of the coming tens of thousands who arrived during the night and early Wednesday morning. By railroad, by turnpike, by canal they came. Every avenue was thronged at an early hour with huzzaing multitudes whom no man could number. The glorious Stars and Stripes are floating in every breeze. The "Banner of Beauty" is borne by every delegation and streaming from every housetop. Bands are pouring forth the rich and soul-stirring melodies, "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," "Rally 'Round the Flag," and other National airs. Many times were delegations moving around Capitol Square of ten acres, in three different lines, each completely surrounding the Square and stretching off into the streets through which they came. The noon trains added their quota to the throng. The railroads inform us that they have brought in over 18,000 people. Altogether the number of people is greater by many thousands than any gathering ever before known in Columbus.

The delegates assembled Wednesday morning, June 17th, at the Atheneum for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization. The building was filled to its utmost capacity. Samuel Galloway called the Convention to order, and on behalf of the State Committee announced that Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler County, would act as Chairman, and Reader W. Clarke, of Clermont, as Secretary. On taking the Chair, Mr. Campbell said:

There never has been a time in the history of our State when the people were called together to consult upon more momentous questions than the present. It is only a few days since, notwithstanding thousands of our brethren have been slain on the field of battle while striving to suppress this infernal rebellion, that a proclamation was of necessity issued by the President for 100,000 more men to defend the soil of Pennsylvania, now being invaded by a rebel host. It is

remarkable then, that at times like these, there is found in our midst a vast party composed of men who are, to say the least, in sympathy with those invading the Keystone State, and who are seeking to destroy our civil and religious liberties. Only last week this party nominated, for the high position of Chief Executive of this State, a man who has declared on the floors of Congress that he would not vote one dollar to put down this rebellion, thereby consenting to the destruction of the Union. If there was one thing our forefathers desired it was that this Union should be perpetual. They never entertained the idea that at any time it might destroy itself. It is utterly absurd to believe that they did. I hope we have come together to unite upon a ticket that will advocate the cause of the Union, and represent only those who are in favor of the perpetuity of the Union.

Some discussion took place as to where the Convention should be held in the afternoon. It was finally decided to meet on the east terrace of the Capitol, a great esplanade capable of seating thousands, and a committee of three was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Governor Dennison announced that he had two communications that he was instructed to present. They were from Ohio regiments in the Army of the Cumberland and were read amidst great applause:

TRIUNE, TENN., June 9, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—You have been selected by the representatives of a very large number of the soldiers of Ohio, now serving with the Army of the Cumberland, to attend the Union Convention at Columbus on the 17th inst. to nominate a Governor and other State officers. We sincerely hope that neither the Convention nor the people of Ohio will deem this action of their citizen soldiery as formed upon any mere desire to participate, even in the most remote degree, in party or political strifes at home, but solely from a most earnest wish that civil, State and political action may be so conducted as to contribute to the great object which all patriots, whether citizens or soldiers, most have at heart—the maintenance of the Government and the restoration of the Union. With parties, as such, we have long since ceased to sympathize, and to-day the Army of the Cumberland has but this platform of political principles: An unlimited use of all the energies and all the resources of the Government

for the prosecution of the war until the rebellion is subjugated and the Union restored. Though divided by all the party distinctions of times past, we are to-day a band of brothers standing firmly and unitedly upon this broad platform. We ask of each other no reason why we are so united, but we gratefully accept the fact and let that suffice. We do not discuss whether slavery be right or wrong—whether the slaveholder or the abolitionist is the primary cause of the rebellion; it is enough for us to know that the rebellion now exists and that we are bound, by the heritage of the past and the hope of the future, to put it down. We did not refuse to sustain the Government before the Administration inaugurated the policy of emancipation. We will not desert it now that it has. The efficiency and continued harmony of your army depend in a great measure upon the State Government at home. It has pleased the Government to give us, while yet in the field, a voice at the polls. While eminent civilians at home will doubtless be proposed to the Convention as candidates for the Gubernatorial chair, from whom a choice might be made that would command our cordial support, still, if such choice can not be made with harmony we beg to suggest the propriety of a selection being made from among the many eminent public men Ohio now has in the field. Such a candidate, while being thoroughly acquainted with every want of the soldier, would, at the same time, possess equal ability to administer the domestic affairs of the State. For such a candidate we can safely pledge the undivided support of Ohio's *more than one hundred thousand soldiers*. Once more we call upon our friends at home to stand firmly by the Government and its army. Mistakes in policy, if any such occur, are but the straw and foam that whirl and disappear on the broad river of Nationality, sweeping on majestically and undisturbed beneath them. Under this Administration the American Union is to fail ingloriously or to be so firmly re-established that the world in arms can not shake it henceforth, and none but traitors can withhold their support. Whatever will aid in crushing traitors is orthodox with us, regardless of what old political textbooks say. We ask you to unite upon our simple platform. The shifting scenes of National life are now changing with electric swiftness; old ideas, theories and prejudices are being hurried into their graves. With the stern realities of the living present we must grapple boldly and act earnestly, or history will write over our National tomb that we of the North were unequal to the hour in which we lived. Let us labor on then, patiently and zealously, each in his separate sphere of duty,—you, as citizens, surrounded by the blessings and quiet of home, striving against traitors there, we fighting less dangerous foes on the fields which lie be-

tween them and the homes we love so well. On these fields of carnage now, we hope, by the blessing of God, to re-establish our noble form of American Nationality that shall yet bless the world as no government before has ever done. This, with you, we hope to enjoy when we have laid aside the character of soldiers and have again entered the walks of peaceful life.

With highest regards, gentlemen, we have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully your obedient servants,

GEORGE P. ESTE,

*Colonel 14th Ohio Volunteers.*

FERDINAND VANDERVEER,

*Colonel 35th Ohio Volunteers.*

DURBIN WARD,

*Lieutenant Colonel 17th Ohio Volunteers.*

MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 17, 1863.

*To William Dennison:*—The officers of the Ohio troops in this Army desire that Colonel Edward P. Fyffe, Colonel William Wallace and Captain Hunter Brooke, all now in Ohio, shall represent them in the Union Convention.

(Signed)

JAMES BARNETT,

*Colonel 1st Ohio Artillery.*

The reading of the first communication was frequently interrupted. "The Convention was perfectly wild with enthusiasm," says the State Journal, "over the noble and strongly patriotic sentiments of our brave soldiers in the field." The interruptions were so long and frequent that it was many minutes before the reading could be finished, but when it was, no motion was necessary, as a thundering "aye" endorsed its sentiments, and the soldier delegates were cordially welcomed to seats in the Convention.

The names of the members of the various committees were announced, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. George King, Hamilton. 2. Samuel C. Newton, Hamilton. 3. Lucius A. Cochran, Montgomery. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. C. P. Edson, Auglaize. 6. Mills Gardner, Fayette. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Philip Manchester, Delaware. 9. Moses M. Greene, Sandusky. 10. Dresam W. H. Howard, Ful-

ton. 11. John D. Perry, Scioto. 12. R. M. Clark, Pickaway. 13. John Myers, Muskingum. 14. Jonas Ebrite, Medina. 15. Henry T. Brown, Athens. 16. John Welsh, Belmont. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Seneca O. Griswold, Cuyahoga. 19. David T. Woodbury, Geauga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Benjamin F. Stone, Hamilton. 2. David T. Woodrow, Hamilton. 3. William Huff, Preble. 4. Joshua Saxton, Champaign. 5. John F. Hinkle, Hardin. 6. James H. Thompson, Highland. 7. Richard D. Harrison, Clarke. 8. James Madison, Union. 9. Alexander McPherson, Huron. 10. Morrison R. Waite, Lucas. 11. William Nash, Gallia. 12. Samuel M. Penn, Ross. 13. James Harvey, Licking. 14. Jefferson Sprengle, Ashland. 15. Chester R. Rhodes, Washington. 16. John F. McPherson, Guernsey. 17. Solomon Lind, Stark. 18. Samuel W. McEwen, Summit. 19. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull.

*Resolutions:*—1. Alphonso Taft, Hamilton. 2. Ferdinand Meyer, Hamilton. 3. Lewis D. Campbell, Butler. 4. William Wilson, Darke. 5. T. E. Cunningham, Allen. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Edward F. Drake, Greene. 8. James Olds, Morrow. 9. Joseph M. Root, Erie. 10. James M. Ashley, Lucas. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. P. B. Ewing, Fairfield. 13. Columbus Delano, Knox. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. William P. Sprague, Morgan. 16. John Hance, Tuscarawas. 17. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll. 18. John P. Robinson, Cuyahoga. 19. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula.

*State Central Committee:*—1. Thomas H. Whetstone, Hamilton. 2. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Hamilton. 3. Nathaniel C. McFarland, Butler. 4. John Riley Knox, Darke. 5

Joseph B. Rothschild, Hancock. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. Albert B. Buttles, Franklin. 8. Lyman B. Matson, Richland. 9. Robert Johnson, Crawford. 10. James M. Ashley, Lucas. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. S. Milton Penn, Ross. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 16. Coulson Davenport, Belmont. 17. David W. Potter, Columbiana. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. Horace Y. Beebe, Portage.

*State Executive Committee:*—William Dennison, Chairman; John J. Janney, Secretary; G. Volney Dorsey, Samuel Gallo-way, Isaac J. Allen, Richard H. Geary, George M. Parsons and Chauncey N. Olds, all of Columbus.

At two o'clock in the afternoon the delegates attempted to arrange themselves on the Capitol terrace, but the pressure was so great that space for the Convention could not be secured and by mutual consent they again gathered in the Athenaeum. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

*President:* William Dennison, of Franklin.

*Vice-Presidents:* 1. Moses B. Hagans, Hamilton. 2. J. C. Baum, Hamilton. 3. Peter Odlin, Montgomery. 4. M. G. Mitchell, Allen. 5. George W. Holbrook, Warren. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. Samuel Shellabarger, Clarke. 8. James W. Sloan, Marion. 9. Samuel T. Worcester, Huron. 10. William Sheffield, Lucas. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Noah L. Wilson, Perry. 13. Columbus Delano, Knox. 14. Smith Orr, Wayne. 15. Chester R. Rhodes, Washington. 16. Gordon Saffin, Harrison. 17. Benjamin McFadden, Jefferson. 18.

George D. Bates, Cuyahoga. 19. Eben Newton, Mahoning.

*Secretaries:* John D. Caldwell, Hamilton; Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont; Octavius Waters, Fulton; Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana; Edward Kinsman, Ash-tabula; William T. Bascom, Greene.

On taking the chair, Governor Dennison spoke briefly but hopefully upon the condition of the country, the enthusiasm of the day, and the service each loyal citizen owed the Government. He expressed the greatest confidence in the National Administration and the complete overthrow of the Southern Confederacy.

The Committee on Credentials reported that all the counties were fully represented, that the soldiers of the Tennessee and the Cumberland should be represented by the persons named in their respective communications, and that the soldiers at Camp Dennison should be accorded representation in the person of James M. Cook, who had presented credentials issued by them. The report was adopted amid tumultuous cheers.

By this time such an immense number had pushed and crowded their way into the building as to endanger its safety, and the Chair was compelled to request all who were not elected as delegates or chosen as officers of the Convention to withdraw. He assured them that the result of each ballot should be announced from the windows as soon as completed. The crowd good naturedly complied with the request and retired. In doing so they exhibited their enthusiasm for John Brough, and anticipated his nomination, by the resounding cries for "Brough," "Brough," "Honest John Brough," and "Brough, Brough—he's the stuff, and good enough." Alexander Trimble, of Highland, and Albert B. Buttles, of

Franklin, were appointed a committee to proclaim each decisive act of the Convention to the expectant multitude on the outside, and so some semblance of order and quiet was at last secured.

For Governor, Nicholas Patterson, of Hamilton County, amid great enthusiasm, named John Brough, of Cuyahoga. Charles L. Little, of Carroll, placed in nomination David Tod, of Mahoning, with hearty responses from many delegates. The ballot was taken amid impressive silence. The whole number of votes cast was 409, with 205 necessary for a choice. Of these Brough received 216 and Tod 193. The result was greeted with great applause, and Henry C. Armstrong, of Hamilton, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and this was done with great enthusiasm.

For Lieutenant Governor, the following were named: Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton; Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton; Columbus Delano, of Knox; Nathan W. Potter, of Columbiana; Charles Anderson, of Montgomery; Samuel Shellabarger, of Clarke; and John Quincy Smith, of Clinton; but the last two named were withdrawn before the balloting began. On the first ballot, Cary had 138 votes, Anderson 91, Delano 81, Eggleston 71, and Potter 31. On the second, Eggleston and Potter were withdrawn and 416 votes were cast, of which Anderson received 229, Cary 142, and Delano 45. The nomination of Anderson was made unanimous.

The announcements for Auditor of State were: Thomas J. Larsh, of Darke; Samuel M. Penn, of Ross; Oviatt Cole, of Medina; and James H. Godman, of Marion. While the ballot was being taken the names of Larsh and Penn were withdrawn and the result showed an over-

whelming majority for Godman, who had 325 votes to 80 for Cole, two for Penn and one for Larsh.

The announcement that nominations for State Treasurer were in order was responded to by cries of "Dorsey," "Dorsey," "Dorsey," from almost every delegation. James M. Ashley thereupon moved that G. Volney Dorsey be unanimously nominated and the question carried before the Chair could put it.

The names presented for Judge of the Supreme Court were: Luther Day, of Portage; Hocking H. Hunter, of Fairfield; William Lawrence, of Logan; John A. Bingham, of Harrison; John Welch, of Athens. It was announced that William V. Peck positively declined a renomination, and for that reason his name was not before the Convention. Day and Welch were withdrawn on the roll call that followed. Hunter received 203, Bingham 137, and Lawrence 63 votes; whereupon, the nomination of Hunter was made unanimous.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, John W. Sohn, of Butler; John M. Barrere, of Highland; Levi Sargent, of Tuscarawas; Charles W. James, of Hocking, and James Haskell, of Washington, were presented. All but three were withdrawn as the ballot progressed, and the result was announced: Barrere, 211; Sohn, 158, and Sargent, 17; and this nomination, as were the others, was made unanimous.

Senator Wade, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the platform amidst much enthusiasm. It was as follows:

*Resolved*, 1. That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon this Nation by the infamous doctrines of nullification and secession, promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by General Jackson in 1832, but reiterated by the Convention held in the city of Columbus on the 11th inst.

2. That the war must go on with the utmost vigor till the authority of the National Government is re-established and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and Territory of the Union.

3. That, in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices and henceforth, till the war is ended, will draw no party lines between those who sustain the Government of the country and those who oppose it; between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

4. That immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds them. That sympathizing with the army in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it and will remember and support those who are disabled and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

5. That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support and earnest efforts to put down the rebellion.

6. That the present Governor, David Tod, is an honest and able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people.

The Chair asked if the Convention was ready to vote, or if the delegates preferred to first hear from their gallant Senator. There was a unanimous cry of "Wade" and "Old Ben," and he promptly responded with an intensely interesting patriotic address. The resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted amid great cheering.

The Chair stated that on behalf of the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland, he was authorized to extend its thanks to the Convention for adopting so excellent a platform, and to congratulate the delegates upon the ticket that had been nominated. A dispatch had been sent to General Rosecrans, announcing the nomination of Brough, and the following received in reply:

MURFREESBORO, TENN., June 17, 1863.

*Hon. William Dennison:* This Army greets John Brough. Ohio soldiers will give him greater greetings in October.

(Signed) JAMES A. GARFIELD,  
*Chief of Staff.*

In return Governor Dennison sent General Garfield this prophetic message:

Your telegram received. The loyal people of Ohio rejoice at the hearty approval of Brough's nomination by our noble army. One hundred thousand majority will ratify the nomination in October. Say to the Army to defeat the enemy in the front; the loyal people of the North will defeat him in the rear.

WILLIAM DENNISON.

Mr. Barrere, being the only candidate present, "addressed the Convention for a few minutes to the great satisfaction of all present." The delegates and spectators then united in tremendous cheers respectively for President Lincoln, Governor Tod, Governor Dennison, the Union and the ticket nominated. A great mass meeting was immediately held in Capitol Square, which was addressed by many eminent party leaders—both soldiers and civilians. At this meeting the following resolution, proposed by Joseph H. Geiger, was adopted, although many sage observers declared that the return of the Democratic candidate would be a benefit rather than a detriment to the Union cause:

*Resolved,* That the recall of Clement L. Vallandigham—as proposed by the Convention which nominated him for Governor—will be in defiance of the loyal sentiment of the people of Ohio; and, in the name of the loyal people of our State, we earnestly protest against such order of recall being granted.

The campaign was a puzzling one. So far as surface indications went, the outlook for success was not bright for the Republican cause. Indeed, in some localities, if crowds were an indication, the Democrats had rather the best of it. The North gazed with astonishment on the apparent enthusiasm with which the people greeted Vallandigham, who under the wise policy of Lincoln was permitted to return to his home and actively participate in the canvass. In several instances, as he traveled from one



appointment to another, enthusiasts unhitched the horses from the vehicle in which he was riding and hauled it for miles with their own hands! The meetings of both parties were frequent and well attended. Delegations principally of horsemen went from meeting to meeting. The Democratic party appeared so strong, and the tone of the Democratic press was so confident, that many friends of the Government, who would have sacrificed their right arms to avert the election of Vallandigham, were seriously frightened. Yet, to the astonishment of every person within and outside of Ohio—none more than the rebels themselves—the Republican party carried the day by 100,000 majority. This election did more to strengthen the hands of the Government and to dishearten sympathizers with the rebellion than any other single event that happened during the war. The only explanation that can be given to so astonishing a result, after such an apparently close campaign, is that the people were only curious to see the Democratic candidate. They proved loyal and intelligent in the greatest crisis of the war, and showed by their ballots the contempt in which they held the demagogues who had attempted to mislead them.

## OFFICIAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

## For Governor:

John Brough, Rep., Home vote..... 246,907  
 Soldier vote..... 41,467

Total..... 288,374

Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem., Home vote... 185,164  
 Soldier vote..... 2,288

Total..... 187,492

Brough's plurality..... 100,882

## For Lieutenant Governor:

Charles Anderson, Rep..... 285,474  
 George H. Pugh, Dem..... 187,737

Anderson's plurality..... 97,737

## For Auditor of State:

James H. Godman, Rep..... 284,909  
 William Hubbard, Dem..... 188,310

Godman's plurality..... 95,599

## For Treasurer of State:

G. Volney Dorsey, Rep..... 284,976  
 Horace L. Knapp, Dem..... 188,320

Dorsey's plurality..... 95,656

## For Judge of Supreme Court:

Hocking H. Hunter, Rep..... 287,507  
 Philadelph Van Trump, Dem..... 190,992

Hunter's majority..... 96,515

## For Member of Board of Public Works:

John M. Barrere, Rep..... 287,418  
 John H. Heaton, Dem..... 190,523

Barrere's majority..... 96,895

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES	HOME VOTE		SOLDIER VOTE		TOTAL VOTE	
	Union	Dem.	Union	Dem.	Union	Dem.
	Brough	Vallandigham	Bro'gh	Vldg-ham	Brough	Vallandigham
Adams.....	1,768	1,749	554	49	2,322	1,798
Allen.....	1,745	1,958	225	59	1,970	2,017
Ashland....	2,027	2,206	194	24	2,221	2,230
Ashtabula...	5,708	882	529	4	6,237	886
Athens.....	2,788	1,008	609	16	3,397	1,024
Auglaize....	1,160	2,166	245	49	1,405	2,215
Belmont....	3,299	3,232	680	25	3,979	3,257
Brown.....	2,566	2,674	287	70	2,853	2,744
Butler.....	2,998	4,013	635	50	3,633	4,063
Carroll.....	1,782	1,194	230	6	2,012	1,200
Champaign.	2,656	1,582	404	8	3,060	1,590
Clarke.....	3,236	1,540	610	10	3,846	1,550
Clermont....	3,091	2,079	594	68	3,685	3,047
Clinton.....	2,682	1,154	487	22	3,169	1,176
Columbiana.	4,141	2,356	547	26	4,688	2,382
Coshocton...	2,140	2,448	335	22	2,475	2,470
Crawford....	1,889	2,924	268	24	2,157	2,958
Cuyahoga ..	9,830	4,105	1,133	8	10,963	4,113
Darke.....	2,411	2,753	438	15	2,849	2,768
Defiance ....	1,038	1,443	269	32	1,307	1,475
Delaware....	2,749	1,831	424	25	3,173	1,856
Erie.....	3,046	1,395	366	8	3,412	1,403
Fairfield....	2,327	3,448	463	30	2,790	3,478
Fayette.....	1,741	1,089	268	3	2,009	1,092
Franklin ...	4,508	5,226	455	44	4,963	5,270
Fulton.....	1,778	824	338	3	2,116	827
Gallia .....	2,325	863	536	12	2,861	875
Geauga.....	2,961	350	275	1	3,236	351
Greene .....	3,370	1,464	502	5	3,872	1,469
Guernsey....	2,578	1,918	351	34	2,929	1,952
Hamilton...	20,671	13,955	4,027	138	24,698	14,083
Hancock....	2,020	2,195	276	82	2,166	2,377

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES	HOME VOTE		SOLDIER VOTE		TOTAL VOTE	
	Union	Dem.	Union	Dem.	Union	Dem.
	Brough	Vallandigham	Bro'gh	Vldg-ham	Brough	Vallandigham
Hardin.....	1,570	1,336	323	36	1,893	1,372
Harrison....	2,337	1,413	330	21	2,567	1,434
Henry.....	878	1,001	249	30	1,127	1,031
Highland....	2,837	2,405	386	49	3,223	2,454
Hocking.....	1,334	1,656	267	24	1,601	1,680
Holmes.....	1,140	2,545	211	28	1,351	2,573
Huron.....	3,996	1,759	457	16	4,453	1,775
Jackson.....	1,644	1,268	524	18	2,168	1,286
Jefferson....	3,275	1,439	500	8	3,775	1,447
Knox.....	2,765	2,535	395	17	3,160	2,552
Lake.....	2,664	368	244	0	2,908	368
Lawrence....	2,268	854	827	7	3,095	861
Licking.....	3,335	3,794	507	40	3,842	3,834
Logan.....	2,477	1,457	345	12	2,822	1,469
Lorain.....	4,370	1,365	517	14	4,887	1,379
Lucas.....	3,585	1,712	724	24	4,309	1,736
Madison....	1,533	1,006	263	12	1,796	1,018
Mahoning....	2,837	2,161	369	1	3,206	2,162
Marion.....	1,471	1,610	248	45	1,719	1,655
Medina.....	2,833	1,498	323	14	3,156	1,512
Meigs.....	3,034	1,231	728	11	3,762	1,242
Mercer.....	758	1,859	195	34	953	1,893
Miami.....	3,570	2,108	658	13	4,228	2,121
Monroe....	1,375	2,919	492	81	1,867	3,000
Montgomery	5,086	5,020	933	25	6,019	5,045
Morgan.....	2,387	1,688	435	10	2,822	1,698
Morrow.....	2,270	1,661	356	15	2,626	1,696
Muskingum..	4,244	3,526	648	38	4,892	3,564
Noble.....	2,058	1,686	382	10	2,440	1,696
Ottawa.....	786	798	119	2	905	800
Paulding....	712	264	152	0	864	264
Perry.....	1,655	1,878	375	37	2,030	1,915
Pickaway....	2,138	2,219	399	81	2,537	2,300
Pike.....	954	1,356	336	14	1,290	1,370
Portage.....	3,335	1,784	342	3	3,677	1,787
Preble.....	2,552	1,593	407	8	2,959	1,601
Putnam.....	989	1,534	228	63	1,217	1,597
Richland....	2,830	3,154	572	38	3,402	3,192
Ross.....	3,175	2,902	661	47	3,836	2,949
Sandusky....	2,143	2,193	428	20	2,571	2,213
Scioto.....	2,254	1,727	724	67	2,978	1,794
Seneca.....	2,906	3,229	321	20	3,227	3,249
Shelby.....	1,514	1,850	311	54	1,825	1,904
Stark.....	4,559	3,972	605	32	5,164	4,004
Summit.....	3,786	1,510	423	11	4,209	1,521
Trumbull....	4,726	1,681	605	7	5,331	1,688
Tuscarawas..	2,913	2,885	436	34	3,349	2,919
Union.....	2,041	1,165	339	24	2,380	1,189
Van Wert...	1,057	1,062	199	9	1,256	1,071
Vinton.....	1,103	1,336	264	7	1,367	1,343
Warren.....	3,647	1,305	632	5	4,279	1,310
Washington.	3,650	2,785	838	34	4,488	2,819
Wayne.....	3,008	3,116	447	47	3,455	3,163
Williams...	1,955	1,318	363	2	2,318	1,320
Wood.....	2,280	1,175	549	7	2,829	1,182
Wyandot...	1,666	1,679	2	0	1,668	1,679
Total.....	246,907	185,204	41,467	2,288	288,374	187,492

From which it will be seen that Brough's majority on the home vote was 61,703, and on the soldiers' vote 39,179, or on both 100,882. The total vote of the State was 476,223. Vallandigham carried thirty-two of the eighty-eight counties on the home vote, but only seventeen on the combined vote.

About nineteen out of every twenty soldiers voted for Brough. The officers of the Ohio volunteers, confined in Libby prison at Richmond, met on the day fixed for the annual election in Ohio—October 13th—and, after observing all the regular methods of choosing and swearing in the necessary officers of election, all Ohio prisoners proceeded to vote by written ballot. The result for Governor was as follows: John Brough, 162; Hugh J. Jewett, *one*; Clement L. Vallandigham, *none*. The returns were made out in proper form, duly certified, and then forwarded to Columbus by a released surgeon. Of course, the result could not be considered by the State returning board, as such an election was wholly unauthorized and therefore illegal. Nevertheless, the fact should be preserved in history as an evidence of the loyalty of these brave men to the Government, and of their fidelity to the principles of the Republican party.

The Legislature elected this year was overwhelmingly Republican in both branches. Its membership was as follows:

## FIFTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## SENATE.

Charles Anderson, President.  
 Samuel Humphreyville, President *pro tem*.  
 William E. Davis, Clerk.  
 James Storer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

1—Benjamin Eggleston, Thomas H. Whetstone and Thomas H. Weasner. The latter resigned and

Joshua H. Bates was elected as  
his successor.....Hamilton.  
2—Andrew G. McBurney.....Warren.  
3—Lewis B. Gunckle.....Montgomery.  
4—James Loudon.....Brown.  
5—John F. Patton.....Greene.  
6—Job E. Stevenson.....Ross.  
7—John T. Wilson.....Adams.  
8—Henry S. Neal.....Lawrence.  
9—John M. Connell.....Fairfield.  
10—George L. Converse.....Franklin.  
11—Anson P. Howard.....Champaign.  
12—David J. Mauzy. Died; Jonathan  
Cranor, successor.....Darke.  
13—William H. West.....Logan.  
14—William F. Curtis.....Washington.  
15—Thomas J. Maginnis.....Perry.  
16—James R. Stanbery.....Licking.  
17 and 28—Joseph C. Devin.....Knox.  
18—William Stanton.....Coshocton.  
19—John D. O'Conner.....Monroe.  
20—John C. Jamison.....Harrison.  
21—Henry S. Martin.....Stark.  
22—Norman K. Mackenzie.....Columbiana.  
23—Eben Newton.....Mahoning.  
24—William C. Howells.....Ashtabula.  
25—Samuel Williamson.....Cuyahoga.  
26—Luther Day. Resigned; Alphonso  
Hart, successor.....Portage.  
27—Samuel Humphreyville.....Medina.  
29—Thomas J. Kenney. Unseated;  
Isaac Gass, contestant.....Richland.  
30—Frederick Wickham.....Huron.  
31—Thomas J. Orr.....Crawford.  
32—Meredith R. Willett.....Williams.  
33—James C. Hall.....Lucas.  
Republicans, 29; Democrats, 5.

## HOUSE.

James R. Hubbell, Speaker.  
Charles H. Babcock, Speaker *pro tem*.  
Abram Kaga, Clerk.  
T. C. S. Miller, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
Adams—William W. West.  
Allen—John Monroe.  
Ashland—William Larwell. Unseated; George  
W. Carey, contestant.  
Ashtabula—Abner Kellogg.  
Athens—William P. Johnson.  
Auglaize—Charles Boesel.  
Belmont—Coulson Davenport.  
Brown—Andrew Evans.  
Butler—Archibald Mayo.  
Carroll—William Deford.

Champaign—Leander H. Long.  
Clarke—Richard D. Harrison.  
Clermont—Amos Dawson.  
Clinton—Stephen Evans.  
Columbiana—Samuel W. Clark.  
Coshocton—French W. Thornhill.  
Crawford—Thomas Beer.  
Cuyahoga—Charles H. Babcock, Azariah Everett  
and Charles B. Lockwood.  
Darke—Louis B. Lott.  
Defiance, Paulding and Williams—John W. Ayres,  
of Paulding.  
Delaware—James R. Hubbell. Resigned; Oras-  
mus D. Hough, successor.  
Erie—William D. Lindsley.  
Fairfield—Edson B. Olds.  
Fayette—James Pursell.  
Franklin—John G. Edwards and Otto Dressel.  
Mr. Dressel resigned; Adin G. Hibbs, successor.  
Fulton—Octavius Waters.  
Gallia—Joseph Bradbury.  
Geauga—Benjamin B. Woodbury.  
Greene—Camoranza H. Spahr.  
Guernsey—Joseph Ferrell.  
Hamilton—Henry Brachman, John M. Cochran,  
John K. Green, Samuel L. Hayden, James Huston,  
George Keck (Died; William Penn Nixon, suc-  
cessor), Josiah Kirby, Amzi McGill and William Stanton.  
Hancock—William Gribben. Unseated; Samuel  
H. White, contestant.  
Hardin—Jonathan H. Seig.  
Harrison—Smith R. Watson.  
Highland—Noah H. Hixson.  
Hocking—William S. Dresbach.  
Holmes—Daniel S. Uhl.  
Huron—John C. Thompson.  
Jackson—James Tripp.  
Jefferson—Smith Lyon.  
Knox—Columbus Delano.  
Lake—Samuel S. Osborn.  
Lawrence—Samuel C. Johnson, Jr.  
Licking—John H. Putnam.  
Logan—Charles W. B. Allison.  
Lorain—Sidney S. Warner.  
Lucas—Lorenzo L. Morehouse.  
Madison—Ephraim Bidwell.  
Mahoning—Reuben Carroll.  
Marion—Everett Messenger.  
Medina—James A. Root.  
Meigs—Edward Tiffany.  
Mercer and Van Wert—James A. Estill, of Mercer.  
Miami—Jonathan H. Randall.  
Monroe—John Keyser.  
Montgomery—Peter Odlin and Joseph H. Dryden.

Morgan—Frederick W. Wood.  
 Morrow—Joseph Gunsaulus.  
 Muskingum—James Gallogly and Elijah Little.  
 Noble—Oliver Keyser.  
 Ottawa and Wood—John Ryder, of Ottawa.  
 Perry—William H. Free.  
 Pickaway—James Reber.  
 Pike—James Jones.  
 Portage—Samuel E. McKneeland.  
 Preble—Robert Miller.  
 Putnam and Henry—Henry J. Boehmer, of Putnam.  
 Richland—Samuel S. Bloom.  
 Ross—Peter Adams.  
 Sandusky—Oliver McIntire.  
 Scioto—Elijah Glover.  
 Seneca—Rasselas R. Titus.  
 Shelby—William Fielding.  
 Stark—Solomon Lind and Joseph Schell. (Schell resigned; Humphrey Hoover, successor).  
 Summit—John Johnston.  
 Trumbull—Austin D. Kibbee.  
 Tuscarawas—Andrew Forbes.  
 Union—Amos J. Sterling. Resigned; James W. Robinson, successor.  
 Vinton—Edward A. Bratton.  
 Warren—James Scott.  
 Washington—Mark Green.  
 Wayne—John Brinkerhoff.  
 Wyandot—Jonathan Moffett. Unseated; Parlee Carlin, contestant.  
 Republicans, 74; Democrats, 23.

John Brough, Governor, was born in Marietta, Ohio, September 17, 1811 and died in Cleveland, August 20, 1865, while Governor of the State. His father died when the eldest son was but eleven years old, leaving five children of whom three were younger than John. At the age of twelve and with but the rudiments of an education he became an apprentice in the office of the Marietta Gazette. He remained in this office until the age of fourteen, but all the time was seeking for opportunities of education. In 1825 he secured a place in the office of the Athens Mirror within reach of the Ohio University, then just established. He enrolled at once as a student and studied so diligently that he soon made up for

the lack of early advantages. In 1831 he became proprietor of the Washington County Republican, a Democratic paper published in Marietta. He sold this paper two years later and he and his brother, Charles H. Brough, purchased the Lancaster Eagle, which soon became one of the most influential Democratic papers in Ohio. In 1835 Mr. Brough was elected Clerk of the State Senate, which position he held for three years, when he was chosen to represent Fairfield and Hocking Counties in the General Assembly. During the years 1835 and 1836 he was one of the members of the joint commission to adjust the boundary between Ohio and Virginia. In 1839 he was elected State Auditor, going into that office at a time when the State was peculiarly burdened with liabilities. He devoted himself to the reconstruction of the financial system of the Commonwealth and retired from the office in 1846 with a high reputation as a public official. At this time he purchased the Phoenix newspaper office in Cincinnati, changed the name of the paper to the Enquirer and placed the management in the hands of his brother Charles. The editorial department he conducted himself, doing his writing in the law office which he had established. He delighted in political work and soon became the most popular Democratic orator in the State. He, however, retired from active political duties in 1848 to accept the office of President of the Madison (Indiana) & Indianapolis Railway and removed to the former city. In 1849 he was greatly bereaved by the death of his brother and partner, two years his junior, but who had been associated with him in business for twenty-nine years. In 1853 he became President of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad, removing his head-

quarters to Cleveland, Ohio. In 1861 he was urged to become a candidate for Governor on the Union ticket, but declined to do so, although he heartily supported David Tod. The canvass of 1863, as has been noted, was made under difficult conditions, but the result of the election proved an inspiration to the whole country. He greatly assisted President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, and was highly esteemed by both these eminent men. His health failed under the terrible strain of his official duties, and while temporarily at his home in Cleveland, in August, 1865, he was taken very ill, and after excruciating suffering, borne with great fortitude, the end came. He was, perhaps, the ablest of Ohio's three distinguished War Governors—Dennison, Tod and Brough—and will long be remembered as both a patriot and statesman.

Charles Anderson, Lieutenant Governor and Governor, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, June 1, 1814, and died at Kuttawa, same State, in November, 1895. He was a brother of Major Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter. Educated in a liberal manner, Charles Anderson graduated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1833. He studied law and was admitted to practice in Louisville in 1835. He returned to Dayton, Ohio, soon after, and resided in that city ten years, during which time he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Montgomery County and also to the Ohio State Senate. He then made an extended visit to foreign countries, and on his return settled in Cincinnati, where he remained for eleven years, going in 1859 to Texas, where in 1860-61, because of his faithfulness to the Union, he was imprisoned in San Antonio, but, fortunately, soon escaped through the connivance of friends. He came North,

enlisted in the army, and was commissioned Colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, by his friend, Governor Tod. He was severely wounded at Stone River and was obliged on that account to resign his commission. He was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1863 and was sworn in as Governor after Governor Brough's death. He was not a popular official, and did not aspire to the gubernatorial nomination in 1865. He removed to Lyon County, Kentucky, after the expiration of his term of office, in January, 1866, and remained a resident of that State until his death.

James H. Godman, State Auditor, was a native of Berkeley County, Virginia, where he was born October 19, 1808. In 1812 his father's family removed to Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1818 located in Franklin County. The son subsequently became a resident of Marion. He was educated in the common schools and admitted to the bar in 1828. In 1835 he was elected to represent Marion and Crawford Counties in the lower house of the General Assembly. He was a candidate the following year, and again in 1837, but was not re-elected until 1838. In 1840 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Crawford, Delaware and Marion Counties. He served as a Captain in the Union Army during the War of the Rebellion and was wounded three times at Fredericksburg. He was nominated and elected Auditor of State in 1863 and in 1867, and held many other important public trusts after retiring from that office. He died at Columbus in 1895.

Hocking H. Hunter, Supreme Judge, was a Buckeye by birth and education. He was born at Lancaster, August 23, 1801, and died at his residence in that city, Feb-

ruary 4, 1872. His parents were also both natives of the United States. His early educational facilities were limited, but he attended the subscription schools and Lancaster Academy. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1824. In 1825 he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Fairfield County and was reappointed each term until 1831. In 1863 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans to a position on the Supreme Bench and was duly commissioned but never qualified. Sickness in his family and professional duties compelled him to tender his resignation soon after the election.

John M. Barrere, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, July 11, 1800, and received a

common school education. Removing to Ohio he became a merchant and then a farmer near New Market, Highland County. In 1843 he was elected to the State Senate, representing Adams, Fayette and Highland Counties, and was re-elected in 1844. In 1853 he was again elected as a State Senator, serving two years, from the Sixth district. He assisted in raising the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and lost his left hand at Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner, but released on parole. In 1863 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a Member of the Board of Public Works, and re-elected in 1866. Five of his sons served with him in the Union army. His death occurred at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1872.

## CHAPTER XI.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

FROM the firing on Sumter to the hour of his death, the sole purpose of President Lincoln was to save the Union. He welcomed assistance from the people, no matter of what State, nationality, church or party, and virtually ignored past prejudices and affiliations in the effort to unite all in the patriotic determination to arrest treason, and enforce the authority of the National Government in all the States. The composition of his Cabinet illustrates this well. No feeling of jealousy prevented him from selecting the ablest men for the offices within his gift, and in his Ministers of State, War and Finance, he was singularly fortunate. His Secretary of State was William H. Seward, who had been his principal rival for the Presidency; his Secretary of the Treasury was Salmon P. Chase, whose pre-eminence in the West was as unquestioned as Seward's in the East; his Secretary of War was Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, the most influential politician of the State; and then (after January 14, 1862), Edwin M. Stanton, of Ohio, whose remarkable energy, vigor and devotion, next to Lincoln's, did most to overthrow the Rebellion; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, as Secretary of the Navy, and Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Interior, were both fortunate selections, and on the retirement of Mr. Smith (January 8, 1863) to accept a

Judgeship, John P. Usher, of Indiana, also gave excellent satisfaction to the country; the Border Slave States were represented by Edward Bates, of Missouri, and Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, both men of high character. Lincoln, Seward, Bates, Smith and Usher were of Whig antecedents; Chase, Cameron, Stanton, Welles and Blair of Democratic. There was no marked partiality in favor of any of the elements of the new party.

In the course of Lincoln's Administration, his Cabinet underwent the following additional changes: Chase, after a brilliant administration of the finances, resigned in 1864; and the Treasury portfolio, having been declined by David Tod, of Ohio, was given (on July 1, 1864) to William Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, who was succeeded by Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, on March 7, 1865. Chase's resignation was due to personal reasons, and he became a critic and grumbler, vain enough to think that he, instead of Lincoln, should be nominated for President in 1864; and yet Lincoln was great and generous enough to make him Chief Justice despite the well-meant protests of many friends. Attorney General Bates resigned in 1863, and was succeeded (December 2, 1864) by James Speed, of Kentucky. Postmaster General Blair was requested to resign, and on September 2, 1864, was suc-

ceeded by William Dennison, of Ohio. It is said that Lincoln selected the majority of his Cabinet, on the night of his election, from among his greatest rivals, and that he never subsequently made a change unless it was plainly dictated as necessary for the advancement of the Union cause. Among these able men he was easily the acknowledged leader; the one to whom all looked in times of perplexity and trouble; the head and master mind of the greatest Administration in American history.

In his treatment of the slavery question, Lincoln pursued a middle course between the extremes of the radical uprooting of the institution and the conservative plea of non-interference with vested rights. As early as August, 1861, Congress passed an act to confiscate the rights of slave-owners in slaves employed in a hostile manner against the Union, and General Fremont seized the occasion to issue an order to confiscate and emancipate the slaves belonging to the rebels of Missouri. Lincoln revoked this presumptuous order and directed Fremont to modify it so as to conform to the act of Congress. This excited violent opposition to the President among the anti-slavery men of Missouri and elsewhere, but the people were not yet ready to sanction emancipation and as a rule approved the President's course. The more reasonable doctrine of declaring the negroes who flocked into the Union camps contraband of war, and, therefore, properly held and employed as laborers, which was first advanced by General Butler, met his approval, as did subsequent efforts to enlist colored men as soldiers.

On March 6, 1862, the President sent a special message to Congress recommending the adoption of a resolution he enclosed, to

offer pecuniary aid from the general Government to States that would adopt the policy of the gradual abolition of slavery. The resolution was promptly adopted by Congress, which placed \$600,000 at his disposal for an attempt at colonization, but none of the slave States made any effort to avail themselves of the offer.

On May 9, 1862, General David Hunter, an esteemed friend of Lincoln, saw proper, without consultation with him, to issue a military order declaring all persons heretofore held as slaves in Florida, Georgia and South Carolina forever free. The President at once issued a proclamation declaring the order void, and reserved to himself, as Commander-in-chief of the army, the right to decide when such a step might constitutionally be taken, as a war measure and as a necessity. This was in accordance with the views of the people generally, though it, of course, met the indignant reproach and censure of the radicals, who cared more to abolish slavery than to save the Union.

President Lincoln invited a conference of the Members of Congress from the slaveholding States at the White House on July 12, 1862, and made an urgent appeal to them to adopt the policy of compensated emancipation. "Let the States which are in rebellion," he said, "see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they can not much longer maintain the contest." He also expressed the opinion that, had the resolution of March, 1862, proposing compensated emancipation, been adopted in March, 1861, the war would then have been substantially at an end.

Although he had determined on his course in July, and read to his Cabinet a draft of



his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation, he laid it aside, at the suggestion of Secretary Seward, until some decisive Union victory was secured. During the interval he met the appeals of both conservatives and radicals with great equanimity, and with arguments showing both sides of the question of which they respectively persisted in seeing only one.

On August 22, 1862, he replied to an open letter, addressed him by Horace Greeley, in part as follows:

My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. \* \* \* I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish, that all men everywhere could be free.

Mr. Greeley was one of the class of anti-slavery men who could not realize, nor rest content with, the remarkable progress their cause had made. The Territories had been restored to freedom; wholesale emancipation was provided through the Confiscation Act; and President Lincoln had the pleasure, on April 10, 1862, of affixing his signature to a measure similar to one for which he had voted many years before, while a Representative in Congress from Illinois, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.\* Fully determined that the still restive Border States, filled as they were with secessionists, should be saved to the Union, Lincoln's firmness was fast persuading them to accept the policy of compensated emanci-

pation. He had in his desk, at the moment he wrote to Mr. Greeley, the preliminary proclamation he intended to issue, and did issue, soon after the retreat of Lee from Antietam, on September 22, 1862, warning the South that unless they laid down their arms he would, on January 1, 1863, emancipate the slaves in all the States, or parts of States, then in rebellion against the Government. If not a truer friend of abolition than Greeley, he was a wiser one. He rose to the championship of the Union and of freedom when the two seemed inconsistent and incompatible; he never lost faith when both seemed hopeless, but he was snatched from life just as he had finished the great work by which both had been saved. A foe of slavery from the beginning, he was not an abolitionist until abolition became constitutional, and not for emancipation until he saw that emancipation could actually occur.

When Congress met on December, 1863, he urged it to supplement what had already been done by constitutional action\* (originating thereby the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments). He concluded his message with this impassioned appeal:

We of this Congress and this Administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We—even we, here—have the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the

\*Of the nineteen Representatives in Congress from Ohio but two voted against this bill—Clement L. Vallandigham and Chilton A. White.

\*Colored troops were first enlisted in the Union army in January, 1863, and the enlistments reached the number of 170,000 before the war closed. The Fugitive Slave Law was repealed in June, 1864, but Congress did not act on this suggestion until the next year. It was not until after Lincoln had appealed in another annual message to Congress, that the Thirteenth Amendment was proposed to the States, on January 31, 1865.

world will forever applaud and God must forever bless.

On January 1, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. It recited the preliminary document and then designated the States still in rebellion against the United States Government, to-wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, part of Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, excepting certain counties.

"I do order and declare," said President Lincoln, "that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforth shall be, free; and that the executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons."

This was the crowning glory of Lincoln's illustrious Administration, and the cause of the Union was undoubtedly strengthened by it. Many of the important acts of the President, even so far as they directly affect Ohio, relate so completely to military movements, and the arrest of treason by force of arms, that they can not be here reviewed.

Except with a few extremists, in Congress and out, and especially in Missouri and New York, the Administration of Lincoln was entirely acceptable to the Republicans of the country and with none more popular than the soldiers in the field. It was reserved for these fault-finders to make the first move in the political campaign of 1864. A so-called "National Convention" of the discontented "Radical Republicans" met in Chapin's Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, May 31st. It assembled in response to calls by the Central Fremont Club of New York, signed by George B. Cheever, Pantaleon Candidus and Elizabeth Cady Stanton; the

People's Committee of St. Louis, signed by B. Gratz Brown, Emil Pretorious, Casper Butts, and other radicals of St. Louis; and a call or letter signed by Lucius Robinson, Controller of the State of New York. It is probable that this Convention would have never received more than a passing notice but for the extensive advertising given it by the Democratic press. It attracted little attention in Cleveland, and the small hall in which it met was too large for its membership. However, some four hundred malcontents got together, the most prominent of whom was General John Cochrane, of New York, who presided. Both B. Gratz Brown and Horace Greeley, who were expected, failed to appear. Ohio was almost entirely without representation, Bird B. Chapman, of Lorain County, alone taking any part, so far as the reports indicate. The Fremont Club delegates, who were largely in the majority, made no pretense of any purpose of sanctioning consultation or of permitting individual action. Their call declared that they were to meet at Cleveland "in order to then and there recommend the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency and to assist in organizing for his election." The Committee on Resolutions reported a set of general (and mostly undeniable) propositions, such as "the Union must be preserved," "the laws obeyed," and "the rebellion suppressed by force of arms," and "without compromise." The platform declared for "one term in the Presidency;" that "reconstruction belonged to Congress instead of the President;" and advocated "the confiscation of the property of the rebels and its distribution among the soldiers." It was adopted after brief debate. Letters were read from Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass and others favoring the

nomination of General Fremont, or of Benjamin F. Butler. Andrew J. Colvin read a letter from Lucius Robinson promising a majority of 100,000 in New York for General Grant, at which the Missourians cheered the louder for Fremont. George W. Demers, of New York, attempted to present Grant's name, but was promptly denounced as "a Lincoln hireling" by Charles E. Moss, of the Missouri State militia, who in stentorian tones demanded the nomination of Fremont by acclamation, and that was thereupon immediately agreed to. The assembly then completed its work by placing General John Cochrane on the ticket for Vice President, no one present seeming to recollect that both candidates were then citizens of New York, and that the Constitution forbids electors voting for citizens of their own State for both offices. The Convention met again in the evening and listened to some dispiriting and ridiculous speeches of ratification. The committee appointed in the afternoon to give a name to the new party, brought in that of "Radical Republicans," and in this style the party was formally christened. An Executive Committee was appointed, of unknown men largely, or where known, of men of little ability, and the Convention adjourned. Its work met no other response from the country than smiles or jeers, and the Germans, whom it was said especially to represent, joined heartily in the chorus of ridicule which greeted its performances. President Lincoln regarded the Convention only with quiet amusement. A friend talking with him about it the next morning said that instead of the many thousands who had been expected, there were present at no time more than four hundred. Struck by the number, the President reached for the Bible, which commonly lay on his

desk, and, after a moment's search, read this excellent description of the character of those in attendance at Cleveland and of many "third-party" conventions since:

And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gathered themselves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men. (1 Samuel, 22: 2.)

But Fremont and Cochrane treated the matter seriously enough, and on June 4, 1864, formally issued letters of acceptance. A small Convention in New York the same week nominated General Grant, but his terse and emphatic repudiation of the nomination soon put an end to the use of his name in opposition to Lincoln's. The Cleveland fiasco was soon repudiated by everybody, even by the ticket it had nominated. General Fremont, urged by the extremists as the strong man necessary for the Presidency, was generally considered one of the conspicuous failures of the war. He resigned his commission in the army to accept this nomination, wrote several foolish letters criticising Lincoln, and offered to withdraw if Lincoln would. This only added to the general conviction of his weakness. He withdrew from the Cleveland ticket, which had already passed into oblivion, on September 21, 1864, and at last subsided into silence. General Cochrane withdrew the same day, but not with the bad temper displayed by Fremont. He attacked the Chicago platform, but approved that of the Baltimore Convention, and added that the issue before the people was "peace and division, or war and the Union; other alternative there is none."

#### THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The call for the third Republican National Convention was issued at Washington

February 22, 1864. It was signed by Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman, and by Thomas Spooner as the member for Ohio, and stated the basis of union and action as follows:

The undersigned, who by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a Convention to assemble at Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 7th day of June, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State having a representation in Congress will be entitled to as many delegates as shall be equal to twice the number of electors to which such State is entitled in the electoral college of the United States.

Lincoln was already renominated by popular acclaim. New Hampshire had declared for him at her Republican State Convention on January 6th. Every Union man in the Pennsylvania Legislature had united in a written request for him to be a candidate for reelection. Simon Cameron, in transmitting this letter to the President, on January 14th, observed: "You are now fairly launched on your second voyage, and of its success I am as confident as ever I was of anything in my life. Providence has decreed your reelection and no combination of the wicked can prevent it." The Union Central Committee of New York held a special meeting in January and unanimously recommended his renomination; the Kansas Legislature, with but one dissenting vote, adopted a joint resolution renominating Lincoln; Connecticut instructed her delegates for him, by resolution, on February 17th; the next day the New Jersey Legislature united in an address presenting his name "as the man

for President of the American people, in 1864;" Maryland and Minnesota next instructed for him; and Wisconsin and Indiana made haste to range themselves with the other Northern States. In Ohio the Republicans in the Legislature, at a caucus held on Friday evening, February 26th, put a stop to Chase's restless ambition by adopting unanimously a resolution offered by John M. Connell, of Fairfield County, Senator from the Ninth District, declaring that "the people of Ohio and her soldiers in the field demand the renomination of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency." The members arose to their feet and cheered with the greatest enthusiasm when the resolution was declared adopted. On March 3d, James G. Blaine telegraphed the President: "Both branches of the Maine Legislature have this day adopted resolutions cordially recommending your renomination. Every Union member voted in favor of them. Maine is a unit for you." These examples were quickly followed by all the other loyal States except Missouri, where a resolution in the Legislature declaring for Lincoln was laid upon the table by eight majority. In New York City, a demand was made by Horace Greeley, William Cullen Bryant and a few others, "that the National Convention be postponed until it could be seen what the result of the summer's military campaigns would be." Lincoln took no measures whatever to promote his own candidacy. To suggestions of apprehensive friends that he would do well to beware of General Grant, he replied: "If Grant takes Richmond, let him have it." In reality, however, Grant need not have been considered by anybody. He was never for a moment a competitor for the nomination, and bluntly refused to give

any sanction to the use of his name. The President answered Carl Schurz, then a General in the army, who wrote him late in February from the front, refusing his consent for Schurz to leave his post and engage in the campaign. He was not without opposition in his own party, but he had hundreds of champions to one critic. The secret circular issued against him by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, the farcical Cleveland Convention, and the attempt of Bryant's committee to postpone the Baltimore Convention, were all equally weak and nugatory. The extremists were answered by equally pronounced Union men. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, publicly proclaimed Lincoln "the wisest radical of us all." James M. Ashley, of Ohio, replied to an abolition constituent, who "wanted no more of a President who had not crushed a rebellion in four years," "that this is unreasonable, as the Lord has not crushed the devil in a much longer time."

The Baltimore Convention was held in Front Street Theatre. A splendid military band from Fort McHenry inspired the crowd with its excellent rendition of the National airs. Lew Wallace, Commander of the Department, with his staff in full uniform, were among the distinguished guests who had seats upon the stage to witness the proceedings. Aside from this there was little to remind either participants or spectators that a great war was in progress not many miles to the south of them.

Edwin D. Morgan called the Convention to order in a brief, but vigorous, address. He thought it would fall short of its duty if it did not declare in its platform "for such an amendment of the Constitution as would positively prohibit African slavery in the United States." This sentiment was greeted

with prolonged applause, followed by three cheers. In behalf of the National Committee, he proposed Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for Temporary Chairman, who was unanimously elected. The "old war-horse of Kentucky," as Dr. Breckinridge was called, spoke with the vigor of youth, his fiery eloquence electrifying his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Discarding formalities he took matters into his own hands.

"Does any man doubt," asked he, amidst great applause, "that this Convention intends to say that Abraham Lincoln shall be its nominee?" Passing that as settled, he reminded them of the circumstances under which they met. "As a Union party," said he. "I will follow you to the ends of the earth and to the gates of death. But as an Abolition party, a Republican party, a Whig party, a Democratic party, or as an American party, I will not follow you one foot. It is true of the mass of the American people, however they may divide and scatter—while this war lasts, while the country is in peril, while you call yourselves, as you do in the call for the Convention, the Union party—they are with you for the preservation of the Union and the destruction of the rebellion, root and branch."

Referring to their probable platform, he concluded:

We are prepared to demand that not only the whole territory of the United States shall not be made slave, but that the General Government shall do one of two things: either use the whole power of the Government, both the war power and the peace power, to put slavery as nearly as possible where it was (for although that would be a fearful state of society, it is better than anarchy); or else use the whole power of the Government, both of war and of peace, and all the practical power that the people will give them, to exterminate and extinguish slavery.

The usual committees were appointed, with the following representatives from Ohio: Credentials, G. Volney Dorsey; Organization, Robert Sherrard; Resolutions, Aaron F. Perry; Rules and Order of Business, Edward F. Drake; and Member of the National

Committee, George B. Senter, one of the alternates at large, of Cuyahoga County. Columbus Delano was elected as Chairman of the delegation.

At the evening session, A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the following permanent officers: President, William Dennison, of Ohio; Vice Presidents, one from each State, with David Tod for Ohio; Secretaries, the same, Henry C. Hedges serving for Ohio. Mr. Dennison spoke very briefly.

"Let me congratulate you," said he, "upon the favorable auspices of your meeting. While the deepest anxiety is felt by all patriotic men as to the result of the war unjustifiably forced upon the Government by the bad, ambitious men and their deceived followers in the rebellious States; and while the country is filled with distress and mourning over the loss of so many of our brave men who have fallen in battle, or died in hospitals from disease or wounds received in defense of the constitutional authority of the Government; we have yet, in what has been accomplished toward the suppression of the Rebellion and the extinguishment of its cause; in the heroic deeds of our noble Army and gallant Navy; in the renewal of the patriotism of the country, that seemed almost paralyzed under the influence of our National prosperity; and in the unprecedented generosity of the people, awakened by the wants of the Government and the necessities of its defenders,—much, very much, for the highest felicitation, for which the country is grateful to Almighty God."

On Wednesday morning, the second and last day, the Convention was led in prayer by Maxwell P. Gaddis, one of the delegates from Cincinnati. Edward F. Drake, of Ohio, Secretary of the Committee on Rules, read its report, which was unanimously adopted.

Henry J. Raymond, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented and read the Platform. It was as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

2. That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with the rebels or to offer them any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, the heroic valor and the undenyng devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

3. That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that, while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or the jurisdiction of the United States.

4. That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy who have imperiled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of its flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

5. That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which ABRAHAM LINCOLN has dis-

charged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and endorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the Nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the Nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve, especially, the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

6. That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially endorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

7. That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress.

8. That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this Nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

9. That we are in favor of a speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific Coast.

10. That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National currency.

11. That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or to supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

“Those resolutions are their own argu-

ment,” said C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, “and I move their adoption by acclamation.” The motion was seconded and agreed to amid enthusiastic applause.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, moved. “That this Convention do now proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.”

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, proposed as a substitute for that motion, the following:

*Resolved*, That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois [great applause], be declared the choice of the Union party for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, be the candidate for Vice President of the same party.

A. J. Cresswell, of Maryland called for a division and William M. Stone, of Iowa, moved to lay the substitute on the table. The latter motion was put and declared carried, *viva voce*, but a call of the States was demanded and ordered, when Senator Cameron withdrew the motion. Formal nominations of candidates for President and Vice President were then agreed upon, the roll of States to be called in each case.

At this point Burton C. Cook, of Illinois, arose and said: “Mr. President, the State of Illinois again presents to the loyal people of this Nation, for President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. God bless him!” [Great applause.]

The nomination was seconded by Columbus Delano, of Ohio, as follows: “No man desires the nomination of President Lincoln more than I do. I assisted in it, in a small minority in my own delegation, four years ago. I thank God for the privilege of again voting for him.”

The roll was called by the Secretary—George A. Shaw, of Massachusetts, and

each State cast its entire vote for Abraham Lincoln, except Missouri, which cast her twenty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant—the ballot resulting: Lincoln, 484; Grant, 22. John F. Hume then changed the vote of Missouri to Lincoln, and he was declared the unanimous nominee, the delegates and audience rising to their feet and greeting the announcement with vociferous applause. The band struck up “Hail Columbia,” at which “there was another great shout,” and “Yankee Doodle” was also “rapturously received.”

Leonard Swett returned thanks for the nomination “in behalf of Illinois.” William A. Dart, of New York, at once “objected to the gentleman locating Lincoln in Illinois. He belongs to the Union.” The Chair, Convention, and even Swett himself, held the point well taken, and the latter continued his remarks, by modestly alluding to the President as “not especially the child of Illinois, but the favored child of the Nation,” a sentiment that was loudly applauded.

A dispatch was read from Secretary Stanton announcing “a Union victory by General Hunter over the rebels, beyond Staunton, and that the rebel General Jones was killed on the battle-field.” This, too, was greeted with loud cheering. Thomas H. Pearne, of Oregon, was recognized by the Chair and made an announcement which was received with great manifestations of delight. He said: “Mr. President, I have just received, as Chairman of this delegation, a dispatch from that State in reference to the general State election which was held the day before yesterday. The dispatch informs us that Oregon has gone largely for the Union. The Union majority in my own county is 600. Last election it

was less than 300. It is the first gun of the campaign.”

The Convention now reached the only matter over which there was any serious disagreement, namely, the nomination for Vice President. There was a general desire to comply with the personal wishes of President Lincoln and for several days he had been besieged by inquiries as to whom he desired as his associate on the ticket. Vice President Hamlin was not popular in Congressional circles, and there was a feeling, not difficult to understand, in favor of the recognition of the loyal men of the South, of whom Andrew Johnson was considered as the best representative; or for the nomination of some such prominent war Democrat as Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York. The matter was discussed in all its bearings, both in Washington and at Baltimore, but, despite all assertions and charges to the contrary, President Lincoln did not interfere in any way and refused to give the slightest intimation of a personal choice. His Private Secretary, John G. Nicolay, was in Baltimore, in attendance at the Convention, and was fully acquainted with the attitude of the President. But at last, outborne by the solicitations of the Chairman of the Illinois delegation (Burton C. Cook), who had been perplexed at the advocacy of Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, by Leonard Swett, one of the President’s most intimate friends, Nicolay wrote a letter to his associate, Colonel John Hay, who had been left in charge of the executive office at the White House in his absence, containing, among other matters, this passage:

Cook wants to know, confidentially, whether Swett is all right; whether in urging Holt for Vice President, he reflects the President’s wishes; whether the Presi-



dent has any preference, either personal or on the score of policy; or whether he wishes not even to interfere by a confidential intimation. Please get this information for me if possible.

The letter was shown to President Lincoln, who indorsed upon it this memorandum:

Swett is unquestionably all right. Holt is a good man, but I have not heard or thought of him for Vice President. Wish not to interfere about ticket or platform. Convention must judge for itself.

This final and positive instruction was sent at once to Nicolay and by him communicated to the President's most intimate friends in the Convention. It, therefore, was with minds absolutely untrammelled by even any knowledge of Lincoln's wishes, that the Convention proceeded to select his associate on the ticket. A mistake was made, but it was not Lincoln's mistake, nor was any one in particular to blame for it. Like the Whigs in 1840, the Republicans simply nominated a political opponent, a Democrat, instead of a member of their own party. Unlike the Whigs, however, they did this neither by way of compromise, nor on grounds of political availability; but rather in the belief that they were nominating an extreme fellow-partisan and patriot, at whose hands there could and would never be any possible bargain with, or base surrender to, the Southern Confederacy.

The order of nominations for Vice President being reached, the proceedings (according to the official report) were as follows: C. M. Allen, of Indiana: "Indiana presents the name of Andrew Johnson, of the State of Tennessee." W. M. Stone, of Iowa: "The State of Iowa seconds the nomination of Indiana." Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania: "I am instructed by the

State of Pennsylvania to present the name of Hannibal Hamlin for Vice President." R. K. Williams, of Kentucky: "Kentucky nominates General Lovell H. Rosseau." Lyman Tremaine, of New York: "In behalf of a portion of the New York delegation, I nominate Daniel S. Dickinson." Eloquent speeches were made by Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, in favor of Johnson, and Lyman Tremaine in behalf of Dickinson, when the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Johnson 200, Hamlin 150, Dickinson 108, Benjamin F. Butler 28, Rosseau 21, Schuyler Colfax 6, Ambrose E. Burnside 2, Joseph Holt 2, David Tod 2, and Preston King 1. Before the result of the ballot could be announced, R. K. Williams changed the twenty-one votes of Kentucky to Johnson. This caused a stampede, and in a few moments Oregon, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine, California, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Vermont, Maryland, Massachusetts, Illinois, Delaware, Missouri, Rhode Island, New York, Colorado, Nebraska and Michigan were changed to Johnson, in whole or in part, easily nominating him. The ballot was finally announced: Johnson 494, Dickinson 17, Hamlin 9 and Tod 1; whereupon Johnson was declared duly nominated, and his selection, on motion of Lyman Tremaine, of New York, was made unanimous. The unorganized Territories asked permission to record their votes for Johnson, but this was objected to, and the request was not granted. The Ohio delegation voted solidly for Johnson on the roll call.

C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut, moved that the President appoint one member from each State to be a Committee on Notification. George William Curtis, of New York, suggested that the roll be called and

each delegation select its own member, and the motion as amended was agreed to. Governor Lane, of Kansas, moved that President Dennison be declared Chairman of the Committee, and putting the question himself, declared it unanimously carried. The other Ohio member was Edward P. Fyffe.

An invitation was received to visit Patterson Park Hospital, "where over 1,000 wounded soldiers, from all the States of the Union, will be glad to meet their delegates." George William Curtis moved that it be accepted and the motion was at once agreed to. Albert B. Buttles, of Ohio, moved that the thanks of the Convention be tendered the City Council for the room provided for the use of the Convention, which was unanimously agreed to, and then, after a few parting remarks by President Dennison, the Convention adjourned.

The National Grand Council of the Union League met the same evening in Baltimore and passed resolutions endorsing Lincoln and Johnson. The Notification Committee went to Washington the next day to officially inform President Lincoln of his renomination.

"I need not say to you, sir," said Governor Dennison, "that the Convention in thus unanimously re-nominating you for re-election, but gave utterance to the almost universal voice of the loyal people of the country. To doubt of your triumphant election, would be little short of abandoning the hope of the final suppression of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Government over the insurgent States."

To this, President Lincoln responded:

I will neither conceal my gratification nor restrain the expression of my gratitude, that the Union people, through their Convention, in the continued effort to save and advance the Nation, have deemed me not unworthy to remain in my present position. I know no reason to doubt that I shall accept the nom-

ination tendered; and yet, perhaps, I should not declare more definitely before reading and considering what is called the platform. I will say now, however, I approve the declaration in favor of amending the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the Nation. When the people in revolt, with a hundred days' explicit notice that they could within those days resume their allegiance without the overthrow of their institutions, and that they could not resume it afterward, elected to stand out, such amendment to the Constitution as is now proposed became a fitting and necessary conclusion to the final success of the Union cause. Such alone can meet and cover all cavils. Now the unconditional Union men, North and South, perceive its importance and embrace it. In the joint names of Liberty and Union, let us labor to give it legal form and practical effect.

Mr. Lincoln received the Union League Committee more informally and said that he presumed that neither Convention nor League had concluded that "he was either the greatest or the best man in America, but rather that they had decided not to swap horses while crossing the river." In a brief speech in answer to a serenade by the Ohio delegation and other Ohioans, he said: "What we want still more than Baltimore conventions, or Presidential elections, is success under General Grant. I propose that you constantly bear in mind that the support you owe to the brave officers and soldiers in the field is of the very first importance, and we should therefore bend all our energies to that point." He then proposed "three cheers for General Grant and the officers and soldiers with him," and, swinging his hat, led off in the cheering.

On June 14th, the more formal notification of the action of the Convention was made by the Committee, in a letter written by George William Curtis, with his usual force and elegance. Lincoln replied to this in an able letter of acceptance on June 27th, observing that same wise rule of brevity which he had followed four years before. In

this letter he heartily approved the platform and gratefully accepted the nomination.

The first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress ended on July 2, 1864. Before adjourning, and with but very slight attention on the part of the Senate, it passed a very important reconstruction bill, drawn by Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. This declared in its preamble that "none of the States, which by a regularly recorded majority of its citizens joined the so-called Southern Confederacy, can be considered as entitled to be represented in Congress or to take any part in the political government of the Union." It was introduced by Mr. Davis on May 4th, and passing the House by the light vote, yeas 74, nays 59, reached the Senate on July 1st, and was the first general reconstruction bill. Its champion in the Senate was Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, offered an amendment to the bill, reducing it simply to a command by Congress forbidding any State in insurrection to the Government to elect or vote for Presidential electors, which prevailed by a bare majority—yeas 17, nays 16. The House refused to concur and asked for a Committee of Conference, in which the Senate receded from its amendment and the bill went to the President for his approval in the closing moments of the session. Realizing its vast importance, President Lincoln told the friends of the bill that he could not sign it without careful examination, nor did he wish to absolutely veto it. He was placed in a false position; and while indifferent as to any possible consequences to himself personally, as a candidate for reelection, he greatly regretted giving offense to any element of his party, and especially to the old-line Abolitionists. He was waited upon while in his room at the Capitol by Charles

Sumner and George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Zach Chandler, of Michigan, and the latter bluntly asked the President if he intended to sign the bill. "This bill has been placed before me a few minutes before Congress adjourns," replied the President, "and it is a matter of too much importance to be swallowed in that way." "If it is vetoed," said Chandler, in apparent alarm, "it will damage us fearfully in the Northwest. The important point is the one prohibiting slavery in the reconstructed States." "That is the point on which I doubt the authority of Congress to act," said Mr. Lincoln. "It is no more than you have done yourself," rejoined Chandler. "I conceive that I may in an emergency do things on military grounds," answered the President, "which can not be done constitutionally by Congress," when Chandler, still expressing his deep chagrin, withdrew from the room. In this manner the bill failed to become a law.

After Congress adjourned the President, on July 8th, issued a proclamation, giving a copy of the Davis bill and stating the circumstances under which it had passed Congress. In this he said, in effect, that "while he did not propose to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoring the insurrectionary States to the Union, he was fully satisfied with the system of restoration contained in this bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it." The manifest good intention of this proclamation was overlooked or ignored by the detractors of the President, who at once assailed him more bitterly than ever. On August 5th, a card appeared in the New York Tribune, signed by Henry Winter Davis and Benjamin F. Wade, addressed "To the Supporters of the Government,"

denouncing Mr. Lincoln in a most undignified manner. They scouted his suggestion that a constitutional amendment abolishing slavery could ever possibly be adopted, and elaborated at length on the advantages offered by their bill. They declared that "a more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people had never been perpetrated;" and the fact that Mr. Lincoln had called general attention at all to the bill seemed to infuriate them more than anything else.

There was a sensation in political circles, but the storm soon spent its fury. The people saw that the President was right, and at the very next election—Maryland, in October, 1864, proved that the voters of the Southern States would abolish slavery on a direct issue at the polls. If Davis and Wade had been permitted to have had their way as Mr. Lincoln himself pointed out, in his irresistible logic, "in asserting that the insurrectionary States are no longer in the Union, they would have been obliged to make the fatal admission that States, whenever they please, by their own action, may dissolve their connection with the Union. Now, we can not survive that admission, I am convinced. If that be true, I am not President; these gentlemen are not Congress." In short, the incident but increased the confidence of the people in Lincoln, and probably did not cost him many, if any votes at the polls.

#### THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The ninth Democratic National Convention assembled in the Wigwam, Chicago, Illinois, at one o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, August 29, 1864. It was a well attended, representative gathering of the party, and was called to order by August Belmont, of

New York, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a brief address. In the course of this he said:

Towards you, gentlemen, are directed, at this moment, the anxious fears and doubts not only of millions of American citizens, but also of every lover of civil liberty throughout the world. In your hands rests, under the ruling of an all-wise Providence, the future of this Republic. The past and present are guarantees for the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Lincoln's reelection should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity. The inevitable results of such a calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system and bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government jeopardized for generations yet to come.

On motion of Mr. Belmont, William Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected Temporary Chairman. He, too, was impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. E. O. Perrin, of New York, G. M. Torver, of New Jersey, and Moses M. Strong, of Wisconsin, were appointed Temporary Secretaries. On motion by Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, and Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, respectively, Committees were appointed on Resolutions, Organization and Credentials. Clement L. Vallandigham was the Ohio member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Edson B. Olds, of Ohio, moved that the Committee on Resolutions "be instructed to report what action, if any, is necessary by the Convention in regard to the late military order of General Heintzelman, prohibiting the people of the Northwest from purchasing arms and ammunition." Referred.

Alexander Long, Member of Congress from Ohio, proposed the following plank, which was also referred:

That a Committee, to be composed of one member from each State represented in this Convention, to be selected by the respective delegations thereof, be appointed for the purpose of proceeding forthwith to

the City of Washington on behalf of this Convention and the people, to ask Mr. Lincoln to suspend the operation of the pending draft for 500,000 more men until the people shall have an opportunity at the ballot-box in a free election, uninfluenced by military order or military interference, of deciding the question now fairly presented, of war or peace, at the approaching election in November; and that said Committee be, and they are hereby instructed to urge upon Mr. Lincoln, by whatever argument they can employ, to save the flood of fraternal blood, at least so far as the pending draft will continue to augment it, until the people, the source of all power, shall have an opportunity of expressing their will for or against the further prosecution of the war, in choice of candidates for the Presidency.

So ended the first day's proceedings of this remarkable Convention.

It had been originally called (on January 12th) to assemble on July 4th, but its meeting was postponed in June until August 29th. The States not absolutely in the power of the Rebellion were fully and strongly represented; but, in addition to the delegates, there was a vast concourse of the master spirits of the party, especially from the Western States, where hostility to the war was more pronounced and unqualified than at the East; while the Knights of the Golden Circle, Order of American Knights, Sons of Liberty, or by whatever name the secret, oath-bound leagues of sympathizers with slavery chose to be known to each other, were by evident preconcert on hand in extraordinary strength and immeasurable virulence. It was a remarkable spectacle; thousands of secession sympathizers, from both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, crowded together in the greatest city of the West, boldly resolving that the Government which permitted it to assemble was an armed despotism, and the war it was waging against its domestic enemies a complete and shameful failure. The history of no other country affords a parallel to it.

On motion of Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, Amos Kendall was allowed to present a communication. It was a report of the proceedings of the Conservative Union National Convention held in Chicago, on August 27th, and when the Secretary read the resolution recommending the nomination of General McClellan for President, the wildest applause was given, many of the delegates standing and cheering. Mr. Cox asked that the communication be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, but was assured that this would be done as a matter of course. Edson B. Olds said that another body, "the Sons of Liberty, now in session here, might have a communication to make to the Convention, and if this is to go on the minutes, their report ought to, too."

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, Horatio Seymour, of New York; Vice President for Ohio, Samuel W. Gilson, and Secretary for Ohio, Edward B. Eshelman. The two-thirds vote recommended by it met with no opposition. Governor Seymour's address, with all the polish of its sentences, was extreme and bitter in its denunciation of "the war party," but the more violent his expressions the louder and more enthusiastic were the cheers. He accused the Republican party with having attempted to destroy the Government, and as being directly responsible for drenching the land in innocent blood.

James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following report:

*Resolved*, 1. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to

the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

2. That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

3. That the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

4. That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider that the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection; the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force; the suppression of freedom of speech of the press; the denial of the right of asylum; the open and avowed disregard of State rights; the employment of unusual test oaths; and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defense—is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

5. That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens, who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

6. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army and sailors of our navy, who are and have been in the field and on the sea under the flag of our country, and, in the event of its attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard that the brave soldiers and sailors of the Republic have so nobly earned.

It is said that this remarkable platform was written mainly by Samuel J. Tilden and Clement L. Vallandigham. A second old Ohio Democrat, John B. Weller, of California, was chairman of the sub-committee that first approved it—Alexander Long offered as an amendment, to be the second resolution, the first Kentucky resolution of 1798, drafted by Thomas Jefferson. He submitted, “that now, of all times, the resolution affirming State rights, ought to be affirmed.” The Chair held that it must be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Samuel S. Cox demanded the previous question. Mr. Long “hoped that his colleague would withdraw his motion, as he desired to move an amendment that would place the Convention in the position of favoring peace beyond the mistake of any equivocal language.” He could “not vote for any resolution that might be misconstrued.” Mr. Cox declined to withdraw his demand, and “the resolutions were adopted, with but four dissenting voices.”

The Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for President. John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, on behalf of that State, presented General George Brinton McClellan. Samuel S. Cox, “speaking for a portion of the delegation from Ohio,” seconded the nomination, but Michael Stuart and Alexander Long, of Ohio, spoke against him. Many of the speeches were in the bitterest vein of opposition to McClellan and all who had served in the Union Army, and the session was so prolonged by their great length that no vote could be taken that day.

But the Convention speeches were tame and moderate compared with the fiery harangues from hotel balconies, street corners and market places in Chicago that

night. Almost wherever space could be found in the central part of the city, an audience would gather, while the wildest, most intemperate and treasonable utterances—such as would have caused Lee's army to forget its defeats, hunger and rags, in an ecstasy of approval—were those that evoked the loudest and longest plaudits. For example, Rev. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, thus expressed his sympathy for the insurgents:

"We had no right to burn their wheatfields," said he, "steal their pianos, jewelry and spoons. Lincoln has stolen many thousand negroes, but for every 'nigger' he has thus stolen he has stolen ten thousand spoons. The South can not honorably lay down her arms, for she is fighting for her honor. Two millions of men have been sent down to the slaughter pens of the South, and the army of Lincoln can not again be filled either by enlistment or conscription. If ever I utter a prayer, it is that not one of the States of the Union shall ever be conquered or subjugated."

At another corner Rev. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, held forth approvingly to a motley crowd of delegates, Sons of Liberty, and other spectators.

"For over three years," he exclaimed, "Lincoln has been calling for men and they have always been given. But, with all the vast armies placed at his command, he has steadily failed! Failed!! Failed!!! Failed!!!! Such a failure has never before been known. Such destruction of human life has never been seen since the destruction of Sennacherib by the breath of the Almighty; and still the monster usurper wants more men for his slaughter pen! Ever since the usurper, traitor and tyrant has occupied the Presidential chair, the Republican party has shouted, 'war to the knife and knife to the hilt!' Blood has flowed in torrents and yet the old monster is not quenched. His cry is still for more blood."

The probable purpose and design of these meetings, is explained by Horace Greeley, subsequently a Democratic candidate for President, in *The American Conflict*, as follows:

None can say how many in the vast gatherings, who yelled assent to such utterances, knew that they were surrounded by and mixed up with rebel officers fresh from Canada, who had been sent here expressly to co-operate with certain domestic traitors, high in office in the secret organization aforesaid, in the sudden mustering of a force, mainly of American Knights (locally known as 'Illi') which should first liberate the 8,000 rebel captives then held in Camp Douglas, near that city, thence rushing with rapidly augmented numbers to the achievement of a similar success at the prison camp near Indianapolis, thus raising the siege of Richmond and Atlanta by a fire in the rear. But that such a conspiracy had for weeks existed; that many then in Chicago were heartily engaged in it; and that, but for the extraordinary astuteness, vigilance and energy of Col. B. J. Sweet, then in command over Camp Douglas, there would have been at least a desperate attempt to execute the bloody programme, are facts which rest on testimony too positive and drawn from too many independent sources to be distrusted. But Sweet had mastered this secret, through the treachery of one or more who were trusted by the leaders, and had accumulated such an array of force that, when the time came for striking the blow, its failure was so plainly inevitable that a postponement was ordered.

When the Convention reassembled on the third day the wigwam was more densely packed, and the crowd outside much larger, than ever. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, first addressed the great audience. He said that "the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next for the Democracy of the country to meet in convention again." He, therefore, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized subject to be called at any time and place that the National Executive Committee shall designate."

Balloting for President was ordered. Connecticut and Ohio were passed, and the vote stood: McClellan, 162; scattering, 64.

Those States voted and changes were made until the final result was announced: McClellan, 201½; Thomas H. Seymour, 23½. The vote for Seymour was from these States: Maryland 7, Ohio 6, Missouri 4, Indiana 3½, Delaware 3. When the President announced the vote it was received with tremendous applause, delegates and audience standing, and the cheers continuing for many minutes. Immediately after the nomination, a banner was displayed at the rear of the platform on which was painted McClellan's portrait and this motto: "If I can not have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle." This, too, was welcomed with the wildest shouts by the entire Convention.

Clement L. Vallandigham said that "from the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment, *'Peace to the end that there be peace in the land.'*" He then moved "that the nomination of McClellan be declared the unanimous voice of the Convention," and the motion prevailed by an overwhelming majority.

No delegation was so divided, or so involved in bitter dispute in its choice for President, as that from Ohio. When it was polled in the Convention it first stood as follows: For Thomas H. Seymour: Baxter, Eshelman, Fries, Hughes, Jackson, Kenney, Long, Loudenback, Martin, McGregor, Newman, Olds, Phelps, Pendleton, Smith, Stuart, Trimble, Vallandigham, Vance, Wallace and White—21. For George B. McClellan: Collins, Cowan, Cox, Estill, Fitch, Charles Follett, Gilson, Glessner, Humphrey, Hurd, Morgan, Platt, Powers, Ranney, Spence, Stambaugh and Winner—17. For Horatio Seymour: Allen, M. D. Follett, Morris and Thurman—4.

After the State was passed on the first

call, however, and before the ballot was completed, the following delegates changed to McClellan: Allen, Baxter, Eshelman, Martin D. Follett, Jackson, Loudenback, McGregor, Morris, Pendleton, Thurman, Vallandigham, Wallace and White. The vote was then announced: McClellan 15, Thomas H. Seymour 6, each State casting only the number of its electoral votes.

The Convention proceeded immediately to the selection of the candidate for Vice President, when the following gentlemen were placed in nomination: George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana; George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; James Guthrie, of Kentucky; Augustus C. Dodge, of Iowa; James D. Caton, of Illinois; Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky; and John S. Phelps, of Missouri. Pendleton's name was suggested by William Allen, and a ballot was taken, resulting: Guthrie 65½, Pendleton 54½, Powell 32½, Cass 26½, Caton 16, Voorhees 13, Dodge 9, and Phelps 8. On the second ballot, when New York was reached, Amasa J. Parker said that "the Empire State had cast 33 votes before for James Guthrie against his wishes, and that she now gave them cheerfully to George H. Pendleton, of Ohio." A stampede to Pendleton then began. The other candidates were quickly withdrawn and Pendleton given the entire vote of the Convention. He was present in the hall, and when called upon spoke as follows:

I have no words in which to express my thanks for this evidence of your kindness and confidence. I can only promise to devote myself in the future, as in the past, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Government, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. In the future, as in the past, I will be faithful to the great principles of Democracy, and strong in the cause so dear to the hearts of the freemen. With them we will again build up



the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

A Notification Committee was selected, of one member from each State; it was resolved "that one million copies of the proceedings of this Convention be printed," and on motion of Samuel J. Tilden the ratio of representation in the Convention of 1868 was fixed as the same as in that of 1864. It was also resolved "that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different States and hold mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution." The officers were given a vote of thanks, the ticket nine prolonged cheers, and the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

Both General McClellan's political letters from the army to President Lincoln, Charles J. Biddle, and others, and his letter of acceptance as a candidate, were the subject of much comment during the campaign. The country was not at all favorably impressed with his gratuitous advice to the President, as it was brought out, from time to time, but inclined to make merry at the expense of its presumptuous author. His letter of acceptance was also generally criticised on account of the insincere attitude in which he placed himself as a candidate in virtually repudiating the platform on which he was nominated.

But it was not letters, documents, speeches, mass meetings, or other of the customary agencies of political campaigns that determined the election. The capture of Atlanta by Sherman's army on the day the Chicago Convention adjourned, seemed to the Republicans a providential answer to the the opposition. Those disheartened by the progress of military events, and by the

open and energetic agitation that the peace party had continued throughout the summer, at the North, took heart again, and the canvass proceeded with the greatest spirit to the close.

Secretary Seward, in replying to a serenade at Washington, on September 14th, made one of the best speeches of the campaign:

"The Democracy at Chicago," said he, "after waiting six weeks to see whether this war for the Union is to succeed or fail, finally concluded that it would fail, and therefore, went in for a nomination and platform that would make it a sure thing, by a cessation of hostilities and an abandonment of the contest. At Baltimore, on the contrary, we had determined that there should be no such thing as failure, and, therefore, had gone in to save the Union by battling to the last. Sherman and Farragut have knocked the bottom out of the Chicago nominations, and the elections in Vermont and Maine prove the Baltimore nominees staunch and sound. The issue is thus squarely made up—McClellan and disunion, or Lincoln and Union. Have you any doubt of the result on that issue? I have none."

Sheridan's victories over Early in the Shenandoah Valley gave an added impulse to the general enthusiasm, and in the October elections it was shown that Lincoln was far more popular, and his influence with the people far more powerful, than any one had supposed. The fall elections opened as usual with Vermont, and here there was a slight Republican gain, compared with the result for Governor in 1863. Maine followed, and the Democracy claimed an encouraging gain, but this was due to the vote being far less than that drawn out in the vehement contest of the previous exciting year, and the majority being reduced in proportion. Both parties then held their breath for the returns from the October elections, Pennsylvania and Indiana having for an age been held to indicate the issue of

the pending Presidential canvass. Indiana now showed a change of 30,000 votes since 1862, electing Governor Morton and the whole Republican State ticket by over 20,000 majority, with eight Republican to three Democratic Representatives in Congress, a Republican gain of four members. Pennsylvania did not elect State officers, but her Representatives in Congress—before 12 to 12—were now Republicans 15, Democrats 9, with a Legislature strongly Republican in both branches. Ohio, on the same day, October 11, 1864, went Republican by a popular majority of 54,303 on Secretary of State, while, instead of the 14 Democrats to 5 Republicans elected to Congress in 1862, she now elected 17 Republicans to 2 Democrats, a gain of twelve members. These victories removed all doubts of Lincoln's reelection, and from that time on the tide was overwhelmingly in his favor. But probably the most important election of this month, in its future consequence, was that held in Maryland, which was to adopt or reject a new State Constitution providing for the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery and denying the right of suffrage to all who had abetted the Rebellion. The Constitution was carried, and barely carried, by the vote of her Union soldiers then in the field. The total vote as declared was 30,174 to 29,699 against ratification. The soldiers voted 2,663 for the Constitution to 163 against it. Had not the Constitutional Convention enabled them to vote in their respective camps, the Constitution would have been rejected by almost 2,000 majority. It was remarked at the time, as a strange coincident, that Roger B. Taney, author of the Dred Scott decision, died on the day of this election—or the day on which Maryland became free—marking the transi-

tion of his State from the era of slavery to that of universal freedom.

Twenty-five States took part in the election, Kansas, Nevada, and West Virginia voting for the first time for President, Nevada having been admitted on October 31, 1864, and all three giving Union majorities. The popular vote in them was as follows, no State except Massachusetts giving as large a Union majority as Ohio: Lincoln 2,214,165, McClellan 1,802,268. Twenty-two States gave Lincoln 456,355 majority, and three—Delaware, Kentucky and New Jersey—McClellan 44,558, so that Lincoln's net popular majority was 411,897.

Fourteen of the States had authorized the soldiers in the field to vote, those of New York sending home their ballots (sealed) to be cast by their next friends. No one can say, of course, how her soldiers voted, or whether their ballots were ever cast as originally prepared. The probabilities are that they were largely lost or wasted. In Minnesota, the vote of the soldiers did not reach the State until after the canvass was made. In Vermont, the returns from the soldiers also largely failed to reach their proper destinations. In the twelve States where the vote was separately returned, and canvassed, it was as follows:

States.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
California.....	2,600	237
Iowa.....	15,176	1,364
Kansas .....	2,867	543
Kentucky.....	1,194	2,823
Maine.....	4,174	741
Maryland.....	2,800	321
Michigan.....	9,402	2,959
New Hampshire.....	2,066	690
Ohio.....	41,146	9,757
Pennsylvania.....	26,712	12,349
Vermont.....	243	49
Wisconsin.....	11,372	2,458
Totals.....	119,754	34,291

Lincoln's majority was 85,461, and his vote over three to one of that for McClellan. But for the informalities noted in the vote of the soldiers, his total majority would probably have reached 500,000. The canvass or count of the electoral vote by Congress was of unusual interest, for this was the first election since the adoption of the Constitution in which any State had deliberately neglected to appoint electors. The authority of the United States was denied by governments having complete or partial control of eleven States. The creation of West Virginia, and real or pretended elections in Louisiana and Tennessee (the latter apparently voicing the wishes of a majority of the voters), raised new and difficult questions which Congress was disposed to settle, either with or without Executive action. President Lincoln was committed to the validity and regularity of the governments of both Tennessee and Louisiana. In Tennessee his associate on the Presidential ticket, Andrew Johnson, Provisional Governor, had ordered the election. In Louisiana a State government was in full operation under the authority of Michael Hahn, who claimed to have been elected Governor in 1864, at which time Presidential electors had also been chosen. Under these circumstances Congress, on February 4, 1865, adopted a joint resolution, declaring that no electoral votes should be received from the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, because legal elections had not been held therein. Fearing that the President would not approve this resolution, both houses hastily adopted a new joint rule, known as "Joint Rule No. 22," providing more specifically

the method of counting the votes and declaring the result, which has proved a source of trouble in some of the elections, held since, notably that of 1876. The President gave the resolution prompt attention and approved it on February 8th, though it did not reach Congress until after the canvass, made that day, and resulting, Lincoln 212 electoral votes, McClellan 21, had been completed.

The formal inauguration of Abraham Lincoln for his second term took place at the appointed time, Saturday, March 4, 1865, on the Eastern portico of the Capitol. It was commented on at the time, as an auspicious circumstance, that the colossal statue of Liberty was at length in position on the dome of the Capitol; while the inaugural procession was noted for the large number of colored troops and people who insisted on doing the Emancipator all the honor in their power. His inaugural address will forever remain not only the most remarkable of his state papers, but must always hold a high rank among the greatest documents that history has preserved. In the briefest words, he stated what had been the causes of the war and how the Government had hoped to bring it to an earlier close, admitting with candor that neither the North nor the South expected the war ever to attain its great magnitude or long duration.

"Each looked for an easier triumph," said he, "and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses; for it must needs be that

offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offenses came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

"The address being concluded," says the best history of his noble life, "Chief Justice Chase administered the oath of office; and listeners who heard Abraham Lincoln for the second time repeat, 'I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States,' went from the impressive scene to their several homes with thankfulness and with confidence that the destiny of the country and the liberty of the citizens were in safe keeping. 'The fiery trial' through which he had hitherto walked showed him possessed of the capacity, the courage and the will to keep the promise of his oath."

Alas for the futility of human expectations! The Confederacy did indeed collapse, on the surrender of Lee's army at Appomatox, April 9th, but six days later President Lincoln was himself a corpse—the victim of as cruel an assassination as was ever conceived, whether by some of the prominent rulers of the Confederacy, as many believe, or merely the insane impulse of the stage-struck madman who perpetrated it. He was shot by John Wilkes Booth in

the President's box at Ford's Theater, Washington, D. C., at about half-past ten o'clock, Friday evening, April 14, 1865, and died in a house opposite that building, No. 516 Tenth street, at twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 15th. Secretary Stanton stood watching the end, and broke the painful silence by the truthful words, at once an epitaph and eulogy: "Now he belongs to the ages."

#### THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

"Jackson Day," 1864, was celebrated in an unusual manner in Ohio. Instead of the customary Democratic love-feast, there was a non-partisan address delivered by the Republican State Treasurer, G. Volney Dorsey, to a joint meeting of the General Assembly in the hall of the House of Representatives. Dr. Dorsey's tribute to the life and services of the "Hero of New Orleans" was reported as eloquent and entertaining and highly appreciated by the audience.

The Democratic State Convention met at Naughten Hall, Columbus, March 23d, with George Rex, of Wayne County, presiding. The following State ticket was nominated with but comparatively little opposition: Secretary of State, William W. Armstrong, of Seneca County; Judge of the Supreme Court (full term), Philadelph Van Trump, of Fairfield; Judges of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancies, Alexander S. Boys, of Highland, and Machias C. Whitely, of Hancock; Attorney General, Lyman R. Critchfield, of Holmes; Comptroller of the Treasury, William S. V. Prentice, of Franklin; Commissioner of Common Schools, Alexander S. Ramsey, of Hardin; Members of Board of Public Works William Larwill, of Ashland, (full term); Charles Boesel, of

Auglaize, (vacancy). The vote for delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention on the first ballot was as follows: William Allen, of Ross, 323; Allen G. Thurman, of Franklin, 241; George H. Pendleton, of Hamilton, 231; Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga, 201½; Clement L. Vallandigham, of Montgomery, 196½; Samuel Medary, of Franklin, 192; George W. Morgan, of Knox, 189; Robert Willett, of Fairfield, 85; Chilton A. White, of Brown, 22; William M. Corry, of Hamilton, 13; and Edson B. Olds, of Pickaway, 2. The first three received a majority of the votes and were elected. General Morgan withdrew his name and moved that as Judge Ranney had received the next highest vote he be unanimously declared the fourth delegate. Objection was made and a call of the counties demanded. John G. Thompson withdrew Medary's name and requested his friends to vote for Vallandigham. The names of Willett, Corry and White were withdrawn and a square and bitter fight ensued between Vallandigham, a fierce opponent of the war, and Ranney, a champion of General McClellan for the Presidency. The roll call proceeded amidst great excitement and confusion, and with changes from time to time, but was finally announced: Ranney, 216½; Vallandigham, 211½; Corry, 1. There were charges of "fraud" and "miscount," but the vote was verified and found to be correct as announced. Daniel S. Uhl, of Holmes, declared that "if the Vallandigham men were to be choked down in this Convention by its officers, they would withdraw in a body." John A. McMahon, Vallandigham's neighbor in Dayton, said: "If Vallandigham was here he would endeavor to harmonize the Convention," and then moved that Judge Ranney's election be made unanimous. Edson B.

Olds seconded the nomination, but the vote was far from being unanimous. Vallandigham was not present; had he been in Columbus he could not have been beaten, even by the strong combination against him. Governor Medary made a great fight to elect him, but the more conservative leaders of the party thought it bad policy to send as a delegate to their National Convention one so bitterly opposed to the war. He was, however, sent as a delegate from the third district.

The Ohio delegation entire was as follows; Senatorial Delegates—William Allen, Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton and Rufus P. Ranney. District—George Fries, George W. Martin, C. J. W. Smith, and Alexander Long, of Hamilton, Clement L. Vallandigham, of Montgomery, Christopher Hughes, of Butler, John L. Winner, of Darke, David Loudonback, of Champaign, George M. Baxter, of Allen, Charles W. Cowan, of Auglaize, Chilton A. White, of Brown, James M. Trimble, of Highland, Samuel Medary and Samuel S. Cox, of Franklin, John Y. Glessner, of Richland, Peyton Hurd, of Marion, Charles Powers, of Sandusky, A. M. Jackson, of Crawford, E. S. Platt, of Lucas, Edwin Phelps, of Defiance, David C. Vance, of Adams, William Newman, of Scioto, Edward B. Eshelman, of Ross, Edson B. Olds, of Pickaway, George W. Morgan, of Knox, Charles Follett, of Licking, Thomas J. Kenney, of Ashland, James A. Estill, of Monroe, Martin D. Follet, of Washington, David W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas, James W. Collins, of Belmont, John Archibald McGregor, of Stark, Jonathan A. Wallace, of Columbiana, Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga, Van Buren Humphrey, of Summit, Samuel W. Gilson, of Mahoning, and Michael Stuart, of Portage.

Governor Medary was too ill to attend the National Convention, and his place was filled by George Spence, of Clarke.

#### THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The call for the Republican State Convention was issued March 22d, and was signed by every member of both the Executive and the Central Committees. The basis of apportionment was the vote cast for Governor Brough and the ratio 400, which made a representation of 719 delegates—by far the largest up to that time. The object was the selection of four delegates and four alternates to represent Ohio in the National Convention at Baltimore, June 7th, and the nomination of candidates for the State offices. The Union electors in each Congressional district were requested to select their delegates and alternates to Baltimore before the State Convention met; “but if they shall not have done so, then the delegates to the State Convention will select the delegates for their respective districts.”

The State Convention met in the Athenæum, Columbus, at ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, May 25th, and was called to order by Chairman Dennison, who stated the object of the Convention and closed by reading a dispatch, just received by Governor Brough from Edwin M. Stanton, relative “to the onward march and glorious victory on the North Anna by General Grant over Lee,” which caused great cheering. “A venerable delegate, whose head was whitened with the frosts of many winters, in a trembling voice proposed ‘three cheers for the Union,’ which were given in such a thundering manner that it appeared as if the roof of the building would be lifted from its fastenings. The band followed

with the time-honored, glorious, patriotic strains of the Star Spangled Banner.”

Governor Dennison proposed the name of Timothy R. Stanley, of Vinton County, Colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was present, as a suitable person to occupy the chair as the Temporary Chairman, and his election was immediately made by acclamation. The Colonel addressed the delegates, briefly, referring to the glorious news just received, and stating that, while he did not apprehend any difficulty in presiding over such an intelligent body of men, still he was “not in the habit of making speeches,” and therefore hoped they would proceed at once to business. John W. King, of Muskingum, and Mahlon Chance, of Wood, were chosen Temporary Secretaries, and the usual committees were appointed, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Benjamin F. Stone, Hamilton. 2. Enoch T. Carson, Hamilton. 3. William H. Lough, Preble. 4. Anson Pearl Howard, Champaign. 5. Michael Dumbroff, Auglaize. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Lucien Buttles, Franklin. 8. Robert M. Jones, Delaware. 9. William B. Sloane, Ottawa. 10. George Laskey, Wood. 11. William W. West, Adams. 12. Charles Willard, Hocking. 13. John W. King, Muskingum. 14. Richard Shakespeare, Richland. 15. John M. Woodley, Washington. 16. Isaac Welsh, Belmont. 17. Samuel W. Clark, Columbiana. 18. Francis Branch, Cuyahoga. 19. Philip Woodbury, Geauga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 3. Andrew G. McBurney, Warren. 4. Stephen Johnson, Miami. 5. Moses H. Kirby, Auglaize. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. Benjamin Nesbit,

Greene. 8. A. James Sterling, Union. 9. J. G. Robinson, Crawford. 10. William Sheffield, Henry. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Samuel M. Penn, Ross. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. Andrew L. Curtiss, Ashland. 15. Horace S. Horton, Athens. 16. Levi Sargent, Tuscarawas. 17. Robert Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Samuel S. Osborn, Lake. 19. Francis G. Service, Mahoning.

*Resolutions:* 1. George Keck, Hamilton. 2. Maxwell P. Gaddis, Hamilton. 3. Peter Odlin, Montgomery. 4. Benjamin Stanton, Logan. 5. Edward Goit, Hancock. 6. William R. Smith, Highland. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Isaac Gass, Richland. 9. Cooper K. Watson, Seneca. 10. George R. Haines, Lucas. 11. Elijah Glover, Scioto. 12. William H. P. Denny, Pickaway. 13. John A. Blair, Muskingum. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Edward Archbold, Monroe. 16. John A. Bingham, Harrison. 17. William McCoy, Carroll. 18. John Johnston, Summit. 19. Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula.

*State Central Committee:* 1. John V. Guthrie, Hamilton. 2. Henry G. Armstrong, Hamilton. 3. John M. Millikin, Butler. 4. William Garvey, Miami. 5. John Walkup, Auglaize. 6. James Pursell, Fayette. 7. Albert B. Buttles, Franklin. 8. Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. 9. Frederick Wickham, Huron. 10. Dennis Steele, Lucas. 11. James Tripp, Jackson. 12. Daniel H. Willard, Hocking. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 14. Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 15. Daniel C. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. Hiram Skinner, Guernsey. 17. Josiah Hartzell, Stark. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull.

A motion was adopted that the Com-

mittee on Permanent Organization be instructed to make provision for the selection of two Senatorial electors for the State at large, which had been omitted in the call of the State Committee. Recess.

The Convention was called to order at two o'clock by Chairman Stanley. The Committee on Credentials reported that all the counties except two had sent delegates, although a few of the others were not fully represented, and advised that the full vote of such counties be cast by the delegates in attendance. Agreed to.

The Committee on Organization made the following report, which met unanimous approval:

*President:* Col. Timothy R. Stanley, of Vinton County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Moses B. Hagans, Hamilton. 2. Ferdinand J. Meyer, Hamilton. 3. Joseph Kelly O'Neal, Warren. 4. Jacob B. Conklin, Shelby. 5. Parlee Carlin, Hancock. 6. James Loudon, Brown. 7. Alexander Waddle, Clarke. 8. Philander B. Cole, Union. 9. Charles Foster, Seneca. 10. Price Hilton, Defiance. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. Edward S. Colburn, Perry. 13. David Chambers, Muskingum. 14. Samuel M. Barber, Ashland. 15. George W. Woodbridge, Washington. 16. Lorenzo C. Davis, Tuscarawas. 17. William K. Upham, Stark. 18. William Johnston, Summit. 19. Eben Newton, Mahoning.

*Secretary:* George A. Benedict, of Cuyahoga. *Assistant Secretaries:* 1. William Penn Nixon, Hamilton. 2. Henry G. Armstrong, Hamilton. 3. George B. Hendricks, Preble. 4. George D. Burgess, Miami. 5. Henry Tucker, Allen. 6. James Pursell, Fayette. 7. William T. Bascom, Greene. 8. Henry C. Godman, Marion. 9. William

M. Reid, Crawford. 10. Mahlon Chance, Wood. 11. Samuel Burwell, Adams. 12. Samuel M. Penn, Ross. 13. Charles P. Giffin, Licking. 14. Benjamin Douglas, Wayne. 15. Charles E. Donally, Meigs. 16. Richard Hatton, Harrison. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. William W. Nevison, Lake. 19. Elijah Fitch, Ashtabula.

The following gentlemen were proposed for Supreme Judge: Luther Day, of Portage; Horace Wilder, of Ashtabula; Simeon Nash, of Gallia; and Thomas C. Jones, of Delaware. A ballot was begun, but before its completion it was seen that Day had received a majority, and he was thereupon nominated by acclamation, for the full term. For the long-term vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Hocking H. Hunter, of Fairfield, William White, of Clarke, was nominated unanimously; and Horace Wilder, of Ashtabula, was selected, by acclamation, to fill the unexpired term of William Y. Gholson, of Hamilton, who had also resigned the office.

For Secretary of State, William Henry Smith, of Hamilton; Andrew Kaga, of Seneca; David A. Stewart, of Hardin; Oviatt Cole, of Franklin; John W. Longham, of Jackson, and James W. Cunningham, of Harrison, were proposed. But before the vote could be taken, Mr. Smith, who was Governor Brough's private secretary, was nominated by acclamation.

William P. Richardson, of Monroe, was also nominated by acclamation for Attorney General. The names of John M. Connell, of Fairfield; Chauncey N. Olds, of Franklin; Robert M. Briggs, of Fayette, and James M. Murray, of Wood, were placed before the Convention, but no ballot was taken.

For Comptroller, Moses R. Brailey, of Fulton, and Samuel S. Osborn, of Lake, were named. An attempt to nominate Mr. Brailey by acclamation failed, but he was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 372 votes to 328 for Osborn.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, full term, Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize; Thomas G. Anderson, of Licking; James Moore, of Coshocton, and Enos Rafensberger, of Stark, were presented. Herzing was the general favorite, and was nominated unanimously before the completion of a ballot. James Moore, of Coshocton, was nominated for Member of the Board of Public Works to fill the unexpired term of James Gamble, deceased, to which office he had been appointed by the Governor during the interim.

For Senatorial Electors, John Peter Biehn, of Brown; Eben Newton, of Mahoning; John M. Connell, of Fairfield; John A. Bingham, of Harrison; and Samuel Galloway, of Franklin, were proposed. Newton and Galloway withdrew their names, and Biehn and Bingham were chosen. Biehn received 412 votes, and Bingham 447, to 264 for Connell.

On motion, ex-Governors William Denison and David Tod were declared the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Ohio for two of the delegates-at-large to the Baltimore Convention. Columbus Delano, of Knox, and G. Volney Dorsey, of Miami, were also elected by acclamation as Senatorial delegates, after a number of other names had been suggested and withdrawn.

The four alternates-at-large were likewise selected by acclamation, namely: James Loudon, of Brown; John T. Shryock, of Muskingum; George Worcester, of Huron; and George B. Senter, of Cuyahoga.



Benjamin Stanton, of Logan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, 1. That the people of Ohio in Convention assembled, solemnly renew the pledges heretofore made by the country, that they will in the future, as they have in the past, sustain the Government with all their resources of men and money in suppressing the wicked and atrocious rebellion against the Constitution, the Union and the Laws.

2. That the loyal, popular instinct of the people in demanding the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency, illustrates the highest evidence in his favor, and in obedience to it this Convention cordially recommends to the National Union Convention his re-nomination.

3. That we congratulate the country upon the brilliant success of our arms, and make acknowledgment of our gratitude to the army and navy of the United States, for their past services, and we accept as a guarantee that, under Providence, final victory will speedily come and this rebellion be forever crushed.

4. That with just pride we proclaim the fact that, in the Cabinet, in the field and in the councils of the Nation the ability, fidelity and patriotism of Ohio have been proudly manifest.

5. That this Convention hereby pledges the cordial support of the Union men of Ohio, to the measures which have marked the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and especially do we approve the pending amendment to the Constitution to make the States of the Union all free and republican, and, therefore, forever one and undivided.

After the transaction of unimportant business, a committee was chosen to wait upon Governor Brough, and invite him to make an address in the evening at the west front of the State House. He complied with the request of the Convention and spoke for an hour in a strain of fervid eloquence and sterling patriotism, urging renewed and unceasing efforts in behalf of the Union. Speeches were also made by Benjamin Stanton, John A. Bingham, Maxwell P. Gaddis, James Loudon, and John P. Biehn.

The Convention of 1864 was one of the shortest on record, and was distinctively a

business gathering from start to finish. No time was lost in parliamentary skirmishing, there was a dearth of political oratory, and no bickerings, or jealousies—all was harmony. Every delegate seemed willing to yield his personal preferences for the common good, intent on the one great purpose—the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the country. The endorsement of President Lincoln was especially timely, in view of the opposition of that radical of radicals, bluff Ben Wade, and was highly gratifying to the masses of the party.

The new State Executive Committee, chosen the evening following the Convention, was as follows: Chairman, G. Volney Dorsey, of Miami; Secretary and Treasurer, James Williams, of Champaign; and Albert B. Buttles, Theodore Conistock, H. Thane Miller, Brown Gilmore, and William Dennison, of Columbus, advisory members.

The Democrats at their State Convention, on March 23d, had nominated as a candidate for School Commissioner Alexander S. Ramsey, of Hardin county, vice Charles W. H. Cathcart, of Montgomery, elected in 1862, but under arrest, charged with treason to the United States Government. The Republicans made no nominations; Emerson E. White, of Hamilton, Governor Brough's appointee, serving out Cathcart's unexpired term.

There is no record of any district having chosen its national delegates while in attendance at the State Convention, so it may be assumed that all were selected before that time. The following is a complete list of the Ohio delegation to the Baltimore Convention:

*Senatorial:* William Dennison, Columbus; David Tod, Youngstown; Columbus

Delano, Mt. Vernon; G. Volney Dorsey, Troy.

*District:* 1. Aaron F. Perry and Morritz A. Jacobi, Cincinnati. 2. Samuel F. Carey and Maxwell P. Gaddis, Cincinnati. 3. Lurton Dunham, Eaton; George R. Sage, Lebanon. 4. William A. Weston, Greenville; Edward P. Fyffe, Urbana. 5. Isaac D. Clark, Van Wert; Cornelius Parmenter, Lima. 6. William R. Smith, Hillsboro; Chambers Baird, Ripley. 7. Albert B. Buttles, Columbus; Elias F. Drake, Xenia. 8. Philander B. Cole, Marysville; Henry C. Hedges, Mansfield. 9. Leonard G. Harkness, Norwalk; Lucien Q. Rawson, Fremont. 10. George Williams, Perrysburg; Dresam W. H. Howard, Wauseon. 11. George A. Waller, Portsmouth; William Ellison, Manchester. 12. Andrew Kilgore, Waverly; John A. Hunter, Lancaster. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Mt. Vernon; Ezra E. Evans, Zanesville. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina; Smith Orr, Wooster. 15. Joseph Kessinger, Athens; Edward Archbold, Woodsfield. 16. Charles Hare, Caldwell; Isaac Morton, Cambridge. 17. Lewis W. Potter, New Lisbon; Robert Sherrard, Steubenville. 18. William H. Upson, Akron; Daniel R. Tilden, Cleveland. 19. Frederick Kinsman, Warren; Moses C. Canfield, Chardon.

The Alternate Delegates were as follows:

*Senatorial:* George B. Senter, Cuyahoga; John T. Shryock, Muskingum; Samuel T. Worcester, Huron; James Loudon, Brown.

*District:* 1. John V. Guthrie and Moses B. Hagans, Hamilton. 2. Leonard A. Harris and James C. Baum, Hamilton. 3. George D. Hendricks, Preble; Warren P. Munger, Montgomery. 4. Philip A. Ogden, Shelby; David M. Fleming, Miami. 5. Michael Dumbroff, Auglaize; Lewis C. Hurd, Allen. 6. James H. West, Clinton; Mills

Gardner, Fayette. 7. William T. Bascom, Greene; Abraham Toland, Madison. 8. Ozias Bowen, Marion; George W. True, Delaware. 9. Charles Foster, Seneca; John Bennett, Huron. 10. George O. McPherson, Putnam; Schuyler E. Blakeslee, Williams. 11. Daniel Will, Vinton; Robert Black, Gallia. 12. George W. Gregg, Pickaway; James R. Grogan, Hocking. 13. William Stanton, Coshocton; Michael L. Wilson, Licking. 14. Benjamin C. Brown, Holmes; Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 15. Charles Grant, Meigs; James Adams, Morgan. 16. Henry West, Belmont; John Hill, Tuscarawas. 17. Kent Jarvis, Stark; John H. Tripp, Carroll. 18. Peter Thatcher, Cuyahoga; John Johnston, Summit. 19. Eben Newton, Mahoning; Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula.

The Ohio delegation was not in the background at the Baltimore Convention. Open house was kept, and the delegates from other States were invited to call by card, which read "National Convention—Ohio Delegation Headquarters at Barnum's Hotel, private parlors. Ohio true to the Union. Ohio has sent 291,952 gallant sons to the field, and has more to offer. Chairman, Columbus Delano, of Knox County; Vice Chairman, Daniel R. Tilden, of Cuyahoga; Secretary, Albert B. Buttles, of Franklin; Treasurer, Robert Sherrard, of Jefferson; Sergeant-at-Arms, William H. Smith, Orderly, of the Ohio National Guards." On June 6th the delegation gave a reception to the Seventh Regiment of Hundred Days men from Ohio, who were reviewed in Monument Square, and addressed by ex-Governors Tod and Dennison and Columbus Delano. After the review they were banqueted by the delegation, which adopted a protest, in the name of the

people of Ohio, against the soldiers of the regiment being employed, as they had been, in carrying delicacies from Baltimore Secessionists to the rebel prisoners in their charge. A part of the delegation, headed by Menter's band, serenaded the New York delegation at the Eutaw House in the evening. Raymond, Tremaine and others, in behalf of New York, responded to the compliment in eloquent and felicitous addresses.

The campaign in Ohio was not exciting or spirited; it was practically a "walk-over" from start to finish. On September 5th, the Republican State Committee issued the following request, which was very generally observed. "The Union Republican State Executive Committee suggests to the County Central Committees throughout the State to hold meetings of rejoicing during the present and the coming week over the brilliant success of our arms in the late victories achieved by our gallant soldiers in the field."

The Republican candidates for State offices were all successful at the election on Tuesday, October 11th, being elected by majorities averaging 54,000. The figures vary so slightly that they need not be followed through the whole of the long ticket. The total vote for Secretary of State was William Henry Smith, Rep., 238,145; William W. Armstrong, Dem., 183,842, or a Republican majority of 54,303. Of this vote the soldiers in the field cast for Smith, 32,887; for Armstrong, 4,396.

The vote in detail for the Republican and Democratic Congressional candidates was as follows:

	Home Vote.	Army Vote.	Total.
First District:			
Benjamin Eggleston, Rep..	9,028	865	9,893
George E. Pugh, Dem. ...	7,301	163	7,464
Republican majority...			2,429

Second District:			
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep..	9,637	783	10,425
Joseph C. Butler, Dem.....	7,192	135	7,327
Republican majority...			3,098

Third District:			
Robert C. Schenck, Rep...	13,013	1,358	14,371
David A. Houk, Dem.....	11,513	92	11,605
Republican majority...			2,766

Fourth District:			
William Lawrence, Rep...	10,826	1,416	12,242
John F. McKinney, Dem...	9,434	144	9,578
Republican majority...			2,664

Fifth District:			
Frank C. LeBlond, Dem...	10,714	334	11,048
Moses B. Walker, Rep. ...	7,137	1,820	8,957
Democratic majority...			2,091

Sixth District:			
Reader W. Clarke, Rep....	10,774	1,840	12,614
Chilton A. White, Dem....	9,887	287	10,174
Republican majority...			2,440

Seventh District:			
Samuel Shellabarger, Rep.	11,174	1,582	12,756
Samuel S. Cox, Dem.....	9,295	292	9,587
Republican majority...			3,169

Eighth District:			
James R. Hubbell, Rep....	9,415	1,488	10,903
William Johnson, Dem....	8,766	217	8,983
Republican majority...			1,920

Ninth District:			
Ralph P. Buckland, Rep...	11,662	1,249	13,511
Warren P. Noble, Dem....	11,483	234	11,717
Republican majority...			1,794

Tenth District:			
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	9,567	2,165	11,732
Americus V. Rice, Dem....	10,486	419	10,905
Republican majority...			827

Eleventh District:			
Hezekiah S. Bundy, Rep....	9,070	2,511	11,581
Wells A. Hutchins, Dem....	7,331	462	7,793
Republican majority...			3,788

Twelfth District:			
William E. Finck, Dem....	12,660	305	12,965
Job E. Stevenson, Rep.....	9,328	2,021	11,349
Democratic majority...			1,616

Thirteenth District:				
Columbus Delano, Rep....	10,242	1,634	11,876	
Charles Follett, Dem....	11,464	187	11,651	
Republican majority...			225	
Fourteenth District:				
Martin Welker, Rep.....	11,366	1,478	12,844	
George Bliss, Dem.....	10,086	226	10,312	
Republican majority...			2,532	
Fifteenth District:				
Tobias A. Plants, Rep.....	10,818	2,029	12,847	
James R. Morris, Dem.....	9,394	170	9,564	
Republican majority...			3,283	
Sixteenth District:				
John A. Bingham, Rep....	10,580	1,797	12,377	
Joseph W. White, Dem....	10,872	247	11,119	
Republican majority...			1,258	
Seventeenth District:				
Ephraim R. Eckley, Rep...	11,192	1,566	12,758	
Jonathan H. Wallace, Dem.	8,718	28	8,746	
Republican majority...			4,012	
Eighteenth District:				
Rufus P. Spalding, Rep....	12,849	1,623	14,472	
Jeptha H. Wade, Dem....	6,632	29	6,661	
Republican majority...			7,811	
Nineteenth District:				
James A. Garfield, Rep....	16,154	1,932	18,085	
Halsey H. Moses, Dem....	6,306	9	6,316	
Republican majority...			11,771	

In November only two tickets were in the field—a rare circumstance in Ohio elections. The total vote of the State was Lincoln 265,654, McClellan 205,599, or a Republican majority of 60,055. The soldier vote for President showed a majority of 31,221 for the Republican ticket—Lincoln 40,967, McClellan 9,746, so that the majority on the home vote was 28,834. The successful (Lincoln) Electoral ticket was as follows:

*Electors at Large:* John M. Connell, Fairfield, and John Peter Biehn, Brown.  
*For the Districts:* 1. John K. Greene,

Hamilton. 2. Stanley Matthews, Hamilton. 3. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 4. Stephen Johnson, Miami. 5. William L. Walker, Allen. 6. Mills Gardner, Fayette. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Ozias Bowen, Marion. 9. Jacob Scroggs, Wayne. 10. William Sheffield, Henry. 11. George A. Waller, Scioto. 12. Henry F. Page, Pickaway. 13. James R. Stanbery, Licking. 14. John H. McCombs, Ashland. 15. Frederick W. Wood, Morgan. 16. Lorenzo Danford, Belmont. 17. John McCook, Jefferson. 18. Seth Marshall, Cuyahoga. 19. Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula.

The defeated (McClellan) candidates for Electors were:

*Electors at Large:* Charles Reemelin, Hamilton, and Thomas W. Bartley, Richland.

*For the Districts:* 1. John L. Vattier, Hamilton. 2. John Schiff, Hamilton. 3. William J. Gilmore, Preble. 4. Luther Smith, Miami. 5. Charles N. Lamison, Allen. 6. William B. Telfair, Clinton. 7. William H. Creighton, Madison. 8. Judson A. Beebe, Morrow. 9. Edward S. Stowe, Erie. 10. James G. Haley, Henry. 11. Henry C. Moore, Vinton. 12. James Emmitt, Pike. 13. Charles H. Johnston, Coshocton. 14. Neal Power, Wayne. 15. Robert A. Constable, Athens. 16. Oliver J. Swaney, Belmont. 17. Charles M. Aten, Columbiana. 18. David R. Paige, Summit. 19. Samuel Hunt, Ashtabula.

William Henry Smith, Secretary of State, was born in Columbiana County, New York, December 1, 1833, and died in Lake Forest, Illinois, July 27, 1896. In 1836 his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he had the best educational advantages the State afforded. He became a tutor and then editor of the Literary Review, at Cincinnati, and

when the Rebellion broke out he was doing editorial work on the Cincinnati Gazette. During that period he rendered the Union cause effective service with his pen and was active in promoting enlistments and means of relief for the volunteer soldiers. He was largely instrumental in securing the gubernatorial nomination for John Brough in 1863 and on Brough's election became his private secretary. The next year he resigned to accept the nomination of Secretary of State. He was elected and then reelected in 1866. He resigned this office in 1868, however, to assume charge of the Cincinnati Chronicle, but was forced to resign that position on account of failing health. His successor as Secretary of State was John Russell, of Champaign County. In 1870 he took charge of the affairs of the Western Associated Press, with headquarters at Chicago. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him Collector of the Port of Chicago. In January, 1883, he effected the union of the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press and became general manager of the consolidated company. He continued at the head of this Association until his death. His abilities as a writer and editor were very generally recognized, and he compiled and edited several historic works, among them "The St. Clair Papers," published in 1882.

Luther Day, Supreme Judge, was born at Granville, Washington County, New York, July 9, 1813, and attended common school until twelve years of age, or until the death of his father, who was killed in a mill. Then he labored on a farm and in a sawmill until he was twenty years of age, in support of the family. In 1835 he entered Middlebury College, Vermont, and remained three years. He located at Ravenna, Portage County,

Ohio, studied law and was admitted to the bar on October 8, 1840. In 1843 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County, but removed to Akron in 1845 and lived there about a year. Returning to Ravenna, he was again elected Prosecutor, in 1849. The last year he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in his district, but was defeated. In 1851 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served for two terms. When the Rebellion broke out he ceased to act with the Democratic party, and was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Tod. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, resigning that office in 1864 to accept the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1869 he was again elected to the Supreme Bench, and in 1874 was nominated for the third time, but was defeated, with the rest of the Republican ticket. In April, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Allen as the minority member on the Commission to revise the statutes of the State, but resigned this position to accept a position on the Supreme Court Commission, to which he was appointed in 1876 by Governor Hayes. On the completion of this work he retired from public life, and died at his home in Ravenna in 1886. His son, Judge William R. Day, of Canton, Ohio, is the present Assistant Secretary of State of the United States.

William White, Supreme Judge, was born in England, January 28, 1822. His parents died when he was very young and he was brought to America by his uncle in 1831. The family settled at Springfield, Ohio, and at twelve years of age the foster son, William, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker for a term of nine years. After serving six years he purchased the balance of his

time. His principal education was obtained at the Springfield high school. He studied law after graduation, earning his living by teaching school at intervals. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar and the next year was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Clarke County, and thrice reelected. In 1856 he was chosen Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, receiving almost the unanimous vote of all parties in his home county, and in 1861 was reelected. Upon the resignation of Hocking H. Hunter in February, 1864, he was appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor Brough and nominated and elected for the unexpired term by the Republicans. He was reelected in 1868, 1873 and in 1878, serving in all nineteen years. He died in Springfield, March 12, 1883, and was at the time preparing to enter upon the bench of the United States District Court, to which he had a few days before been appointed, as the successor of Judge Philip B. Swing, of Clermont County. He was one of the ablest jurists Ohio has produced.

Horace Wilder, Supreme Judge, "one of the several sons of a farmer of limited means," was born in West Hartland, Connecticut, August 20, 1802. In 1823 he graduated from Yale College with honor, after a four-years' course. He studied law and while so engaged went to Virginia, where he taught school. In January, 1826, he was "licensed to practice" in the courts of that State. He then returned to his native town, remained there for a year, and emigrated to Ohio in 1827. He located in Ashtabula and in 1828, was again "admitted to the bar," by the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1833 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula County, and the next year a Representative in the General

Assembly. In 1855 he was elected Common Pleas Judge and held the office for seven years. In 1863 he was appointed by Governor Tod Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Gholson. The following year he was elected for the balance of Judge Gholson's term, but was not a candidate for re-nomination. He resumed the practice of law at Ashtabula, but in 1867 removed to Red Wing, Minnesota, where he died December 26, 1889.

William P. Richardson, Attorney General, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1824. He entered Washington College in 1841, and was graduated from it in 1844. He then engaged in teaching, and followed this profession after his removal to Ohio. In 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, and held the office until 1861. He enlisted in the service of the Union as a Lieutenant Colonel, and at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, was so badly wounded in the right shoulder as to deprive him of the use of his right arm. In 1864 he was elected Attorney General, but resigned after only part of a year's service, Chauncey N. Olds, of Franklin County, being appointed his successor by Governor Brough. The same year Colonel Richardson was made Commander of the military prison at Camp Chase, and was subsequently Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth (Ohio) district for several years. His death occurred at Woodsfield in 1874.

Moses Randolph Brailey, Comptroller of the Treasury, was a native of Canandaigua, New York, where he was born November 2, 1816. He received a common-school education and engaged in shipping on Lake Erie. In 1837 he removed to Norwalk,

Ohio. He was elected Justice of the Peace, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Huron County three times. In 1857 he removed to Fulton County and in 1858 was elected Prosecutor there. During the war he was appointed military paymaster for the State by Governor Brough and was also brevetted Brigadier General of United States Volunteers. He was elected Comptroller of the State Treasury in 1865 and reelected in 1868. He died at Wauseon, this State, in 1889.

James Moore, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 8, 1815. His educational fa-

cilities were limited, such learning as he had having been obtained through personal application unaided by preceptors. He removed with his parents to St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1830, and in 1833 to Harrison County, Ohio, and afterward to Coshoc-ton County. He was appointed by Governor Brough a Member of the Board of Public Works in 1864, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Gamble, was elected for the unexpired term in October, and reelected in 1865 and again in 1868, serving in all about eight years, or until January 1, 1872. He subsequently removed to Kansas, where he died in 1878.

## CHAPTER XII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865.

A JOINT resolution of Congress providing for the abolition of human slavery in the United States was adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Senate, all Republicans, on April 8, 1864, but the requisite majority was not secured in the House until the following winter. It was adopted by the House of Representatives on January 31, 1865, and transmitted to the States, and its ratification by the requisite number—two-thirds—was announced by the Secretary of State on December 18th, and it thereupon became the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. All of the States not in Rebellion ratified it except Delaware and Kentucky, and it was approved by President Johnson on the date named. Again, two Ohio Congressmen, LeBlond and McKinney, both Democrats, are the only Ohio members recorded, on the final roll call, January 31, 1865, as opposed to the abolition of slavery. In the General Assembly of Ohio, the House of Representatives ratified the Amendment, February 8, 1865. All the Republicans present—fifty-eight—are recorded as voting “aye,” and all the Democrats—twelve—“nay.” The Senate ratified it on February 9th—yeas twenty, nays four—the latter all Democrats. The ratification was celebrated by firing 200 guns in the State House yard, and by a large public meeting that evening,

addressed by Governor Brough and other leading Republicans.

In answer to invitations extended by the Union Republican State Central Committee a number of prominent citizens, including members of Congress and the Legislature, met with the Committee in the hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of April 5th, Chairman Dorsey presiding and James Williams acting as Secretary. The State Chairman briefly stated the object of the conference to be a general consultation as to the proper time for holding the State Convention and the best means for securing Ohio soldiers full and fair representation therein. After an able discussion of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of early and late conventions, it was decided, by a large majority, to fix the date for that of 1865 on June 21st. The Secretary read a resolution adopted by Ohio soldiers at a meeting held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, requesting representation in the Union Republican State Convention, and thereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Union State Committee be requested to invite the Ohio Union soldiers to elect delegates to the State Convention in such manner and in such numbers as said Committee may direct, giving a fair and equal representation.

There was manifest in the conference an



encouraging sentiment of unity with reference to the plans and purposes of the ensuing political campaign, and a firm conviction that the people of Ohio at the ballot box, would prove true to their convictions of loyal fidelity to the Union—the only course that would nerve the soldiers to fresh endeavors and encourage the Union men of other States. Robert C. Schenck, John A. Bingham, Governor Brough, Samuel Galloway, Reader W. Clarke and Joseph H. Geiger made brief addresses and all were vigorously applauded. The call for the State Convention was issued April 10th. It provided for 447 delegates on the basis of one delegate for each 500 votes cast for President Lincoln in 1864. The several counties were directed to select delegates on June 10th, and in reference to the soldiers the call made the following provisions:

The delegates from the army are recommended to be chosen by ballot at as early a day as practicable, and it is very desirable that, wherever possible, a delegate should be sent directly from the regiment or other organization entitled to such representation, but, when this can not be done, let a proxy, fully authenticated, be sent to some reliable citizen at home, entitling him to a seat in the Convention, so that every portion of the Army may be fully represented.

“The Union voters of the State are also earnestly requested to make early nominations for the General Assembly and for County officers,” continued the call, “in order that full time may be allowed for sending tickets to the Army and securing a full vote of the soldiers. The Committee hereby invites the good and earnest men of all parties to unite in putting into official positions such a class of men as, at the present time when so much depends upon correct and salutary action, will devote themselves wholly to the best interests of the country. Let us lay aside all former prejudices, all old predilections and come together with a determination to preserve our country and her glorious institutions from every peril which threatens them, at home or abroad. This Committee can not close its address to our fellow citizens of Ohio, whose sons have so nobly sustained her reputation, both in the Army and in the Cabinet during the present struggle, without calling upon all good men to unite with its members in returning the most sincere and heartfelt thanks

to the Author of all good, for the success, both in the civil and military departments of the Administration, with which He has crowned our cause; and at the same time congratulating them upon the glorious prospect now opening for our common country. The war is rapidly being brought to a successful termination, and the rebellion, which at one time threatened to overturn the Government, must soon be numbered with the things that were. The system of negro slavery, at once a foul disgrace to the fair fame of the Nation, and a continual source of angry and perilous discord, is abolished by Constitutional enactment; and we trust the day is very far distant when any sensible or loyal man will be found so far lost to all sense of honor or justice as to advocate its re-establishment. But let us not suppose that the time of danger is past, or that the objects that caused the formation of the Union party are so thoroughly obtained as to render its success no longer imperatively necessary to the well-being of the country. On the contrary, at no time since the commencement of the great struggle have the counsels of the good and wise been more imperiously demanded. Great questions growing out of the important events to which we have alluded, are now pressing themselves with urgency on our attention. Let us have in all parts of the State and National Governments, men who will stand firmly by the principles which have guided us during the past four years. Let it be fully understood that no man who has in an official capacity, whether civil or military, been connected with this unholy rebellion, and thus imbued his hands in the blood of his countrymen, can ever, with our consent, stand in the Councils of the Nation or assist in making laws for loyal men. Let no single root of the evils which have produced the unhappy struggle through which we are passing be allowed any chance of surviving or rising again to renewed vigor. Let every vestige of the odious system of slavery—the source of all our troubles—be now wiped out. Let the issue be fairly made between those who would fasten upon us the disgrace and horrors of the past and those who are striving to inaugurate a noble and glorious future. Let us all stand upon the broad platform of human freedom and the regeneration and elevation of every man born in the image of God, and we shall find the good, the honest, the loyal, true-hearted men of the State everywhere rallying to our support. Very truly, your friends, in the cause of the Union.”

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, Chairman.  
JAMES WILLIAMS, Secretary.  
WILLIAM DENNISON.  
THEODORE COMSTOCK.  
HENRY MILLER.  
ALBERT B. BUTTLES.  
BROWN GILMORE.

*State Executive Committee.*

The call was also signed by the members of the Central Committee by districts in numerical order.

The Convention met Wednesday morning, June 21st, at eleven o'clock, in the Atheneum, at Columbus. The Army delegation, representing 143 votes, were on the stage, and the colored band which the soldiers from Chattanooga brought with them, furnished music from one of the galleries. It was a large and enthusiastic Convention composed of men of influence, prudence, earnest patriotism and of fearless determination. Chairman Dorsey called the body to order.

"Two years ago," said he, "we met in this hall, but under somewhat different circumstances. Then a wide-spread, terrible and dangerous rebellion was in full (and its friends hoped) successful progress. It had large armies in the field, able commanders, daring leaders, who would leave nothing unattempted to attain their ends. Unexpected difficulties in the suppression of the Rebellion had discouraged many good and true men at home, and those whose sympathies were with treason were ever ready to sow division and discord among us. Those to whom the people had confided authority were boldly and openly denounced, and on every hand attempts, overt and secret, were made to overthrow our Government. Now all around us is peace and quiet, the armies of the rebels overthrown, their forces melted away, their capital taken, their leaders—lately so defiant—fugitives from their homes, or awaiting in prison the punishment due for their crimes. Our armies, no longer needed in the field, are rapidly returning to the peaceful avocations and exchanging the duties and the garb of war for those of peace. And how different are the present conditions of the North and the South! The latter presents one broad panorama of devastation, suffering and ruin; the former is covered with prosperity and all the elements of an extending and progressive civilization. But these are only the physical triumphs of the war. No less marked and important are the social and political triumphs achieved. Slavery is dead. The real cause of the war has perished in the strife. The Constitutional Amendment, which devotes every acre of this broad land of ours to free men and free labor, is enacted by Congress, and State following State is adding its sanction until soon there shall be

the requisite number to give it legal efficiency and banish forever every vestige of human bondage from off the North American continent. To-day, for the very first time in the history of this grand State, a Convention assembles to nominate officers for the government of a free State in a Union entirely of free States. And we shall to-day in this Convention, and in the canvass following it, give expression to sentiments worthy of those who stand on a platform opposed to everything which looks toward any form of enslavement over any man created in the image of God."

After a prayer by Rev. George W. Felton, described by a reporter as "short, expressive and appropriate," Dr. Dorsey introduced General William B. Woods, of Licking County, as Temporary Chairman. He proved an orator of no little ability and in the course of his remarks described the existing situation as follows:

Four years ago found us preparing in fear and sorrow for the war for the Union,—our navies and our forts in insurgent hands and the drilled, defiant and equipped armies of the rebellion confronting us on every hand; to-day we are able to brand as false the statement that the four years of war for the Union was 'a failure.' Four years ago the sturdy sons of the Republic were hastening to the field of battle to sustain the flag of the country which had been disowned and dishonored in eleven States; to-day sees that flag floating unchallenged over every foot of American soil. The most momentous and atrocious rebellion ever known has disappeared like a dissolving view; its armies are scattered, its leaders fugitives or prisoners, and the arch traitor—the life and soul of the attempt to break down the Government founded by our fathers—the haughty and imperious tyrant of the so-called Confederacy, is captured flying ingloriously disguised in the habiliments of a woman. Peace, blessed peace, reigns once more! It is settled that the men of the North will fight; it is settled that one Southern man is not a match for five men of the North; it is settled, now forever, that the foot of no slave shall press the soil of this Republic, and that, hereafter and for all time, no State has a right to secede and withdraw from the Union of her own will. To-day with exultant hearts we can inscribe on our National colors 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' We owe a debt of gratitude somewhere for these great results. First of all let us render our humble, hearty

and devout thanks to Almighty God, under whose providential hand the great victory has been achieved. And let us bear in most grateful remembrance the services of our late lamented President and his Constitutional advisers, to whom, under God, our thanks are due for this great deliverance. When we forget the toils, the virtues, the patriotism and abilities of Abraham Lincoln, may our names and the names of our posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind! I feel assured that you bear in grateful hearts the memory of the great commanders and the gallant men who, upon the perilous edge of battle, have fought the good fight. We shall forever honor those who have died for their country, whether on the bloody field, in hospitals, or in Southern prisons, and we shall provide for the needs of their widows and children with most anxious and religious care. Their graves may be scattered and unmarked and unknown, as many are, over every hill and plain in the South, but

‘The actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.’

Nor shall we forget the true men and women of the country who, though not permitted to serve in the field, have supported the Army by their means, supplies and words of cheer; sent forward fresh men to recruit the thinned ranks, and who sustained the Government in defeat as well as in victory, and who in the darkest hours never despaired of the Republic. Fellow citizens, let us rejoice together—glory to God and long live the Union! While we are proud of the achievements of our armies and rejoice at the return of peace, let us give earnest and hearty support to the authorities in restoring order, in re-establishing good government in the rebellious States and in healing the cruel wounds which war has made. We can never forgive the men who plunged this peaceful and prosperous country into all the horrors of civil war, but let us learn, while we mete out exact and even-handed retribution, to temper justice with mercy.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause and exclamations endorsing the sentiments expressed. His references to the martyred Lincoln were especially well received.

William T. Bascom, of the Mount Vernon Banner, was chosen Temporary Secretary, and Cornelius Parmenter, of the Lima Gazette, as assistant. On motion the various committees were named, consisting of

one from each district and five soldiers selected from the representatives of the Army then in the Convention. They were:

*Credentials:* 1. John V. Guthrie, Hamilton. 2. John Carter, Hamilton. 3. George D. Hendricks, Preble. 4. Jacob Cummins, Shelby. 5. Timothy E. Griswold, Wyandot. 6. Samuel Hemphill, Brown. 7. Ephraim Bidwell, Madison. 8. Lyman B. Matson, Richland. 9. Andrew Kaga, Seneca. 10. Price Hilton, Defiance. 11. Truman Guthrie, Gallia. 12. Charles W. James, Hocking. 13. Patrick Thompson, Coshocton. 14. James H. McComb, Ashland. 15. John A. Adair, Morgan. 16. Oliver Keyser, Noble. 17. James W. Reilly, Columbiana. 18. Reuben Hitchcock, Lake. 19. Alphonso Hart, Portage. For the Army—Gen. Samuel G. Strickland, Col. Dudley B. Warner, Col. Charles S. Cotter, George R. Gear, and Ira. H. Peters.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. James W. Sands, Hamilton. 2. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 3. Nathaniel C. McFarland, Butler. 4. Anson Pearl Howard, Champaign. 5. Michael Dumbroff, Auglaize. 6. William A. Ustick, Highland. 7. Benjamin Nesbit, Greene. 8. Isaac J. Richardson, Delaware. 9. Frank Sawyer, Huron. 10. Justin H. Tyler, Henry. 11. Howard H. Ferris, Vinton. 12. Charles Morris, Ross. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 14. John H. Boynton, Lorain. 15. Samuel B. Robinson, Washington. 16. Volney Eckman, Guernsey. 17. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll. 18. Daniel H. Dangler, Cuyahoga. 19. Benjamin B. Woodbury, Geauga. For the Army—Gen. Joseph Warren, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. William M. Foster, Samuel M. Boyer, and Morris Susman.

*Resolutions:*—1. Aaron F. Perry, Hamilton. 2. William M. Dickson, Hamilton. 3. Thomas Lowe, Montgomery. 4. John Riley Knox, Darke. 5. David R. Locke, Hancock. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Enoch G. Dial, Clarke. 8. James W. Robinson, Union. 9. Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky. 10. Octavius Waters, Fulton. 11. Elijah Glover, Scioto. 12. John M. Connell, Fairfield. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. John A. Adair, Morgan. 16. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 17. Edward F. Schneider, Stark. 18. Jesse P. Bishop, Cuyahoga. 19. John Hutchins, Trumbull. Army—Gen. James Casement, General Thomas F. Wildes, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Gen. Samuel H. Hurst, and Gen. James M. Comly.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Morritz A. Jacobi, Cincinnati. 2. William E. Davis, Cincinnati. 3. Edwin A. Parrott, Dayton. 4. James Walker, Bellefontaine. 5. Timothy E. Griswold, Upper Sandusky. 6. Mills Gardner, Washington C. H. 7. Isaac M. Barrett, Spring Valley. 8. Henry C. Hedges, Mansfield. 9. Rush R. Sloan, Sandusky. 10. Morris R. Waite, Toledo. 11. Elijah Glover, Portsmouth. 12. Moses Kaga, Somerset. 13. John Haynes, Zanesville. 14. William M. Orr, Orrville. 15. William P. Johnson, Athens. 16. Francis J. Dunbar, Cambridge. 17. Jacob H. Miller, Steubenville. 18. Azariah Everett, Cleveland. 19. Henry E. Parsons, Ashtabula. For the Army—Richard W. Ratliff, William D. Hamilton, Harvey Hart, Richard P. L. Baber, John H. Diltz. Recess.

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock in the afternoon and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Credentials presented by John V.

Guthrie, Chairman. All the counties were fully represented and there were no contests. In the report of the Army delegates several omissions were noted and on motion the Committee was given further time to complete the list. Afterward the report as revised was presented and accepted, and the Committee discharged.

James W. Sands, of Hamilton, from the Committee on Organization, reported to the Convention the following permanent officers, who were unanimously accepted:

*Chairman:* William B. Woods, of Licking County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. John F. Torrence, Hamilton. 2. Jacob Wolf, Hamilton. 3. Thomas J. Larsh, Preble. 4. William B. McClung, Miami. 5. Saul S. Henkle, Hardin. 6. Alexander D. Combs, Highland. 7. George B. Wright, Franklin. 8. John J. Williams, Marion. 9. Henry C. Carhart, Crawford. 10. James C. Hall, Lucas. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. John L. Sheridan, Perry. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Edward Archbold, Monroe. 16. John C. Jamison, Harrison. 17. Jesse W. Underhill, Stark. 18. Reuben Hitchcock, Lake. 19. Eben Newton, Mahoning.

*Secretary:* William T. Bascom, of Knox.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Cornelius Parmenter, of Allen; John C. Grannis, of Cuyahoga; L. F. Breyfogle, of Delaware; Octavius Waters, of Fulton; and Anson G. McCook, of the Army.

Nominations were declared in order, when a delegate announced that two soldiers had just arrived who wished to present their credentials. Their credentials were accepted and three cheers given for the soldiers.

For Governor, Benjamin Eggleston on

behalf of Hamilton County, presented General Jacob D. Cox, of Trumbull. The nomination was received with the wildest enthusiasm and on motion of General Strickland, seconded by Moses R. Keith, of Cleveland, was made by acclamation. In the enthusiasm of the moment the delegates are described as having been "uproariously good-natured," and, "after the thundering" aye that was given General Strickland's motion, gave three cheers for the candidate thus nominated, called for martial music and proceeded to be "generally and extensively noisy," until, "by persistent rapping, the Chair again brought them to some semblance of order."

For Lieutenant Governor the following were named: Job E. Stevenson, of Ross; John Beatty, of Morrow; Andrew G. McBurney, of Warren; Charles E. Brown, of Ross; and Saul S. Henkle, of Clarke. Before proceeding to ballot a delegate moved that, when the roll was called, the Army delegations vote first. "They had always been in the front, and he proposed that they be allowed to remain in the front now." Colonel Hart, of Miami, in reply said "the men of the army, who had been in the front, did not claim that position in conventions. He would like to see some of the civilians skirmish along the line and develop the situation, and, if they found it difficult he could assure them the army delegates were ready to act as a reserve." The vote proceeded by counties, but when nearly concluded several counties changed their votes from Stevenson to McBurney, whereupon Mr. Eggleston moved to suspend the rules and nominate Mr. McBurney by acclamation. The motion occasioned some discussion, its propriety being questioned by Stevenson's friends. Mr. Eggleston explained

that he had made the motion as one of that gentlemen's supporters. William D. Bickham then moved that Eggleston's motion be tabled. Lost by a *viva voce* vote, and the motion to nominate McBurney accepted by a large majority. It appears that McBurney already had a majority of fifty-two of the whole vote of the Convention, when Eggleston's motion was made. During the call of counties, delegates were announced as having arrived from the 74th and 175th Regiments and their credentials were at once accepted.

As candidates for Treasurer of State, Benjamin R. Cowen, of Belmont, and Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain, were presented, and the latter nominated. The Army vote for this office was largely for Warner, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Jacob Brinkerhoff being the only candidate for Supreme Judge for the full term, he was nominated by acclamation; and for the short term the following were announced: Moses B. Walker, of Montgomery; John Welch, of Athens; Philip B. Swing, of Clermont; and Charles Kent, of Portage. The Army delegates as a rule supported Welch and he was nominated by the vote: Welch 351, Swing 136, Walker 56½, and Kent 25½.

For Attorney General, Chauncey N. Olds, of Franklin, and William H. West, of Logan, were announced; but before the completion of the call Mr. Olds' name was withdrawn, and Mr. West named by acclamation.

At this point an incident occurred which was of peculiar interest to both the soldiers and civilians. Jesse Grant, father of General Ulysses S. Grant, had made the trip from Covington, Kentucky, especially to attend this Convention, and was introduced to the Chair, and by him presented to the assem-

bly. His coming was unannounced and was an entire surprise, but a chorus of cheers greeted the old gentleman that betokened a welcome such as could have been surpassed only by that which would have been given his illustrious son had he suddenly appeared upon the scene. In recognition of this greeting Mr. Grant said:

Gentlemen, I thank you. General Grant, it is reported, has stated on many occasions that he could not make a speech, and was too old to learn; but as I am not as old a man as he is, I can learn, and do appreciate your kindness! I have been thinking longer, and have learned to notice some things more than he does. Probably, like me, you have already taken notice of the many shoulder-straps here. I would judge so, from your proceedings and nominations. Gentlemen, I, for one, have learned that we have just passed through a terrible and most wicked rebellion. This rebellion was crushed by the sword, by sheer force of arms, and so the peace we now enjoy is not patched up for a day, but is permanent. The State of Ohio, almost my native State, has done more to bring about this peace than any other State in the Union. She has furnished four leading Generals of the war and the best of soldiers in the army, and you have a right to be very proud of her record. Take away these four Generals, and the remaining ones will compare favorably with the Generals of any other State. I have often been asked if I am not proud of that boy of mine. I always tell the persons asking me, "No," for his promotions have come so gradually that they have not surprised me. A gentleman once asked me the question when a German was standing near, and the German replied to him thus: "Why, he could not help it—he is not to blame."

Emerson E. White, of Columbus, and John A. Norris, of the "Ninety-eighth Infantry," were announced as candidates for Commissioner of Common Schools. The Army delegates voted as a unit, 143 votes, for Norris, who thereupon received 403 votes to 177 for Dr. White, and his nomination, like the others, was made unanimous.

Rodney Foos, of Clinton, Enos T. Hall, of Muskingum, and Horatio J. Miller, of Knox, were named for Clerk of the Supreme

Court. Captain Foos received 300 votes, Captain Hall 247, and Mr. Miller 30. The army vote was largely for Foos—and his nomination was made unanimous. This, too, despite the fact that the credit for the new office of Clerk of the Supreme Court was said to belong to Captain Hall. He had observed how difficult it was by the methods then in vogue to expedite business, or even to get a case properly before the Supreme Court, and drafted the measure providing for a Clerk to be elected by the people. Enlisting the support of several members of the General Assembly, he had the pleasure of seeing it become a law. The Legislators thereupon suggested that Captain Hall ought to be the first incumbent of the office. When the Convention assembled they had support enough to give him the nomination. The day was excessively warm and the session of the Convention protracted, so that the soldiers had nearly all drifted from the hall when the nomination was made, the few present casting a greater proportion of the army vote for Captain Foos than he would probably have received. A number of the soldiers returning and learning what had been done in their name while absent, attempted to have the vote reconsidered and desisted in their efforts only when Captain Hall advised that in the interest of harmony the nomination of Captain Foos should be allowed to stand.

Under suspension of the rules James Moore, of Coshocton, was nominated by acclamation for Member of the Board of Public Works; and thus the long ticket was completed.

The President and Secretary were authorized to inform General Cox of his nomination, and the State Central Committee

to appoint a State Executive Committee, selecting its members from their own number, or appointing others as they deemed best. They met immediately after the Convention adjourned and selected Rush R. Sloan, of Erie, and William E. Davis, of Hamilton, to serve respectively as Chairman and Secretary of the Central Committee, and appointed the following Executive Committee, to have full charge of the campaign work at Columbus: George B. Wright, Chairman; James Williams, Secretary; Albert B. Buttles, John J. Janney, Benjamin Rush Cowen, Joseph W. Dwyer and George M. Barlow, all residents of, or employed at, Columbus.

William M. Dickson, of Cincinnati, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was admirably read, received with enthusiastic cheers, and, in the end, unanimously adopted:

The Union people of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for the overthrow of the Rebellion and the preservation of National integrity, for the blessings of peace, and for all the favors which He has vouchsafed unto us as a people, do

*Resolve*, 1. That the name and fame of ABRAHAM LINCOLN stand out from the history of the epoch unrivaled and alone, and, while we deplore his untimely and cruel death and venerate his memory, it becomes us to imitate his wisdom, firmness and moderation in the treatment of vexed questions, and especially to imitate his example in waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events.

2. That President ANDREW JOHNSON, by his unwavering devotion to the Union through years of severest trial, has now our highest confidence; that we cheerfully endorse the policy of his Administration looking to the restoration of peace and civil order in the so-called seceded States, and as Union men of Ohio we will give him our hearty and undivided support.

3. That the thanks of Ohio and of the Nation are due to the heroic men of our Army and Navy, whose labors and sufferings have saved the Republic. We honor our martyred dead and joyfully welcome to their homes our returning veterans.

4. That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered, to the loyal men and women of Ohio at home, who have so nobly and liberally sustained and cheered our brave soldiers in the field, in their trying efforts to maintain the National authority in conflict with armed rebellion.

5. That four years of sanguinary war, with its fearful sacrifice of life and treasure, forced upon us by the slaveholders' rebellion, has demonstrated to us and the world that slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions and all the teachings of history, the dealings of Providence, and our own bitter experience, point unerringly to their overthrow and eradication as our only safeguard against the recurrence of like evils in the future.

6. That, while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal relations with the insurgent States, we demand that such reconstruction shall be at such *time* and on such *terms* as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only of the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union.

7. That the thanks of the loyal people of Ohio and of the Union are due to the three War Governors of Ohio—DENNISON, TOD and BROUGH—for the earnest, faithful and patriotic exercise of the executive authority of our State during their respective administrations; and that through their efforts and the hearty co-operation of our loyal people, citizens and soldiers, Ohio stands in the front rank in the roll of honor, among her sister States in the great struggle for National existence.

8. That the experience of the last four years shows the absolute necessity of keeping steadily in view the great principles of our Government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

9. That we will cordially support the ticket this day nominated, and promise our collective and individual efforts to secure its triumphant election.

A motion to adopt the resolutions as read was offered, when Donn Piatt, of Logan County, announced that he desired to add some resolutions to the report of the Committee. The Chair decided the motion to add to the report out of order, and the platform as read was adopted by nearly or quite unanimous consent.

The resolutions Colonel Piatt desired to offer were as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the belief of this Convention that the reconstruction of the revolted States constitutionally belongs to the Legislative department, and that the Executive can only promise provisional military government until such time as Congress may act.

*Resolved*, That time alone can heal the wounds inflicted by this war, and therefore there is no cause for haste in the reconstruction of the revolted States; and when the time comes for such reconstruction our indemnity for the past and security for the future demand that the revolted States be given to loyal men only.

It will be observed that the resolutions rejected were in line with the future position of the party, but they were then perhaps little considered or deemed extreme, and erratic.

The business of the Convention having been completed "speeches were declared in order". General Schenck was called for. He "reported himself" and was vigorously cheered. He said at the proper time it would give him great pleasure to speak upon the political issues of the day with the representatives of the civil power of the State in the front and the army in the rear. But, having respect for the members of the Convention, and consideration for their patience, he begged to be excused until night. General Warner moved that General Schenck be invited to address the people in front of the State House that night and it was unanimously agreed to. Senator Sherman was called for, but had left the hall.

A resolution of thanks to the President and other officers of the Convention was offered for adoption by Joseph C. Devin, of Knox, and carried amid great enthusiasm. Three cheers were given for General Woods, who was called upon for a speech, but a delegate moved to adjourn. General Woods thereupon quickly said: "Gentlemen, I desire to say that a motion to adjourn has been made and I propose to put that mo-

tion. It is always in order and not debatable," and amid the laughter and shouts he declared it carried and the Convention adjourned.

In accordance with the good old-fashioned custom, which was abandoned when the plan of taking the State Convention to the city offering the best inducements or the greatest attractions was inaugurated, Convention days in Columbus always terminated with mass meetings on the State House grounds to listen to the discussion of the vital questions of the times by the ablest orators in attendance. This year General Schenck and Senator Sherman addressed the great crowd of citizens, strangers and returning soldiers, and enthusiasm was at its highest pitch. It was a regular Republican feast of rejoicing over the close of the four-years' war and the excellent ticket nominated, which, it was generally believed, and practically conceded by the opposition, was certain of election. Brave, bluff, honest John Brough, Governor of Ohio, died at his home in Cleveland, not long after this Convention, on August 29th, 1865, aged fifty-four. There was great sorrow manifested by the people all over the State, and especially by the veterans of the war, over his untimely death. He was second in their affections, perhaps only to Lincoln, whom he resembled in many of his characteristics, and they mourned him as a near and dear friend. Lieutenant Governor Charles Anderson immediately qualified and assumed charge of gubernatorial affairs. No other Republican Governor, so far, has died in office, and but one (General Hayes) resigned, and he only to accept a higher trust.

The Democratic State Convention was held at the Atheneum, Columbus, August 24th. Clement L. Vallandigham was Temporary,



and Rufus P. Ranney Permanent Chairman. The proceedings were listless and the nominations *pro forma* as if Republican success was inevitable. Even the war was not considered so much of a failure as it was the year before, and the candidates nominated were as follows: For Governor, George W. Morgan, of Knox County; Lieutenant Governor, William Lang, of Seneca; Supreme Judge (full term), Philadelph Van Trump, of Fairfield; Supreme Judge (vacancy), Thomas S. Key, of Hamilton; Clerk of Supreme Court, Daniel S. Dana, of Vinton; Attorney General, David M. Wilson, of Mahoning; Treasurer of State, George Spence, of Clarke; Commissioner of Common Schools, Hiram H. Barney, of Pickaway; Member Board of Public Works, Charles Boesel, of Auglaize.

The States Rights' Democracy had adopted a very lengthy platform and put in nomination a full State ticket at Columbus the previous week, on August 17th. It was headed by Alexander Long, of Hamilton County, and Chilton A. White, of Brown, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively. Mr. White subsequently withdrew and Michael Ney Maginnis, of Perry, was substituted. No effort appears to have been made in the canvass, however, as Mr. Long received but 360 votes in the entire State.

Both Cox and Morgan canvassed the State thoroughly, and a large vote for an "off year" was cast. The following is the official abstract:

## For Governor:

Jacob D. Cox, Rep.....	223,642
George W. Morgan, Dem.....	193,797
Alexander Long, Dem.....	360
Cox's plurality.....	29,843
Cox's majority.....	29,483

## For Lieutenant Governor:

Andrew G. McBurney, Rep.....	224,943
William Lang, Dem.....	193,510
McBurney's majority.....	31,433

## For Supreme Judge, full term:

Jacob Brinkerhoff, Rep.....	224,958
Philadelph Van Trump, Dem.....	193,284
Brinkerhoff's majority.....	31,674

## For Supreme Judge, short term:

John Welch, Rep.....	225,182
Thomas M. Key, Dem.....	193,422
Welch's majority.....	31,760

## For Clerk of Supreme Court:

Rodney Foos, Rep..	225,400
Daniel S. Dana, Dem.....	193,249
Foos' majority.....	32,151

## For Treasurer of State:

Sidney S. Warner, Rep.....	225,673
George Spence, Dem.....	192,972
Warner's majority.....	32,701

## For Attorney General:

William H. West, Rep.....	225,278
David M. Wilson, Dem.....	193,466
West's majority.....	31,812

## For Commissioner of Common Schools:

John A. Norris, Rep.....	225,524
Hiram H. Barney, Dem.....	193,589
Norris' majority.....	31,935

## For Member of Board of Public Works:

James Moore, Rep.....	225,472
Charles Boesel, Dem.....	193,613
Moore's majority.....	31,859

The home vote for Jacob D. Cox was.....	221,361
The soldier vote.....	2,281
The home vote for George W. Morgan was..	193,113
The soldier vote.....	684

## FIFTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Democrats made large gains in the Legislature, but it was still Republican by a safe majority—forty-six on joint ballot. Its membership was as follows:

## SENATE.

Andrew G. McBurney, President.  
 Henry S. Martin, President *pro tem*.  
 Enos T. Hall, Clerk.  
 James Storer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Warner M. Bateman, George B. Hol-  
 lister and Samuel L. Hayden. . . Hamilton.
- 2—Nathaniel C. McFarland. . . . . Butler.
- 3—Andrew L. Harris. . . . . Preble.
- 4—Samuel F. Dowdney. . . . . Clermont.
- 5—Azariah W. Doan. . . . . Clinton.
- 6—Silas Irion. Resigned; Alonzo D.  
 Combs, successor. . . . . Highland.
- 7—John T. Wilson. . . . . Adams.
- 8—Joseph Bradbury. . . . . Gallia.
- 9—William R. Golden. . . . . Athens.
- 10—Ansel T. Walling. . . . . Pickaway.
- 11—Toland Jones. . . . . Madison.
- 12—John E. Cummings. Resigned; S.  
 B. Walker, successor. . . . . Shelby.
- 13—Philander B. Cole. . . . . Union.
- 14—Samuel S. Knowles. . . . . Washington.
- 15—Daniel B. Linn. . . . . Muskingum.
- 16—Willard Warner. . . . . Licking.
- 17—28—Frank H. Hurd, Knox; Lyman  
 R. Critchfield, Holmes. The latter  
 resigned; Robert Justice, succe-  
 sor. . . . . Wayne.
- 18—James M. Burt. . . . . Coshocton.
- 19—Robert Savage. . . . . Monroe.
- 20—Henry West. . . . . Belmont.
- 21—Henry S. Martin. . . . . Stark.
- 22—J. Twing Brooks. . . . . Columbiana.
- 23—George F. Brown. . . . . Trumbull.
- 24—Abner Kellogg. . . . . Ashtabula.
- 25—Samuel Williamson. . . . . Cuyahoga.
- 26—Newell D. Tibbals. . . . . Summit.
- 27—Levi D. Griswold. . . . . Lorain.
- 29—Manuel May. . . . . Ashtabula.
- 30—Edward B. Sadler. . . . . Erie.
- 31—Curtis Berry, Jr. . . . . Crawford.
- 32—Thomas J. Godfrey, Mercer, and  
 Meredith R. Willit. . . . . Auglaize.
- 33—James C. Hall, Lucas, and Parlee  
 Carlin. . . . . Hancock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Edward A. Parrott, Speaker.  
 William Stanton, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 Benson J. Loomis, Clerk.  
 William B. Barnett, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Adams—Henry L. Philips. Died; William D.  
 Burbage, successor,

Allen—R. E. Jones.  
 Ashland—William Larwill.  
 Ashtabula—Stephen A. Northway.  
 Athens—William P. Johnson.  
 Auglaize—Robert B. Gordon.  
 Belmont—Coulson Davenport and John Patton.  
 Brown—Elijah M. Fitch.  
 Butler—Elias Gaston and Christopher Hughes.  
 Carroll—William DeFord.  
 Champaign—Samuel T. McMoran.  
 Clarke—Henry C. Huston.  
 Clermont—Abram Teetor. Died; John H. Branch,  
 successor.  
 Clinton—Jesse N. Oren.  
 Columbiana—Samuel W. Clarke and Samuel Fox.  
 Fox resigned; James Martin, successor.  
 Coshocton—French W. Thornhill.  
 Crawford—Thomas Beer.  
 Cuyahoga—David A. Dangler, Morris E. Gallup  
 and Charles B. Lockwood.  
 Darke—Scipio Myers.  
 Defiance, Williams and Paulding—E. G. Den-  
 man, of Williams, and William D. Hill, of Defiance.  
 Delaware—Orasmus D. Hough.  
 Erie—Alexander T. Wilcox. Resigned; Zalmuna  
 Phillips, successor.  
 Fairfield—Uriah C. Rutter.  
 Fayette—Mills Gardner.  
 Franklin—Adin G. Hibbs and J. R. Marshall.  
 Fulton—Ezekiel Masters.  
 Gallia—J. H. M. Montgomery.  
 Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.  
 Greene—Roswell F. Howard.  
 Guernsey—John T. Clark.  
 Hamilton—John M. Cochran, Maxwell P. Gaddis.  
 (Resigned; Griffin M. Bunce, successor). Henry Kes-  
 sler, William Penn Nixon, Frederick H. Oberkline,  
 William Stanton, Gustav Tafel, George B. Wright.  
 (Resigned; Charles E. Cist, successor). Thomas L.  
 Young.  
 Hancock—Isaac Cusac.  
 Hardin—Samuel Kraner.  
 Harrison—Ingram Clark.  
 Highland—David M. Barrett.  
 Hocking—William S. Dresbach.  
 Holmes—Lawrence McMarrell.  
 Huron—Frank Sawyer.  
 Jackson—James Tripp.  
 Jefferson—Samuel C. Kerr.  
 Knox—Henry B. Banning.  
 Lake—Russell Hastings.  
 Lawrence—Thomas N. Davey.  
 Licking—John H. Putnam and John F. Follett.  
 Logan—Donn Piatt,

Lorain—Washington W. Boynton.  
 Lucas—James A. Chase.  
 Madison—R. M. Hanson.  
 Mahoning—Joseph Bruff.  
 Marion—John Rosencrans.  
 Medina—Hiram Bronson.  
 Meigs—Thomas A. Welsh.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—James A. Estill, of Van Wert.  
 Miami—William D. Alexander.  
 Monroe—Eliel Headley.  
 Montgomery—Samuel Furnas and Edward A. Parrott.  
 Morgan—Thomas J. Williams.  
 Morrow—John H. Rhoades.  
 Muskingum—A. W. Shipley and Perry Wiles.  
 Noble—Charles Hare.  
 Ottawa and Wood—Henry L. Wood, of Wood.  
 Perry—George Hendricks.  
 Pickaway—Augustus L. Perrill.  
 Pike—Aaron Ferneau.  
 Portage—William Stedman.  
 Preble—Philip Lybrook.  
 Putnam and Henry—Samuel M. Miller, of Putnam.  
 Richland—Samuel S. Bloom.  
 Ross—Samuel Erskine and Isaac Stookey.  
 (Stookey resigned; Jacob Sorber, successor.)  
 Sandusky—James Parks.  
 Scioto—Elijah Glover.  
 Seneca—Isaac Kagy.  
 Shelby—Benjamin F. Le Fever.  
 Stark—Humphrey Hoover and Edward F. Schneider.  
 Summit—John Encell.  
 Trumbull—Austin D. Kibbee.  
 Tuscarawas—John B. Reed.  
 Union—M. C. Lawrence.  
 Vinton—Andrew J. Swaim.  
 Warren—John H. Coulter.  
 Washington—Austin L. Curtis and A. L. Haskins.  
 Wayne—John Ault.  
 Wyandot—Samuel M. Worth.  
 Republicans 67, Democrats 36.

Jacob Dolson Cox, Governor, was born in Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1828. His parents were residents of New York City, but had temporarily removed to Canada in order that the father might engage as a master builder in the erection of the church of Notre Dame. His boyhood was spent in

New York and he removed with his parents to Ohio in 1846. He entered Oberlin College and was graduated in the class of 1851. The next year he was admitted to the bar in Warren, and 1859 he was elected as a Republican to the State Senate from the Mahoning-Trumbull district. At the beginning of the Civil War he was commissioned Brigadier General of volunteers and took an active part in recruiting troops. He entered the volunteer army, April 23, 1861, and three weeks later received his commission and was assigned to duty in West Virginia. On July 29th, he drove out the Confederates under General Henry A. Wise, taking and repairing Gauley and other bridges, which had been partially destroyed by the retreating enemy. General Cox retained his command of that Department until August, 1862, when he was assigned to the Army of Virginia under General Pope. He served in the Ninth Corps at South Mountain, September 14th, assuming command when General Reno fell, and also at Antietam, three days later. For his services in this campaign he was commissioned Major General and was put in command of the district of Ohio and a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, April 16, 1863. He served under General George H. Thomas in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee, and on March 14, 1865, fought the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, and then united his force with General Sherman's army in its triumphant march to Washington. Upon the surrender of General Joseph Johnston he was placed in command of the western half of the State of North Carolina and superintended the parole of Johnston's troops. In July following he was ordered to the command of the District of Ohio, and was, when elected Governor, in charge of

the mustering out and the discharging of Ohio soldiers. He was inaugurated January 15, 1866. He attempted to defend the Administration of President Johnson, which lost him the support of many of the radical element of the party, but soon found that he could not endorse Johnson's policy, and declined the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which the President offered him. After finishing his term as Governor he removed to Cincinnati and entered actively upon the practice of law. He was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Grant, and served from March 4, 1869, until November 1, 1870, when, on account of disagreement with certain measures advocated by the Administration, he resigned and returned to Cincinnati. In October, 1873, he was appointed receiver of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, removing to Toledo. In 1876 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans from the Sixth district and served with distinction a single term in the House. At its close he again removed to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law. For many years past he has served as Dean of the Cincinnati Law School and has given much attention to literary and scientific pursuits. His books and other contributions upon the campaigns of the Civil War are among the best that have been written and have given him a great reputation as a painstaking, accurate and graphic writer. He is independent in politics and in the campaign of 1892 supported President Cleveland for reelection. In 1896, however, he gave Major McKinley his hearty support, and in June, 1897, was tendered by him the Spanish Mission, an honor he did not accept.

Andrew G. McBurney, Lieutenant Governor, eldest son of James and Magdalen

Falen McBurney, was born near Montgomery, Ohio, in 1815. The family soon removed to Lebanon, Ohio, where Andrew finished his apprenticeship as a cabinet-maker in 1836. Four years later he began the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1843. He formed a partnership with Thomas and Robert G. Corwin, in 1845, and the firm continued actively in the practice until its dissolution in 1851. He was a Democrat until the breaking out of the Rebellion, but he then co-operated earnestly with the Republicans in every measure in behalf of the Union. In 1861 and again in 1863 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and in 1865 was elected Lieutenant Governor, serving one term. He was an elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868, but did not again seek or desire political preferment. He died at Lebanon in 1894.

John Welch, Supreme Judge, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 28, 1805. He was one of a family of seven sons and four daughters and his early educational advantages were limited to the immediate neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he earned money enough by teaching to attend Franklin College, from which he was graduated in 1828. He studied law and was admitted to the practice in 1833. He was elected to the State Senate in 1845, and in 1852 was elected to Congress by the Whigs as the successor of Samuel Vinton, who enjoyed the distinction of having served longer in the House than any other Ohio member. In 1852 he was a member of the National Convention which nominated General Winfield Scott for the Presidency, and in 1856 was an elector on the Fremont ticket. In 1862 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, but resigned the office in 1865.

to accept a position by appointment on the Supreme Bench, caused by the resignation of Rufus P. Ranney. He received the Republican nomination for this office in 1865, 1867 and 1872, and was elected each time, serving thirteen years in all. He resumed the practice in Athens, but retired after seven or eight years. He was the author of several lectures and essays as well as one or two books of considerable merit. He died August 5, 1891, at Athens.

Sidney S. Warner, Treasurer of State, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, April 17, 1829. He removed with his parents to Mantua, Portage County, in 1832, to Lorain County in 1839, and to his present home at Wellington in 1868. He was elected as a Representative from Lorain county in 1861 and again in 1863. He received the nomination for State Treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1865, again in 1867, and for the third time in 1869, and was elected in each instance. His administration of the affairs of that office was characterized by the highest efficiency and most scrupulous integrity. He has served nine years as Trustee of the Hospital for Insane at Cleveland; was an elector at large on the Republican ticket in 1880; a candidate for nomination for Governor in 1873, and at one time a candidate for nomination for Congress from his district. For years he has been prominent as a banker and manufacturer at Wellington, and has held many local positions of public trust and confidence.

William H. West, Attorney General, was born February 9, 1824, in Millsborough, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestors came from the north of Ireland, settling first in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and going thence to Jefferson County, Ohio. His paternal ancestry were

Quakers, coming to America in 1682. In 1830 his parents moved to Knox County, Ohio, settling on a farm near Mount Vernon. In the autumn of 1840 William entered the Martinsburg (Ohio) Academy, then recently established by Rev. Henry Hervey. He alternated between teaching and study until 1844 when he entered Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution, second in a class of fifty-eight, in 1846. Immediately after graduation he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and together with a classmate, Rev. G. W. Zaimizer, established a high school for boys. He continued teaching in Lexington until 1850, when he returned to Ohio, began the study of law, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In 1852 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Logan County, since his home. He participated in the organization of the Republican party, and helped to found the first newspaper of that faith in Logan County. He was elected to the House of Representatives in the Ohio Legislature in 1857; declined a renomination in 1859, but was chosen again in 1861, and in 1863 was sent to the State Senate. In 1865 he was elected Attorney General and reelected in 1867. He was appointed United States Consul to Rio Janeiro by President Grant in 1869, and confirmed by the Senate, but declined. In 1871 he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio, but owing to failing eyesight he resigned after a year's service. He was chosen as delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1873, and in 1877 was nominated for Governor of the State, but with his party went down to defeat. He has taken an active and usually conspicuous part in all the campaigns in the State of Ohio, since 1854, and is popularly known as "the blind man eloquent," owing

to his unfortunate loss of sight, in the prime of strong and vigorous manhood. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1860, and supported Lincoln for President.

John A. Norris, Commissioner of Common Schools, was born in Perry, Geauga County, Ohio, August 10, 1835. He was educated at Kenyon College, graduating in 1860. Shortly afterward he went as a tutor in a private family to Louisiana, but came back to Ohio at the breaking out of the war. He was for a short time superintendent of the public schools of Cadiz,

Ohio, but in July, 1862, enlisted as Captain in the Ninety-eighth Volunteer Infantry. He was seriously wounded at Nashville, in 1864, and was urged to suffer the amputation of his left leg. He was mustered out October 4, 1864, and was appointed by President Lincoln United States Provost Marshal of the Sixteenth District, serving until the latter part of 1865. He was elected State Commissioner of Common Schools in 1865, and again in 1868. He resigned in 1869 to accept the office of United States Pension Agent at Columbus, a position he held until his death in 1873.

## CHAPTER XIII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1866.

THE differences between Andrew Johnson and the Republican leaders in Congress had by this time become so great that they were the principal topic of political discussion. Perhaps a hasty review of his career as President will lead to a better comprehension of them, and throw more light upon matters of great importance which are to-day at best but poorly understood.

On the last day of his life, President Lincoln attended a meeting of his Cabinet and discussed with its members plans of reconstruction, in which he showed anxiety to avoid the shedding of blood and vindictiveness of punishment, in restoring order in the South, and gradually bringing the rebellious States back to their old relationship in the Union, in the full enjoyment of the common rights of all the States. He gave plain notice that he would deal leniently with even the most guilty of the rebel leaders. "No one need expect that I will take any part in hanging or killing these men, even the worst of them. Frighten them out of the country, open the gates, let down the bars, scare them off," said he, throwing up his hands as if scaring sheep; "enough lives have been sacrificed; we must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union."

Secretary Stanton read his plan for the temporary military government of North

Carolina and Virginia as one district, and Secretary Dennison objected to it as sacrificing the autonomy or individuality of the States, which he thought ought to be preserved in every plan of reconstruction. The President agreed with Mr. Dennison, and recommended the subject to the most earnest and careful consideration of the Cabinet, to be resumed at their meeting on the following Tuesday. "It is," he said, "the great question pending. We must now begin to act in the interest of peace." These were the last words that Lincoln spoke to his Cabinet.

Later in the day he told Schuyler Colfax he would not call a special session of Congress that summer, and sent by him verbal messages to the people of Colorado and the Pacific Coast, where the Speaker expected to spend his vacation, concerning the great part they were to take in the conquests of peace which were now coming. He alluded hopefully to the future, looking forward to four years of comparative quiet and much easier work, and after that to the practice of law again in Illinois. He was never simpler or greater than on this day of unprecedented triumph, with his heart overflowing with sentiments of gratitude to Heaven, and kindred sentiments, which took the shape, usual to generous natures, of love and kindness to all men.

As soon as the death of President Lin-

coln occurred, on the morning of April 15th, the Cabinet, excepting Secretary Seward, (whose life had also been attempted the previous night by one of the band of conspirators who succeeded in killing Lincoln), at once addressed a note to Vice President Andrew Johnson, announcing the fact and urging his immediate qualification. Accordingly, Mr. Johnson was at once sworn in as President, at his rooms at the Kirkwood House in Washington, by Chief Justice Chase, in the presence of part of the Cabinet and several Congressmen. On April 17th, in a speech at Washington, he said, as his first public utterance as President:

The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished; that the Government will not always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. In our peaceful history, treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished.

Still in the same speech, he said: "In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions; no pledges." Yet the whole country looked upon these expressions, and such as these, as foreshadowing a severe policy in dealing with the secessionists. It was soon evident, however, that this expectation was never to be realized, but that a policy of improper privileges and concessions to the late rebels was to be pursued, entirely inconsistent, and, indeed, foolish and hazardous. The result was the indignant alienation from Mr. Johnson of almost the entire party that elected him; so that ex-rebels and Democrats became his chief advisors and most intimate friends, and remained so throughout his Presidential term.

On May 1, 1865, Johnson appointed a Military Commission for the trial of those

immediately concerned in the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln and offered \$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and smaller amounts for several others, on the ground that they had aided and incited that conspiracy. It was proved that Davis did express gratification on hearing the news of Lincoln's brutal murder, but no direct knowledge of the movements of Booth, or complicity on his part with Booth was shown, and Davis lived for many years to enjoy the security and protection of the Government. Lincoln died to save, and to outrageously abuse the leniency extended to him.

The Commission of Union officers, of high rank and great worth of character, was composed of Generals David Hunter, Lew Wallace, August V. Kautz, Albion P. Howe, Robert S. Foster, James A. Ekin and Thomas M. Harris, and Colonels Charles H. Thompson and David R. Clendenin. The Judge Advocate and Recorder was Joseph Holt, assisted by John A. Bingham and Col. Henry L. Burnett. They patiently ferreted out the conspiracy and conspirators, and fastened their guilt upon them by irrefutable proof. The conspirators were eight in number and the fate of all may here be mentioned: John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, was shot by Boston Corbett, a Kansas soldier, in a burning barn near Bowling Green, Virginia, on the night of April 25, 1865, the ball from Corbett's musket hitting Booth in the back of the neck in about the place where Booth shot Lincoln, so that his sufferings and death, at seven o'clock next morning, were somewhat similar to the President's in their excruciating pain and other minor particulars. Lewis Powell, *alias* Payne, the rebel soldier who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, was hanged with his fellow conspira-



tors—Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, David E. Herold and George A. Atzerodt, the rebel spy, at Washington, on July 7th, while Samuel Mudd, Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin were imprisoned for life at Dry Tortugas, and Edward Spangler, a scene shifter at Ford's theatre, was sentenced to six years in jail. All the conspirators were punished except John H. Surratt, who was tried in 1867, but was not convicted. President Johnson was besought to pardon or commute Mrs. Surratt's sentence, but very properly declined to interfere.

The surrender of Johnston's army, April 26, 1865, was practically the end of the war (although August 20, 1866, was officially fixed as its close, by the act of March 2, 1867), and on April 29th, the President issued a proclamation for removing the restrictions on trade in the insurrectory States, which, being a contravention of an act of Congress, was subsequently modified. On May 9th, he issued a proclamation restoring Virginia to the Union, and, on May 29th, a general amnesty was declared to all except fourteen specified classes of citizens. Among the number excepted were "all participants in the Rebellion, the estimated value of whose taxable property is over \$20,000." This exception is said to be due to President Johnson's hatred of the old time Southern "aristocracy;" but from this on a feeling of remarkable liberality animated him, commonly attributed to the influence of Secretary Seward, and at first likened to the humane spirit of the martyred Lincoln.

The Constitution made no provision for the re-admission of a State that had withdrawn or attempted to withdraw from the Union, and Mr. Johnson, as a State-right's Democrat, held that the Southern States had never been out of the Union; that the

leaders were solely responsible, and that as soon as the seceded States applied for re-admission under a form of government complying with the requirements of the Constitution, the Federal Government had no right to refuse them admission, or make conditions upon a subject over which the Constitution had not expressly given Congress jurisdiction. In other words, as the President's opponents declared, that "the rebellious States might come back practically upon their own terms." He, himself, said that he wanted to throw "the doors of the Nation wide open," so that the Southern States could come back to the Union whenever they pleased.

The Republican leaders held that the action of the seceded States had deprived them of their rights as members of the Union; that they stood in the category of Territories seeking a new admission into the Union they had attempted to destroy; and that Congress could properly prescribe the conditions on which they could again participate in the Government on an equal footing with the loyal States. The differences between the President and Congress depended largely upon their views of the civil statutes of the freedmen, or emancipated negroes.

The Thirteenth Amendment was ratified December 18, 1865, with President Johnson's approval. Ohio approved it February 10, 1865, and all the other States that enjoyed their full rights in the Union ratified it, except Delaware and Kentucky.

The Republicans held that slavery had been the cause of the war; that only by giving the freedman the right to vote could he be protected and the results of the war secured; and that no State should be restored to the Union until it had granted the

right of suffrage to negroes. The President held that this was a matter of internal regulation beyond the control of Congress. From May 9th to July 13th he appointed Provisional Governors for seven States, whose duties were to reorganize those governments. The State governments were reorganized, but passed such stringent laws in reference to the negroes that the Republicans declared their new condition would be a worse form of slavery than the old.

When Congress met, in December, 1865, it was overwhelmingly Republican, and after much discussion finally determined to protect the negro from outrage and oppression at all hazards, and even from the President of their own choice. The first positive breach between President Johnson and the Republican Congressmen was over his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, in February, 1866, which was designed to protect the negro and aid him in the acquisition of property. One of the grounds of his veto was that it was passed by a Congress in which the Southern States were not represented. On March 27, 1866, the President vetoed the Civil Rights Bill, which made the negro a citizen of the United States and gave him the same rights as the white man. His chief objection was the old Democratic plea that it was an interference with the rights of the States. The bill was promptly passed over his veto.

On June 16, 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which contained the principle of the Civil Rights Bill, was proposed, but disapproved by President Johnson, and subsequently ratified and declared in force without his approval, July 28, 1868. Thirty of the thirty-seven States ratified this Amendment, Georgia approving it after its formal promul-

gation, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia not being considered as organized at the time of the proclamation; Ohio ratified the Amendment on January 11, 1867, but withdrew her consent to its ratification in January, 1868. Similar action was also taken by New Jersey and Oregon, and the States of Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland rejected it.

Congress also adopted a resolution providing that no person or persons, claiming membership in that body, from a State lately in rebellion should be received by either the Senate or the House until both united in declaring said State a member of the Union. This too, gave offense to the President. In July, 1866, the second Freedmen's Bureau Bill was passed, vetoed, and enacted over his veto. It proved a failure, owing to the mismanagement of the Bureau. In June, 1866, the Republican Congressmen brought forward their plan of reconstruction, popularly known as the "Congressional Plan," in contradistinction to the President's which he called "My Policy." The chief features of the Congressional plan were to give the negroes the right to vote; to protect them in that right; and to require the Confederate leaders to accept the issues of the war before being granted the right of suffrage. Congress reassembled on December 3, 1866. The bill giving negroes the right to vote in the District of Columbia was passed over Johnson's veto, and for the first time impeachment of the President was broached, but for the time being the attempt was abandoned. In January, 1867, a law was enacted depriving the President of the power to proclaim general amnesty to those lately in rebellion against the Government, which he utterly disregarded. Measures were adopted looking to the meeting of the

Fortieth and each subsequent Congress, immediately on the adjournment of its predecessor. The President was deprived of the command of the Army by a "rider" to the Army Appropriation Bill, which provided that his orders should only be given through the General, who was not to be removed without the previous consent of the Senate.

Nebraska was admitted by act of February 9, 1867, with a proviso that no law should ever be enacted in that State denying the right of suffrage to any person because of his color or race. This the President vetoed, but Congress promptly passed it over his veto. On March 2, 1867, the bill "to provide efficient government for the insurrectionary States," which embodied the Congressional plan of reconstruction, was passed, vetoed by Johnson, and enacted over his veto. This divided the ten rebellious States into military districts, each under a Union General of the rank of Brigadier or higher, who was to preserve order and exercise the functions of government until the citizens had formed a State government, ratified the Amendments, and had been admitted into the Union. On the same day, the Tenure of Office Bill was also passed over the President's veto. This provided that civil officers should remain in office until the confirmation of their successors; that members of the Cabinet should be removed only with the consent of the Senate, and that when Congress was not in session the President could suspend, but not remove, any official; but in case the Senate at its next session should not approve the suspension, then the suspended official should be reinducted into his office. It unquestionably involved a radical departure from the principles on which the Government was established, and, at a period

long subsequent to all the differences between Congress and the Executive, was held to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In June, 1866, a call was issued for what was afterward styled the "Peace Convention" at Philadelphia, on August 14th, of delegates from every State and Territory. Its specific object was not defined, but it was understood to be the foundation of a new party, on the basis of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. It failed of any practical effect, though some leading Republicans attended or approved it.

The members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet had, until now, remained in office, but in July, Postmaster General Dennison and Attorney General Speed, and the Secretary of the Interior, James Harlan, of Iowa, resigned their offices, because of disagreement with the President, and their places were respectively filled by Alexander W. Randall, of Connecticut, Henry Stanbery, of Ohio, and Orville H. Browning, of Illinois. On August 28th, President Johnson, accompanied by Secretaries Seward, Welles and Randall, General Grant, Admiral Farragut and others left Washington for Chicago to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument for Stephen A. Douglas. They went by way of Philadelphia, New York and Albany, and in going or returning visited the principal cities of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. At every important town the President addressed the assembled crowd, entering very fully into a discussion of "My policy," and often denouncing the action of Congress. An expression which he frequently repeated in these speeches to the effect that he had "swung around the entire circle of offices, from Alderman to President," gave rise to

the popular quotation, "swinging round the circle." The effect of his conduct, upon himself at least, was disastrous, and the autumn elections indicated a decided popular approval of the policy maintained by Congress. The elections were uniformly favorable to the Republicans, and gave them a two-thirds majority in both the House and Senate, and emboldened the leaders of both branches in their opposition to the Executive.

On August 5, 1867, the President requested Edwin M. Stanton to resign as Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton refused, was suspended, and General Ulysses S. Grant was appointed in his place. When Congress met it refused to approve the suspension. General Grant then resigned, and Mr. Stanton entered anew upon the duties of his office. The President thereupon removed him, and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, of Delaware, the Adjutant General of the Army, on February 21, 1868, as his successor. The Senate declared this act illegal, and Secretary Stanton refused to vacate his office, and notified Congress of his determination.

On February 24th, 1868, the House adopted a resolution impeaching the President of high crimes and misdemeanors (yeas 126, nays 47; not voting 17), and appointed George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, John A. Bingham, of Ohio, James F. Wilson, of Iowa, John A. Logan, of Illinois, George W. Julian, of Indiana, and Hamilton Ward, of New York, to prepare the articles of impeachment. The same members were elected to conduct the prosecution before the Senate, except Julian and Ward, whose places were filled by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania.

The specifications of impeachment were based on the President's removal of Stanton, and disregard of the Tenure of Office Act; his expressions in speeches of contempt for Congress, his declaring the Thirty-ninth not a Constitutional Congress, and his disobedience of, and hindrance in, the execution of some of its acts.

The impeachment trial began in the Senate Chamber on March 30th. The President was not required to attend in person, but did appear by counsel, viz.: Benjamin R. Curtis, of Massachusetts, William M. Evarts, of New York, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, Thomas A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, and Henry Stanbery, of Ohio, who resigned as Attorney-General to assist in the defense. On his defense, Mr. Johnson asserted that his construction policy was in pursuance of a course which had been marked out and determined upon by President Lincoln and his Cabinet, and that Secretary Stanton himself had emphatically expressed the opinion of the unconstitutionality of the Tenure of Office Act, when its veto was under consideration. It may also be stated that forty-five Democratic Representatives prepared and entered upon the journal of the House a formal protest against the whole course of proceedings involved in the impeachment.

There being then twenty-seven States in the Union, there were fifty-four Senators who constituted the court, with Chief Justice Chase, of Ohio, presiding. The Senators were: Cornelius Cole and John Conness, of California; James Dixon and Orris S. Ferry, of Connecticut; James A. Bayard and Willard Saulsbury, of Delaware; Lyman Trumbull and Richard Yates, of Illinois; Thomas A. Hendricks and Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; James W. Grimes and



*Edwin M. Stanton*



James Harlan, of Iowa; Samuel C. Pomeroy and Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas; Garrett Davis and Thomas C. McCreery, of Kentucky; William Pitt Fessenden and Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Reverdy Johnson and George Vickers, of Maryland; Charles Sumner and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Zachariah Chandler and Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan; Daniel S. Norton and Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota; Charles D. Drake and John B. Henderson, of Missouri; John M. Thayer and Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska; James W. Nye and William M. Stewart, of Nevada; Aaron H. Cragin and James W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; Alexander G. Cattell and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Roscoe Conkling and Edwin D. Morgan, of New York; John Sherman and Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Henry W. Corbett and George H. Williams, of Oregon; Charles R. Buckalew and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Henry B. Anthony and William Sprague, of Rhode Island; Joseph S. Fowler and David T. Patterson, of Tennessee; George F. Edmunds and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; Peter G. Van Winkle and Waitman T. Willey of West Virginia, and James R. Doolittle and Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin.

The order of procedure during the trial was as follows: The Senate convened at twelve o'clock and was called to order by the President (Benjamin F. Wade), who, after prayer, would leave the chair, which was immediately assumed by the Chief Justice, who wore his robe of office. The prosecution was mainly conducted by Benjamin F. Butler, who examined the witnesses, and, in conjunction with others, argued the points of law. The defense during the early part of the trial was chiefly

conducted by Henry Stanbery, but he being taken suddenly ill, William M. Evarts took the principal management. According to the rule at first adopted, the trial was to be opened by one counsel on each side, but this was subsequently modified, so as to allow as many managers and counsel as chose to sum up, either orally or by filing written arguments.

The court decided to vote upon the articles at noon on Tuesday, May 12, 1868, but a secret session was held on Monday, during which several Senators made short speeches stating the grounds upon which they expected to cast their votes. On Tuesday, the court agreed to postpone the vote until Saturday noon, May 16th, and upon that day a vote was taken upon the Eleventh Article, the main indictment which was that the Thirty-ninth Congress was not a legal body, the Senate having agreed to vote upon that first. The question was put to each Senator, "How say you—is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in the article?"

Those responding "guilty" were: Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—35.

Those responding "Not guilty" were: Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Ross, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Vickers—19.

The Constitution requiring two-thirds to convict (or but one more vote than was cast), the President was acquitted on the Eleventh Article. After taking this vote, the court adjourned until Tuesday, May 26th, when votes were taken on the Second and Third Articles, which charged him with violating the Tenure of Office Act, in removing Secretary Stanton, with precisely the same result as on the Eleventh, the vote standing each time 35 for conviction and 19 for acquittal. A verdict of acquittal was thereupon ordered to be entered on the record, and, without voting on the other articles, the court adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Stanton immediately resigned, and was succeeded as Secretary of War by General John M. Schofield, of New York. The political differences between President Johnson and the Republican leaders in Congress were not softened by the attempted impeachment, and their failure to impeach him did not apparently weaken them with the masses of the party. The leaders were so well united and so firmly supported that those who differed from them soon passed, at least temporarily, from public life; and some of the ablest, like Senators Fessenden and Trumbull, were retired permanently. But the President considered himself vindicated and pursued his policy steadfastly to the end of his term of office.

On July 4, 1868, he issued a proclamation of pardon to all persons who had engaged in rebellion, except those under presentment or indictment in a United States Court for treason; and on December 25th, a full pardon to everybody still deprived of their political rights, whether on trial or under indictment or not, probably in preparation for his retirement to his native State, where he had apparently regained the

love and confidence of his early Democratic associates.

Jacob D. Cox, twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was inaugurated Monday, January 9, 1866, in the rotunda of the State House at Columbus, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administering the oath of office. His inaugural address was scholarly, able and eloquent—one of the best of such addresses ever delivered. Discussing the war and its results upon the future of the country, he said in part:

The war was not waged by us who were faithful to the Government, to subvert any of the principles of human liberty upon which that Government was based, but to confirm and establish them. The one great doctrine which has been settled by the war is that the National Union can not and shall not be destroyed by the action of any of the States composing it; but its continuance, its modification, or its dissolution shall be determined by the whole people acting as one Nation under the forms of the Federal Constitution. The one great social change which has been determined by the same event, is the abolition of slavery, the success of which was staked upon the success of rebellion, of which it was the cause. These things have been decided in the dread court of last resort for peoples and nations. By as much as the shock of armed hosts is more grand than the intellectual tilt of lawyers; as the God of battles is a more awful judge than any earthly court; by so much does the dignity of this contest and the finality of this decision exceed that of any human tribunal. If we have not been right in pledging our lives and our fortunes to save our country, then the blood of the myriads of heroes who have fallen rests with murderous guilt upon our souls, and we should never consent that the justification or condemnation of this great people should rest, now or hereafter, with any bench of judges however learned, especially when each judge must determine his own cause, since he must have been for or against the country in her struggle. There are some things to which courts of law can add no sanction, and a nation's appeal to God when it seizes the sword is one of them. We may, when necessary, try individual traitors, and the people of the United States will appear as prosecutor, but not as defendant at the bar. Being conqueror, the Government has the undoubted right to impose terms upon the conquered, but in the statement of what should limit and define those terms, difficul-



ties arise. We are apt, indeed, to listen with impatience to any limitation to our control over those who are subject to us. The pleasures of rulership and the joy which is felt in the exercise of power have always appealed with peculiar force to the frailties of human nature, and professed Republicans have been as subject to their temptation as other men. In a time like this most of us feel the necessity of checking our impulses and passions, challenging the motives and the consistency of our actions, and of fastening our attention, by effort of will, upon principles of government and of human rights which have been axioms to us during the period of the growth of our institutions and of conflicts between us and powerful foreign powers. However unwelcome the task of self-examination, we owe it to ourselves to make it thorough and searching. The ancient conqueror was accompanied by a slave in his triumphal car, who reminded him of his humanity and his weakness; we must act as our own prompters to moderation and justice, and remind ourselves of the rules which should control our action, and of the dangerous tendencies of our own nature. We need no stimulus to anything which runs with the whole current of popular impulse and feeling; such things will take care of themselves, but no duty can be more important than that of stopping occasionally to weigh well what seems to cross our desires or to question the direction of our progress. We have the right and are in duty bound to insist upon sufficient guaranties for the future safety of the Union; but those guaranties must be such as shall not be inconsistent with a republican government for those who give as well as for those who receive such security.

On January 17th, the Republican members of the General Assembly held a joint caucus and nominated John Sherman as their candidate for United States Senator. General Robert C. Schenck and John A. Bingham received a number of votes, but Mr. Sherman's election was declared unanimous. On the following day Senator Sherman was reelected over Allen G. Thurman for the full term from March 3, 1867, by the following vote: Senate—Sherman 25, Thurman 11; House—Sherman 66; Thurman 30; total, Sherman 91; Thurman 41.

The Democratic State Convention was held in Naughten Hall, Columbus, Thursday, May 24th. Hugh J. Jewett and Allen

G. Thurman were respectively Temporary and Permanent Chairmen. The nominations for State officers were as follows: Secretary of State, Benjamin LeFever, of Shelby County; Judge of Supreme Court, Thomas M. Key, of Hamilton; Member of the Board of Public Works, William Larwill, of Ashland. The platform declared against equal rights, including suffrage for the freedmen, and expressed great confidence in victory at the polls "for the people," on account, on doubt, of the differences between the President and the Republicans in Congress. Among the circumstances which seemed to give them encouragement was the fact that early in the year a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee had met in Philadelphia and issued an address to the people, taking issue with President Johnson. At that time the offices of the following Committeemen had been declared vacant "by reason of their abandonment of the party and their affiliation with its enemies:" Henry J. Raymond, of New York, Chairman of the Committee; N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, and George B. Senter, of Ohio. Marcus L. Ward, of Rhode Island, was elected Chairman, and the vacancy on the part of Ohio was promptly filled by the selection of Benjamin Rush Cowen, of Belmont County.

The call for the Republican State Convention was issued on May 1st by Rush R. Sloane, Chairman, and William E. Davis, Secretary, of the State Central Committee, and George B. Wright, Chairman, and James Wilson, Secretary, of the State Executive Committee. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for each 500 votes cast for Jacob D. Cox for Governor in 1865, or 446 delegates in all, and Saturday, June 9, was fixed as the date for

selecting delegates, who were to be "men who should truly represent the best interests of the people." The Committees did not fail to attach their review of what the party had done in the past, and ought to do in the future. They said:

Five years ago the Union Republican party was organized on the all-important but simple platform of the preservation of the Union and the Government. To it the loyal men of all parties rallied, and with it have since acted. Five years of earnest co-operation and labor together have made us friends and taught us many valuable lessons. We have learned that violent party spirit and bitter partisan feeling are great evils and tend to mislead the judgment; that, while we had the power and patriotism to crush out a great and wicked rebellion, we need the exercise of charity and forbearance to overcome passion and prejudice; that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and that every step of our progress in the recent great struggle has been marked by the finger of Divine providence. Is the work for which we joined hands completed? True, the war is at an end, and we rejoice at the return of peace, but the same great National political questions are before the country now that have stirred men's minds and hearts for several years past, and new and important questions involving the credit and character of our Government, at home and abroad, must be settled and established. For what have the brave men of our country periled life and fortune, if not that a free people's Government and that the integrity of the Union be maintained and perpetuated, and the right and doctrine of secession be forever abandoned? These can not be fully accomplished without the united effort of the good, wise, loyal and true-hearted men of the State firmly standing together, as they have stood for five years past. Ignoring false issues and all appeals to passion and prejudice, let us meet in council resolved to stand by the principles which have guided us during the past years of trial, and let us nominate for office men who have fought for them. With the true spirit of patriotism and the Divine, blessing success and victory will as certainly follow our banner in peace as they did in war.

The State Convention met at the Athenæum, Columbus, at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, June 20th. There was a large attendance of delegates and spectators, filling the hall completely, when Judge

Sloane rapped for order. With the exception of a few preliminary remarks he said:

Our party is composed of the best of all the former political organizations united in the common cause of rescuing and of preserving the Government. By the glorious, self-sacrificing efforts of this party, the most gigantic rebellion of all time has been suppressed, and now, when the war bugle is no longer sounded, when the questions for our solution partake wholly of a civil character, it is not surprising that differences of opinion arise as to the means to be employed, or the measures to be adopted, in accomplishing the objects in view. As to the vital questions but little differences exist. All agree as to the perpetuity of the Union; that the rebel debt shall never be assumed; as to the maintenance of the National credit; that secession is an obsolete idea; that treason is a crime; that slavery is and of right ought to be abolished forever, and liberty and freedom be forever preserved. We are also all agreed as against that party which sympathized with the rebels during the war and which now contends that no conditions whatever shall be made precedent to full participation in the Government of all who engaged in rebellion. And, while we may not agree as to the extent or manner of imposing conditions upon the rebel States before the admission of their Representatives and Senators in Congress, yet we are all agreed that they shall present themselves in an attitude of undoubted and indisputable loyalty, such as will preserve and guarantee the Nation's life. With these great objects secured, the blood and treasure of the loyal people of our land will not have been expended in vain, for then we shall truly have a land of the free and a home of the brave. Let us then, for harmony's sake, yield everything but principle. Let us submit, for the time being, to what by some may be regarded as concessions, for the attainment of the good in view so forcibly described in that sacred pledge of the great Jackson: "The Federal Union—it must be preserved!" And then will you perpetuate to the remotest generations that other sentiment of the immortal Webster: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

After a characteristic prayer by Rev. Granville Moody, George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, was announced as Temporary Chairman. He was welcomed to the stage with applause, and spoke substantially (in part) as follows:

One of our gallant statesmen, Salmon P. Chase, has said "that any party must succeed whose principles were those of human liberty;" and so I believe in the ultimate success of the party we represent. Our State Government has been wise and frugal, careful of the interests of the people and successful in reducing taxation; and owing to the straightforward course of Congress, the results gained by the war have not been sacrificed. The Republican party, indeed, is a party of which none need be ashamed. Its candidates, whether civilians with experience or soldiers with proud records, have never forsaken principle, been false to their country or voted for Vallandigham or such men as him. It needs no veneering; it is solid wood, with a fair, straightforward record. Having crushed the rebellion, it is well qualified and perfectly competent to carry on the Government, and I wish but to add, in the words of Robert Emmet, who presided at the first Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, that we, as delegates, should commingle all our little *isms* of difference into one grand compound, so that the result of our labors may redound to the *credit and patriotism of all*."

James M. Nash, of Mahoning, was elected Temporary Secretary, and James Irvin, of Coshocton, and Jacob H. Foster, of Van Wert, assistants. The various Committees were announced as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Andrew Frey, Hamilton. 2. John W. Carter, Hamilton. 3. Thomas J. Larsh, Preble. 4. Robert C. Fulton, Champaign. 5. James Harsh, Hancock. 6. Azariah W. Doan, Clinton. 7. Isaac C. Aston, Franklin. 8. Joseph Gunsaulus, Morrow. 9. George Redway, Huron. 10. John Spillman, Lucas. 11. Henry L. Phillips, Adams. 12. William Free, Perry. 13. Samuel Hutchinson, Coshocton. 14. William M. Barber, Ashland. 15. John Adair, Morgan. 16. John Clark, Harrison. 17. Benjamin F. Potts, Carroll. 18. John H. Clark, Cuyahoga. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. James W. Sands, Hamilton. 2. Amzi McGill, Hamilton. 3. Robert Smith, Butler. 4.

James H. McElroy, Miami. 5. William Campbell, Hardin. 6. Watts McMurchy, Clermont. 7. Joseph Warren Keifer, Clarke. 8. John J. Williams, Marion. 9. John J. Steiner, Crawford. 10. Justin H. Tyler, Henry. 11. James H. Davidson, Scioto. 12. Peter C. Smith, Pickaway. 13. John A. Blair, Muskingum. 14. James A. Bell, Medina. 15. Samuel Plumb, Meigs. 16. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey. 17. J. Twing Brooks, Columbiana. 18. John F. Morse, Lake. 19. Alphonso Hart, Portage.

*Resolutions:* 1. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kepler, Hamilton. 3. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. Samuel Lybrand, Allen. 6. Edward P. Evans, Adams. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 9. Arthur B. Nettleton, Erie. 10. John Shannon, Williams. 11. William H. Powell, Jackson. 12. John M. Connell, Fairfield. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Levi D. Griswold, Lorraine. 15. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 16. Daniel D. T. Cowen, Belmont. 17. Edward F. Schneider, Stark. 18. Samuel Williamson, Cuyahoga. 19. Darius Cadwell, Ashtabula.

Andrew Frey, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported that all the counties, except Holmes, were represented, that 444 delegates were present; and that there were no contests. The report was received and adopted.

The following permanent officers were reported by the Committee on Organization, and thereupon unanimously elected:

*President:* Peter Odlin, of Montgomery County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. George B. Hollister, Hamilton. 2. George Eichland, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4.

James W. Frizzell, Darke. 5. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 6. James Pursell, Fayette. 7. Moses D. Brock, Greene. 8. John S. Jones, Delaware. 9. William B. Sloan, Ottawa. 10. George Lasky, Wood. 11. Peter Kinney, Scioto. 12. James T. Worthington, Ross. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 14. Hiram Bronson, Medina. 15. William M. Pitt, Monroe. 16. Lewis C. Davis, Tuscarawas. 17. Robert H. Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Sidney Edgerton, Summit. 19. Buell Burns, Ash-  
tabula.

*Secretary:* Benjamin Rush Cowen, of Belmont.

*Assistant Secretaries:* James M. Nash, of Mahoning; William P. Wilsey, of Hamilton; Edward S. Wilson, of Lawrence; Benjamin E. Sheldon, of Henry; William L. Myers, of Hocking.

Mr. Odlin addressed the Convention at some length and his remarks were frequently interrupted with cheers, or other manifestations of appreciation and approval. Said he:

You opened this Convention with prayer, because allegiance to God and to country are fitting declarations for every such body. In such a country as we have, founded upon the will of the people, allegiance to God is the height of genuine patriotic manhood. It is right, too, in a convention representing a sentiment which is now about to establish, by permanent, binding ligaments, the Nationality of the Republic, to spread over the people that which they decree—law, order, government—over peaceful, quiet homes, where equal protection will be extended to all. We believe that our Nationality will be preserved; that this country now, after its baptism of blood, will stand up with strength, power and unity, and the voice that will be heard both at home and abroad. Standing upon the broad basis of purity and power, we believe that our country will sustain its divine mission, among belligerent nations even, without any other influence than the will of its people. \* \* \* Power must, if necessary, be exerted to protect the freedman in his rights. Measures and men are necessary

with hearts and purposes firm enough to cause the Constitutional Amendments to be respected and obeyed. We must have guarantees that no State and no party shall in any future day attempt to exact pay for the crime of treason or for the blood consumed in defense of that crime. We must hold sacred the fruits of the deeds of valor of our soldiers won upon the field of battle. They were great achievements. We may speak of them now and imagine we feel their power and magnitude, but who can appreciate them or weigh their full strength until they are fully incorporated in the Constitution and made perfect in their operation upon all the people in the land, some of whom have been suffering long in darkness and oppression? If before it was a proud thing to be a citizen of the United States, how much more so will it be hereafter! Permit me to say, before we proceed to business, that the body of men, who, through long weeks—aye months—the Committee in Congress on Reconstruction, have toiled to accomplish a work so satisfactory to the country, are eminently entitled to the thanks of the people. With firm determination the people will see that, the war of the rebellion being ended, the principles embodied in that Committee's report shall be established as permanent law, and then the country will rest in security under it. Endorse their work and the State of Ohio will stand, as she has stood under our party in days past, one of the principal pillars of strength to the loyal Government and Nationality of the country.

For Secretary of State, William Henry Smith, of Hamilton; Thomas F. Wildes, of Athens; James S. Robinson, of Hardin; and Henry B. Banning, of Knox, were named; but the last mentioned was withdrawn before the balloting began. Before the result of the ballot was announced, frequent changes were made, the military delegates concentrating on Wildes and the others on Smith, each being cheered by one faction or the other. The excitement was intense as the scale throughout was very evenly balanced. Motions to declare the ballot void and begin anew were declared out of order, but a motion that the Secretary declare the result was finally adopted. The changes were being read to verify the result when a motion was made to suspend the rules and

take the ballot anew, and this, after a lively and somewhat acrimonious debate finally prevailed. Prior to beginning the roll call again, James S. Robinson was withdrawn, and, though the previous ballot had been extremely boisterous, there was now extreme quiet, nothing being heard but the Secretary calling the county and the announcement by its chairman of the preference of the delegation. The vote was so close that the nominee could not be determined until the last county (Wyandot) had been called, when it was seen that Smith had won by five majority—Smith 225, Wildes 220; and his nomination was at once made unanimous.

For Board of Public Works, the incumbent, John M. Barrere, of Highland County, and Andrew J. Dever, of Jackson County, were named. After calling a few counties the name of Mr. Dever was withdrawn, and Colonel Barrere nominated by acclamation.

For Supreme Judge: Josiah Scott, of Butler, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Philip B. Swing, of Clermont; Moses B. Walker, of Hancock; and James J. Winans, of Greene, were presented. Judge Scott was re-nominated on the first ballot by the vote, Scott 228, Swing 86, Winans 71, and Walker 58, and his nomination was also immediately declared unanimous.

In their report the Committee on Organization named the following as the new State Central Committee: 1. William Penn Nixon, Cincinnati. 2. Thomas L. Young, Cincinnati. 3. James Scott, Lebanon. 4. Michael G. Mitchell, Piqua. 5. Thomas E. Grissell, Upper Sandusky. 6. DeWitt C. Loudon, Georgetown. 7. Isaac M. Barrett, Spring Valley. 8. Henry C. Hedges, Mansfield. 9. Charles P. Wick-

ham, Norwalk. 10. Moses R. Brailey, Delta. 11. Joseph Bradbury, Kyger. 12. Charles F. Schaeffer, Lancaster. 13. Daniel H. Willard, Zanesville. 14. Harrison G. Blake, Medina. 15. William P. Sprague, McConnelsville. 16. B. Rush Cowen, Bellaire. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Salem. 18. Moses R. Keith, Cleveland. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Burton.

At a meeting of the new Central Committee held that evening, the following State Executive Committee was appointed: Chairman, Benjamin Rush Cowen; Secretary and Treasurer, James Williams; Advisory Members, George B. Wright, Rodney Foos, Henry Miller, Leander J. Critchfield and Isaac Aston, all of Columbus.

Judge Brinkerhoff, in presenting the platform, stated that "the Committee on Resolutions in endeavoring to steer clear of mere technical difficulties, instructed him as Chairman of that body, to present the following as the embodiment of the principles of the loyal and patriotic people of the State of Ohio."

*Resolved*, That the Union Party of Ohio, having sustained the general Government during four years of successful war against the united efforts of rebels in the South and their partisans of the North, now demand that peace shall be established upon such stable foundations that rebellion and secession will never again endanger our National existence.

2. That this Convention fully endorses the Amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the States, as a liberal, wise and patriotic adjustment, and the Union Party of Ohio pledge for it their united and hearty support.

3. That the Nation owes the heroic men of our Army and Navy a debt of lasting gratitude for their patriotic services in defense of the Constitution of the Union, and we urge upon Congress the duty of equalizing the bounties; and that while we cherish with tender affection the memories of the fallen brave, we pledge to their widows and orphans the Nation's care and protection.

Each resolution was received with great applause and the report was unanimously adopted as read, without discussion or division.

The applause following this action had scarcely ceased before the gifted Frederick Hassaurek, of Cincinnati, the ablest German orator Ohio has produced, was called for. He attempted to excuse himself on account of the late hour,—it was after two o'clock at night—but his excuse was drowned with renewed clamors for a speech, and Mr. Hassaurek reluctantly complied in a sensible and patriotic address, so eloquent and forcible that scarcely a delegate or spectator changed his position during its delivery, except to applaud some striking passage, or cheer a noble thought.

A "Johnson State Convention" to nominate delegates to a National Convention, commonly given the same name, to be held at Philadelphia, assembled at Naughten Hall, Columbus, Thursday, August 7th. The following delegates-at-large were selected: Lewis D. Campbell, James B. Steedman and William S. Groesbeck. It presented no State ticket or platform.

In September President Johnson, accompanied by Secretaries Welles and Seward and Generals Grant, Steedman, Rosseau, McCallum and Custer, and Admiral Farragut, visited Ohio, and were accorded a grand reception in Columbus on the 12th inst. Here, as elsewhere, the President delivered an address of some length to an audience of several thousand, on the East Terrace of the State House—in explanation and defense of his policy with regard to the South and reconstruction. But it apparently did his cause no good, for the vote cast in Ohio in 1866 was much larger than that of the previous year, while the Republican plurali-

ty was about 3,000 greater. The official vote on State officers was as follows:

For Secretary of State:	
William H. Smith, Rep.....	256,302
Benjamin LeFever, Dem.....	213,606
Smith's majority.....	42,696
For Judge of Supreme Court:	
Josiah Scott, Rep.....	256,263
Thomas M. Key, Dem.....	213,612
Scott's majority.....	42,651
For Board of Public Works:	
John M. Barrere, Rep.....	256,281
William Larwill, Dem.....	213,633
Barrere's majority.....	42,648

The political complexion of the Ohio delegation remained unchanged—Republicans 16, Democrats 3. The total vote for the Congressional candidates in the several districts was as follows:

First District:	
Benjamin Eggleston, Rep.....	10,422
George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	9,496
Republican majority.....	926
Second District:	
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	11,549
Theodore Cook, Dem.....	8,991
Republican majority.....	2,558
Third District:	
Robert C. Schenck, Rep.....	15,027
Durbin Ward, Dem.....	13,960
Republican majority.....	1,067
Fourth District:	
William Lawrence, Rep.....	13,313
John F. McKinney, Dem.....	11,059
Republican majority.....	2,254
Fifth District:	
William Mungen, Dem....	13,524
Moses B. Walker, Rep.....	10,872
Democratic majority.....	2,652

Sixth District:		Thirteenth District:	
Reader W. Clarke, Rep.....	13,846	George W. Morgan, Dem*.....	13,228
William Howard, Dem.....	12,267	Columbus Delano, Rep .....	12,957
Republican majority.....	1,579	Democratic majority .....	271
Seventh District:		Fourteenth District:	
Samuel Shellabarger, Rep.....	13,687	Martin Welker, Rep.....	13,494
Thomas Miller, Dem.....	11,516	James B. Young, Dem.....	11,787
Republican majority.....	2,171	Republican majority .....	1,707
Eighth District:		Fifteenth District:	
Cornelius S. Hamilton, Rep.....	11,710	Tobias A. Plants, Rep.....	12,816
William P. Reid, Dem.....	9,858	Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	10,752
Republican majority .....	1,852	Republican majority.....	2,064
Ninth District:		Sixteenth District:	
Ralph P. Buckland, Rep.....	15,231	John A. Bingham, Rep.....	13,369
Thomas P. Finefrock, Dem.....	13,944	Charles H. Mitchner, Dem .....	11,947
Republican majority.....	1,287	Republican majority.....	1,422
Tenth District:		Seventeenth District:	
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	14,873	Ephraim R. Eckley, Rep .....	13,917
Henry S. Commager, Dem.....	12,955	Louis Schaefer, Dem .....	9,275
Republican majority.....	1,918	Republican majority.....	4,642
Eleventh District:		Eighteenth District:	
John T. Wilson, Rep.....	12,783	Rufus P. Spalding, Rep .....	14,479
Oscar F. Moore, Dem.....	9,945	Oliver H. Payne, Dem.....	7,974
Republican majority .....	2,838	Republican majority.....	6,505
Twelfth District:		Nineteenth District:	
Philadelph Van Trump, Dem .....	14,546	James A. Garfield, Rep .....	18,362
Wells S. Jones, Rep .....	11,336	David C. Coolman, Dem.....	7,376
Democratic majority.....	3,210	Republican majority.....	10,986

\*Contested, and seat given to Delano.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1867.

THE contest of 1867 is commonly known in Ohio as the "Negro Suffrage Campaign;" for, whether wisely, or even necessarily, or not, the Republicans made a direct issue with their opponents upon that question. The Democratic leaders at their State Conventions had pressed the question in every conceivable guise for the previous six years.

They resolved in 1860 against negro suffrage in plank seven of their State platform as follows: "We are opposed to the policy of allowing negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage or any other political right, desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made and her destinies controlled by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interest of the white race."

In 1861 they resolved that "when the people of the North do their duties to the Constitution and the South" (regarding slavery), "then, and not until then, would it be proper" for the 200,000 Democrats of Ohio "to take into consideration the question of the right and propriety of coercion."

On the Fourth of July, 1862, they resolved,—see fifth plank of their State platform,— "We are opposed to emancipation by Congressional legislation, or Executive proclamation, because (1) the immediate

and indiscriminate emancipation of slaves would be an act of inhumanity to them;" and "because (5) an emancipation would throw upon the Border Free States, and especially Ohio, an immense number of negroes to compete with and underwork the white laborers of the State, and to constitute in various ways an almost or quite unbearable nuisance if suffered to remain among us; (6) and we deem it unjust to our soldiers to see them compelled to free the negroes of the South and thereby fill Ohio with a degraded population to compete with these same soldiers upon their return to the peaceful vocations of life; that, entertaining these views, we can not too strongly condemn the refusal of a General Assembly to prohibit by law the immigration of negroes into this State; (7) that we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves. With all due respect to the opinion of others, we think that such a measure would be unconstitutional, impolitic and unjust."

At their State Convention on June 11, 1863, they resolved (6), "that in the exercise of the right to differ with the Federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1, 1863, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be



unwise, unconstitutional and void;" and (7) "that we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution."

By indirection only was the subject alluded to by the Democratic State Convention, on March 23, 1864. Plank third of the remarkable platform then adopted declares "that we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for (1) the subjugation of the States, or (2) for the purpose of depriving them of their sovereignty, or (3) impairing their constitutional rights (including the right to own slaves); and, being satisfied that its continued prosecution of such objects will in the end prove the utter destruction of civil liberty, we therefore demand the immediate inauguration of peaceable means to attain an honorable settlement and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution."

The Democratic National Convention, which met in Chicago August 29, 1864, and adopted a similar "peace" platform, declared that "the Constitution had been disregarded in every part," and lamented both "the open and avowed disregard of State rights," and "the usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers" by the National (Lincoln) Administration. This was the nearest approach to censure of the Emancipation Proclamation and negro suffrage it contained.

Although the Republican platform of 1865 contained no allusion whatever to the subject, the Democracy of Ohio at their State Convention on August 24, seemed well nigh wild on the subject. They resolved (7) "that the effort now being made

to confer the right of suffrage upon negroes is an insidious attempt to overthrow popular institutions by bringing the right to vote into disgrace. That the negroes are not competent to exercise that right, nor is it necessary to their safety or protection. On the contrary, its exercise by them, if attempted, would be fraught with terrible calamities to both them and the whites. We are therefore unequivocally opposed to negro suffrage. (8) The experience of four thousand years has demonstrated that negroes are not equal to white men, and all attempts to place them on a footing of equality, politically and socially, with the whites, ever have proved and ever will prove failures, and all such attempts ever have proved and ever will prove injurious to both races. (9) That this Government was made by white men, and, so far as we have the power to preserve it, it shall continue to be a Government of white men. (10) That under the rule of Abolitionism, and especially under the recent military orders in Kentucky, the emigration of negroes into Ohio is a growing evil, and, in order that white labor should be protected against negro labor, and the people against negro pauperism, it is the duty of the Legislature to discourage negro emigration into our State."

In 1866, as will be remembered, the Democratic State Convention convened on May 25th, and the Republican on June 20th. The Union party had endorsed President Johnson at their Convention the year before, and it was the turn of the Peace party to do the same thing now. For the first time the Republicans endorsed the Constitutional Amendments, but the Democracy continued to condemn them in the second plank of their platform, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the Federal Union under the Constitution; and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson as President of the United States in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy directly to that end; and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld, unless on the degrading condition of inferiority in the Union, and of negro political equality enforced by the Federal Government.

The Democratic State Convention of 1867 met on Tuesday, January 8th, at the Atheneum in Columbus. George H. Pendleton presided, and his speech on the occasion attracted great attention. "We are in the midst of a revolution," said he; "radical ideas are carried into execution by lawless means, and the anchorage of public opinion is everywhere giving away. Our opponents, in power in the States and Congress, are making every effort to subvert the Constitution, to exclude States from their representation, to break up their social system, to foment discord and disorder in their communities, and to impair their material prosperity." There was a general attendance of the principal leaders of the party, including Rufus P. Ranney, George W. McCook, Charles Reemelin, John H. Thomas, William D. Hill, and the venerable Samuel Pike, of Highland County, who delighted in the boast that he had in his day established and edited fifty-three Democratic papers.

On motion of General Morgan, Allen G. Thurman, of Franklin County, was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and the ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Daniel S. Uhl, of Holmes; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Key, of Hamilton; Attorney General, Frank H. H. Hurd, Knox; Auditor, John McElwee, of

Butler; Treasurer, Cochran Fulton, of Crawford; Comptroller, William Sheridan, Sr., of Williams; and Member of Board of Public Works, Arthur W. Hughes, of Cuyahoga. Judge Thurman was present, and closed his speech of acceptance in these words: "Your safety, and the safety of the whole country, demands that you show your strength, and show it in a solid organization; that you assert your rights, and show yourselves resolved to maintain them." Clement L. Vallandigham, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a lengthy platform denouncing the legislation of Congress as "unconstitutional, revolutionary and despotic," and deploring the fact "that the radical majority of the so-called Congress have proved themselves to be in favor of negro suffrage by forcing it upon the people of the District of Columbia, against their almost unanimous wish expressed at the polls; by forcing it upon the people of the Territories, in violation of the Constitution; and by their various devices to coerce the people of the South to adopt it. That we are opposed to negro suffrage, believing that it would be productive of evil to both whites and blacks, and tend to produce a disastrous conflict of races."

A "Democratic Convention of Delegates from all the States" was recommended, "with a preference for Louisville, Kentucky, as the place of meeting," and the entire platform, as read, was unanimously adopted.

The Fourteenth (or negro suffrage) Amendment submitted to Congress, June 16, 1866, was ratified by the Ohio Senate January 3, 1867, by a strict party vote of 21 to 12, with the Republicans in the affirmative. Two or three opposing speeches were made by Democratic members to

which no replies were made. It was ratified in the House, January 4th, by a vote of 54 to 25, a strict party vote, with Republicans in the affirmative. Three very bitter speeches were made in opposition by as many Democratic members. This Constitutional Amendment, and especially the action taken upon it by the Ohio Legislature, was the principal issue in the campaign of 1867, which began immediately on the ratification of it.

After this action had been taken the Senate, on March 27th, decided to submit the question of striking the word "white" from the Constitution of Ohio to the voters of this State at the regular election in October. All of the Republican Senators, save one, voted for the resolution, and all the Democrats against it. The House adopted this resolution, by a vote of 63 to 29, with an amendment "disfranchising rebels, deserters, and men who ran away to avoid the draft, the affirmative votes being entirely Republican." This was agreed to by the Senate and the resolution submitted in that shape. The General Assembly had, however, already ratified the Fourteenth Amendment and not having reconsidered its action, these subsequent proceedings were wholly irregular and useless. Accordingly, although a majority of the votes cast at the next election were against giving negroes the right of suffrage, Ohio was held by Congress and the Department of State to have ratified the Amendment, and the State counted in favor of it.

The question ought properly never to have been submitted, after the necessary majority of both Houses saw fit to ratify the Amendment. Nothing in our State Constitution could have prevented colored men from voting after Congress had declared the

Amendment adopted, and, as a matter of fact, nothing has prevented them from voting at any election since 1868.

On May 3, 1867, the State Executive and Central Committees jointly issued a call, which was signed by all the members of both bodies, for the Republican State Convention to be held in Columbus, Wednesday, June 19th. They based the representation upon the vote in 1866 for William Henry Smith for Secretary of State, one delegate for each 500 votes so cast, or 515 delegates in all. The recommendation was made that the different counties select their delegates on the same day—Saturday, June 8th,—and this was generally observed. The call concluded with an able and dignified address, which, in part, was as follows:

The amendment which constituted our platform last year met with the endorsement of the people of every loyal State by unprecedented majorities. Yet mild as its requirements were, its haughty rejection by the rebel States was so prompt and indignant as to preclude all hope of reactionary feeling in favor of its subsequent adoption. The first response by the South to the Amendment was the New Orleans massacre where the rebel sentiment relied upon the Executive to sweep a loyal Congress from existence by force, and to protect rebels in the bloody murder of unoffending loyalists. This was followed by the August Philadelphia Convention, the sole object of which seemed to be to encourage the rejection of the Amendment, and its rejection followed in the Southern States, as a matter of course. Absolutely nothing was gained by proposing the Amendment there, save the revelation of a condition of feeling in the South which imperatively demands more stringent measures. Remembering the words of Mr. Johnson, that "if there are only five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to the Constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely," Congress resolved upon the restoration of the rebel States upon the basis of loyalty. The men who fought and suffered for the Union in war, were at least deemed fit to live for it and vote for it in peace, and entitled to the amplest protection in the exercise of these rights. This new plan of restoration is now before the country

and must be a leading issue in the coming campaign. Indications in the South encourage the belief that this plan will be accepted yet by the rebel States, if we but preserve our integrity as a party and show an unbroken front upon this line of loyal reconstruction. The Democracy of the North are renewing the offers of help they can not render to their allies in the rebel States and are relying on their old Constitutional sophistry to distract us. Be not deceived by their arguments, for since the day when Buchanan declared that he could find no power in the Constitution to coerce a State, the aim of that party has been, by these verbal jugglers of the Constitution, to secure the success of the rebellion and to thwart the object of the Union party—permanent peace based upon liberty. Cling closely to the Constitution; but in great emergencies, like the present, interpret its letter by its spirit. It was ordained to insure domestic tranquility and to secure the blessings of liberty. Any interpretation which prevents a just restoration must be rejected as contrary to its plain intent. There is no royal road to National harmony and peace. Time is the great physician. The loyal men of the country know distinctly what they fought for, and what they gained, and they are determined to secure the fruits of their victory if it takes the lifetime of a generation. Slavery, the great cause of all this bloodshed and National agony, is dead. Let us see that the dark shadow which its loathsome figure cast upon us be speedily obliterated, and that the last lingering vestige of the institution be buried away out of sight forever. Relax none of the vigilance which for the past six years has rendered the loyal people a terror to treason and traitors, in the field and at home. Our enemies are the same and their principles have undergone no change. We can not forget the dark record of their transgressions, nor permit them to carry their designs into execution by a victory at the ballot box. This can only be prevented by the exercise of every effort in behalf of the Union party, whose corner stone is justice and whose object is National tranquility through loyal reconstruction.

The Union State Convention met at the Atheneum, Columbus, at eleven o'clock, on the morning of June 19th. The auditorium and stage were crowded with delegates and the gallery with spectators. The assemblage was called to order by Chairman Cowen, of the State Executive Committee, who introduced Robert C. Schenck as Temporary Chairman.

"I take it for granted," said Mr. Schenck, "that, as representatives of the Republicans of Ohio, and in harmony with the great Republican party throughout the country, you will reaffirm in distinct terms your love for the Union and devotion to human freedom and equal rights. You will record again your undying gratitude to the brave defenders of our flag and Government, and your fixed determination to stand by them and theirs. You will renew your pledge of support to the wise, firm policy of reconstruction and pacification which Congress, in the exercise of its legitimate right and duty, as the law-making power of the Nation, has submitted to the country. You know well that the very leaders of the rebellion stand ready to accept and abide by the terms of reconciliation and restoration which have thus been offered, and only hesitate in consequence of the mad interference of a faithless President, who, having betrayed the principles on which he was chosen, would now also mislead to their destruction the unhappy people of the South, whom he professes to befriend. In pursuance of this insane and wicked course, he is even now seeking by strained and absurd interpretation, which shocks the common sense of every honest mind, to construe away the obvious meaning and intention of laws, the passage of which he was unable directly to defeat. It seems to me not inappropriate for this Convention, in such contingency, to demand of all the Representatives of the people that they shall be punctually at their assigned posts at the National Capitol on the third of next month to provide by unmistakable legislation against the attempt to paralyze the popular will. And, I tell you, the will of the people will yet sweep out of the way of the march of liberty and civilization every obstructing agent and every hair-splitting, word-mongering doubter, as dew is brushed from the grass, or as lighted straws are driven before the wind."

William T. Perkins, of Hamilton County, was elected Temporary Secretary, and Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana, and James E. Free, of Perry, Assistants. The various Committees were announced by the Chairmen of the district delegations, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Samuel W. Siebern, Hamilton. 2. Thomas H. Yeatman, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. Samuel B. Walker, Shelby. 5. Thomas E. Grissell, Wyandot. 6. Thomas T. Taylor, Brown. 7. Thomas F. Mc-

Grew, Clarke. 8. John Bartram, Marion. 9. William B. Sloan, Ottawa. 10. Isaac R. Sherwood, Williams. 11. Thomas A. Dempsey, Lawrence. 12. William A. Gage, Pickaway. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. Francis G. Loomis, Medina. 15. Rufus R. Dawes, Washington. 16. Charles Hare, Noble. 17. J. Twing Brooks, Columbiana. 18. Samuel S. Osborn, Lake. 19. Charles R. Hunt, Trumbull.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Joseph Seifert, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. William B. McClung, Miami. 5. James H. Woods, Van Wert. 6. James R. Pursell, Fayette. 7. John M. Milburn, Franklin. 8. Alfred E. Lee, Delaware. 9. Daniel W. Swigart, Crawford. 10. John F. Rice, Paulding. 11. Joseph Bradbury, Gallia. 12. James W. Stinchcomb, Hocking. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 14. Willard Slocum, Ashland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. William M. Farrar, Guernsey. 17. John W. Underhill, Stark. 18. Daniel A. Dangler, Cuyahoga. 19. Henry C. Curtis, Ashtabula.

*Resolutions:* 1. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. Charles H. Blackburn, Hamilton. 3. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 4. William Allen, Darke. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. Reader W. Clarke, Clermont. 7. Leander J. Critchfield, Franklin. 8. Isaac Gass, Richland. 9. William Lane, Erie. 10. James M. Ashley, Lucas. 11. John T. Wilson, Adams. 12. Archibald McCrea, Fairfield. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Benjamin Brown, Holmes. 16. John H. Barnhill, Tuscarawas. 17. Robert Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 19. Stephen A. Northway, Ashtabula.

A motion was made to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. But Donn Piatt, of Logan, "hoped the motion would not be adopted. We know what we want," said he, "and can express it without interpretation by any committee." The motion was withdrawn and an adjournment taken until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported all the counties except one (Holmes) fully represented. The following permanent officers were nominated by the Committee on Organization and unanimously elected:

*President:* Robert C. Schenck, of Montgomery County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. Samuel Hayden, Hamilton. 3. John M. Millikin, Butler. 4. Isaac S. Gardner, Logan. 5. Parlee Carlin, Hancock. 6. Francis J. Phillips, Highland. 7. Benjamin Nesbit, Greene. 8. William H. Beatty, Morrow. 9. Cooper K. Watson, Seneca. 10. Ezekiel Masters, Fulton. 11. John F. Hurd, Scioto. 12. Charles F. Schaeffer, Fairfield. 13. Mortimer D. Leggett, Muskingum. 14. Levi D. Griswold, Lorain. 15. Robert R. Hudson, Meigs. 16. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 17. Ephraim R. Eckley, Carroll. 18. William H. Upson, Summit. 19. Laurin D. Woodworth, Mahoning.

*Secretary:* Jacob C. Donaldson, of Franklin County.

*Assistant Secretaries:* William T. Perkins, Hamilton; Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana; Cornelius Parmenter, Allen; William D. Bickham, Montgomery; Charles Foster, Seneca; and William P. Fogg, Cuyahoga.

The Committee to select a State Central Committee reported as follows: 1. James

W. Sands, Cincinnati. 2. Thomas L. Young, Cincinnati. 3. Seth S. Haines, Waynesville. 4. Anson P. Howard, Woodstock. 5. James Harsh, Findlay. 6. Mills Gardner, Washington C. H. 7. Benjamin Nesbit, Xenia. 8. Alfred E. Lee, Delaware. 9. Daniel W. Swigart, Bucyrus. 10. Dennis Steele, Toledo. 11. James H. Tripp, Jackson. 12. William H. Free, New Lexington. 13. Daniel H. Willard, Zanesville. 14. John H. Boynton, Elyria. 15. Edward H. Moore, Athens. 16. Robert J. Bennett, Cadiz. 17. Charles A. Shober, Carrollton. 18. Harvey W. Curtis, Chagrin Falls. 19. William Stedman, Randolph. At the meeting of this Committee the following gentlemen were selected to constitute the new State Executive Committee:

Benjamin Rush Cowen, Chairman; James Williams, Secretary; Charles C. Walcutt, Joseph W. Dwyer, Rodney Foos, Henry Miller, and James Taylor, all of Columbus.

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Hamilton; Benjamin Rush Cowen, of Belmont; Samuel Galloway, of Franklin; William P. Cutler, of Washington; J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke; Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs; and Jacob D. Cox, of Trumbull, were presented for Governor; but the latter two were immediately withdrawn, and, after the call of counties had been finished, General Cowen's name was also withdrawn. The first ballot resulted: Hayes 230, Cowen 115, Galloway 90, Keifer 50, Cutler 27. On the second General Hayes was nominated, receiving 286 votes, Galloway 208, Cowen 13, Keifer 3, and Cutler 2. The nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin County.

Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton, thanked the Convention for the nomination

of Rutherford B. Hayes, who was then a member of Congress, and not in attendance at the Convention, promised his acceptance and predicted his triumphant election.

William C. Howells, of Ashtabula; Seneca O. Griswold, of Cuyahoga; Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga; John C. Jamison, of Harrison; Newell D. Tibbals, of Summit; Andrew G. McBurney, of Warren; John Peter Biehn, of Brown; and Samuel Galloway, of Franklin, were presented as candidates for nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. McBurney's name was withdrawn, and Emerson E. White, of Franklin, said he was authorized to withdraw Mr. Galloway's name. An enthusiastic delegate moved the suspension of the rules and the nomination of Mr. Galloway by acclamation, and the motion prevailed *viva voce*. Donn Piatt raised the point of order that the roll of counties must be called, and the vote on the suspension of the rules was thereupon reconsidered. The name of Mr. Biehn was withdrawn, and Mr. White again asserted his right to withdraw the name of Mr. Galloway, but the roll call was demanded, and after its completion and several counties had changed their votes, the result was announced: Galloway 486, Hitchcock 22, Tibbals 5, Griswold 1. Mr. Galloway was declared the nominee, and a committee appointed to wait upon and invite him to address the Convention.

Judge John Welch, of Athens, was re-nominated for the Supreme Bench, by acclamation.

For Auditor of State, James H. Godman, of Marion; Samuel S. Osborn, of Lake; Thomas J. Larsh, of Darke; Chambers Baird, of Brown; Moses Sarchett, of Guernsey; and Henry S. Martin, of Stark, were presented. The ballot resulted: Godman 298, Baird 72, Martin 52, Osborn 43, Larsh 26, and

Sarchett 19, and Mr. Godman was declared to be the nominee.

Sidney S. Warren, of Lorain, under suspension of the rules, was renominated for Treasurer of State, by acclamation.

Moses R. Brailey, of Fulton; Josiah Given, of Montgomery; and Frederick Wickham, of Huron, were presented for Comptroller of the Treasury. The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Colonel Brailey, by 351 votes, Wickham 85, and Given 74. The nomination was, on motion, made unanimous.

William H. West, of Logan County, was nominated for Attorney General, by acclamation.

For member of the Board of Public Works, Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize; Simon Crossley, of Lawrence; and Godfrey Heck, of Tuscarawas, were presented. But one ballot was required for Herzing's renomination by the vote—Herzing 273½, Crossley 199, and Heck 34.

On motion, the State Central Committee was authorized to fill any vacancy on the ticket, two-thirds of the Committee to be present and act in case such an emergency should arise.

Lewis B. Gunckle, of Montgomery, read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which had agreed upon the following declaration of principles:

The Union Republican party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, declare:

*First.* That one of the great lessons of the war is that the American people are a Nation, and not merely a confederacy of sovereign and independent States.

*Second.* That our existence as a Nation is based on the great principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, and vindicated by the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, and the spirit of republican democracy and justice which underlies the reconstruction policy of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, which we

hereby fully endorse, and which we demand shall be carried into complete effect by every needful act of additional legislation.

*Third.* That, while we will always cherish and defend the American system of local and municipal self-government for local purposes and a National Government for National purposes—unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization or consolidation of power anywhere—we hold that liberty and human rights constitute our great National boon which local or State organizations must not be allowed to abridge or take away.

*Fourth.* That, imbued with the spirit of true democracy, and believing that the powers necessary for the purpose of attaining the ends of government ought not to be restricted to a privileged class, but should be vested in the whole people without unjust or odious distinctions, or qualifications not equally attainable by all; and further believing that these sentiments are in strict accordance with the spirit and tendency of modern civilization, we place ourselves on the simple and broad platform of impartial manhood suffrage, as embodied in the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, appealing to and confiding in the intelligence, justice and patriotism of the people of Ohio to approve it at the ballot-box.

*Fifth.* The American people owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors, who in the late struggle for our National existence, so nobly fought for our liberties; and for the privations, sufferings and sacrifices which they endured, the loyal men of Ohio pledge to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in defense of the Nation, our sympathies and substantial support.

*Sixth.* That we approve and endorse the military administration of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Major General Philip H. Sheridan, in Louisiana and Texas, and pledge him, and the military commanders in the several military districts in the South, the cordial support of the Union men of Ohio in their efforts to protect the loyal people of the late rebel States, and to secure the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in said States.

*Seventh.* That we fully endorse the administration of our present Governor, Jacob D. Cox, and extend to him our hearty thanks for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged his official duties and sustained the credit and honor of our noble State.

When the sixth plank, referring to General Sheridan, was read, the audience, which crowded the Antheneum, sent up a tremendous round of applause. When it had almost

died away their enthusiasm again increased, if possible, into louder and longer shouts than before, and then, as if that were not enough, three rousing cheers were given the General at the suggestion of one of "fighting Phil's" old command. The platform, it need hardly be added, was thereupon agreed to by a unanimous vote.

The Committeemen appointed to wait upon Mr. Galloway reported that they had discharged that duty, and after a conference with him were instructed to say that he felt very grateful for the high honor conferred, and thanked the Convention for it, but that he was not at once prepared to accept the nomination, and with the consent of the Convention would take it under advisement. He subsequently declined, and the State Central Committee nominated in his stead John C. Lee, of Lucas County. James M. Ashley being repeatedly called, said he desired very much to address his fellow citizens at Columbus some time during the canvass, but not then, as a majority of the delegates desired to depart for home and he would not detain them. A speech was demanded of Chairman Schenck, but he declined with a few humorous remarks. Frederick Hassaurek also declined on the plea that he was to speak that night at the ratification meeting, whereupon the Convention adjourned.

The nomination of General Hayes for Governor necessitated his resignation as a member of Congress, and a special election in the Second District. His successor was a Democrat, or so-called Independent Republican, Samuel F. Cary, who defeated Richard Smith by 597 votes.

Both parties made an exhaustive canvass, General Hayes and Judge Thurman and many other able speakers "stumping"

every county and town in the State. The total vote for Governor was increased over that of 1865 nearly 67,000—from 417,720 to 484,603, but only about 25,000 as compared with that for Secretary of State in 1866. The following is the abstract of the vote as officially declared:

For Governor:	
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	243,605
Allen G. Thurman, Dem.....	240,622
Hayes' majority.....	2,983
For Lieutenant Governor:	
John C. Lee, Rep.....	243,486
Daniel S. Uhl, Dem.....	240,845
Lee's majority.....	2,641
For Auditor of State:	
James H. Godman, Rep.....	243,461
John McElwee, Dem.....	240,840
Godman's majority.....	2,621
For Treasurer of State:	
Sidney S. Warner, Rep.....	243,318
Charles Fulton, Dem.....	240,802
Warner's majority.....	2,516
For Comptroller of the Treasury:	
Moses R. Brailey, Rep.....	243,418
*William J. Alexander, Dem.....	240,813
Brailey's majority.....	2,605
For Judge of the Supreme Court:	
John Welch, Rep.....	243,480
Thomas M. Key, Dem.....	240,941
Welch's majority.....	2,539
For Attorney General:	
William H. West, Rep.....	243,449
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	240,874
West's majority.....	2,575
For Member of Board of Public Works:	
Philip V. Herzing, Rep.....	243,512
Arthur W. Hughes, Dem.....	240,874
Herzing's majority.....	2,638

\* Vice William Sheridan, Sr., deceased.



Only thirty-two of the eighty-eight counties voted for the Constitutional Amendment to strike out the word "white" in the qualifications of a voter and to disfranchise disloyalists, as follows: Ashtabula, Athens, Carroll, Clarke, Clinton, Columbiana, Cuyahoga, Erie, Fulton, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Harrison, Huron, Jefferson, Lake, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Mahoning, Medina, Miami, Morgan, Morrow, Portage, Preble, Summit, Trumbull, Union, Warren, Williams and Wood. But three Congressional districts gave it a majority. The Seventeenth 171, the Eighteenth 3,196 and the Nineteenth 7,310. The total vote was as follows: Yes, 216,987; No, 255,340; majority against, 38,353. To this must be added 11,700 ballots which were cast by persons, presumably Republicans, voting neither way on the question, but which under the Constitution, as it has been construed, must be classed as negative votes, so that the actual majority against the proposition was 50,253, in a total vote of 484,603—a remarkably favorable showing when contrasted with the result of other submissions on questions of less partisan feeling during the past twenty years. A comparison of the Democratic vote, with the total negative vote actually cast on the question, shows that only 14,718 Republicans scratched the "Yes" from their tickets and voted the printed "No" that remained.

That no Democrats voted for the Amendment may be reasonably surmised, because their speakers were rabid on the question and their press had inflammatory articles on "Niggers," "Nigger Lovers" and "Negro Domination," and "Fathers, Save Your Daughters from Negro Husbands," *ad nauseum ad infinitum*, and bitterly assailed every Republican who openly advocated the

Amendment. There were many personal encounters on election day, but the most serious was an assault by rioters on the editor of the Bucyrus Journal (Mr. John E. Hopley) and a colored man, as they were going to the polls. A mob of drunken rowdies at Cincinnati, on the night of the election, attacked the Gazette office (whose editor, Mr. Richard Smith, was the Republican candidate for Congress), and smashed its doors and windows. The action of the rowdies was resented by a number of Republicans, who quickly gathered, and a riot resulted, which, however, was quieted, with much difficulty, and the Gazette came out, as usual, and on time, next morning.

#### THE FIFTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

While the Republicans carried the State and elected all their candidates for State offices, they lost the Legislature. Both branches were Democratic—the Senate by 18 to 17, and the House by 56 to 49, or eight majority on joint ballot. Its membership was as follows:

##### SENATE.

John C. Lee, President.  
Thomas J. Godfrey, President *pro tem*.  
Charles B. Flood, Clerk.  
Benjamin Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms.

##### MEMBERS BY DISTRICTS.

- 1—Thomas R. Biggs, Henry Kessler  
and John F. Torrence..... Hamilton.
- 2—William H. Campbell..... Butler.
- 3—Jonathan Kenney..... Montgomery.
- 4—Samuel F. Dowdney..... Clermont.
- 5—Samuel N. Yeoman..... Fayette.
- 6—Henry L. Dickey..... Highland.
- 7—James Emmitt..... Pike.
- 8—Homer C. Jones. Contested; Henry  
M. Onderdonk, of Gallia, seated..... Vinton.
- 9—William R. Golden..... Athens.
- 10—Robert Hutcheson..... Franklin.
- 11—J. Warren Keifer..... Clarke.
- 12—John L. Winner..... Darke.

- 13—Solomon Kraner.....Hardin.  
 14—Abraham Simmons.... Noble.  
 15—Daniel B. Linn.....Muskingum.  
 16—Lewis Evans.....Delaware.  
 17-28—George Rex, Wayne; and Charles  
       H. Scribner.....Knox.  
 18—David W. Stambaugh. Died; Simp-  
       son Harmount, successor.....Tuscarawas.  
 19—William Lawrence.....Guernsey.  
 20—James B. Jamison.....Harrison.  
 21—Benjamin F. Potts.....Carroll.  
 22—J. Twing Brooks.....Columbiana.  
 23—Laurin D. Woodworth.....Mahoning.  
 24—Jerome B. Burrows.....Lake.  
 25—David A. Dangler.....Cuyahoga.  
 26—Philo B. Conant. Resigned; Will-  
       iam Stedman, Portage, successor.Portage.  
 27—Levi D. Griswold.....Lorain.  
 29—Manuel May.....Richland.  
 30—Homer Everett.....Sandusky.  
 31—Curtis Berry.....Wyandot.  
 32—Thomas J. Godfrey, Mercer; Will-  
       iam Carter.....Defiance.  
 33—Abel M. Corey, Fulton; James C.  
       Hall, Lucas. Hall died, Charles  
       A. King, successor, Lucas.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- John F. Follett, Speaker.  
 French W. Thornhill, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 Amos Layman, Clerk.  
 Samuel Pike, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Adams—Joseph R. Cockerill.  
 Allen—R. E. Jones.  
 Ashland—William Larwill.  
 Ashtabula—William Eames.  
 Athens—William P. Johnson.  
 Auglaize—Robert B. Gordon.  
 Belmont—John W. Kennon and Thomas M.  
 Nichol.  
 Brown—Elijah M. Fitch.  
 Butler—Elias H. Gaston and Christopher Hughes.  
 Carroll—James M. Kain.  
 Champaign—Samuel T. McMorran.  
 Clarke—Percy Stewart.  
 Clermont—John H. Branch and William Shaw.  
 Clinton—Madison Betts.  
 Columbiana—Jonathan K. Rukenbrod and Josiah  
 Thompson.  
 Coshocton—French W. Thornhill.  
 Crawford—James Robinson.  
 Cuyahoga—Robert B. Dennis, Morris E. Gallup  
 and Nelson B. Sherwin.  
 Darke—Jacob Baker.

- Defiance, Paulding and Williams—Elisha G. Den-  
 man and William D. Hill.  
 Delaware—Alfred E. Lee.  
 Erie—Benjamin L. Hill.  
 Fairfield—Uriah C. Rutter.  
 Fayette—Samuel F. Kerr.  
 Franklin—Calvin T. Mann and William L. Ross.  
 Fulton—Amos Hill.  
 Gallia—John Lawson.  
 Geauga—Delos W. Canfield.  
 Greene—Roswell F. Howard.  
 Guernsey—Ross W. Anderson.  
 Hamilton—Henry C. Borden, Robert S. Coleman,  
 George Crist, Henry G. Kennet, Frederick W. Moore,  
 William H. Scott, George W. Skaats, Jacob Wolf and  
 Henry Warnkin.  
 Hancock—Isaac Cusac.  
 Hardin—Thomas Rough.  
 Harrison—Lewis Lewton.  
 Highland—John L. Hughes.  
 Hocking—William T. Acker.  
 Holmes—Lawrence McMerrill.  
 Huron—Welcome O. Parker.  
 Jackson—Levi Dungan.  
 Jefferson—Samuel C. Kerr.  
 Knox—Robert Moffet.  
 Lake—Samuel C. Carpenter.  
 Lawrence—Ralph Leet.  
 Licking—John F. Follett and William Parr. Follett  
 resigned; Morgan L. Odell, successor.  
 Logan—Marvin Warren.  
 Lorain—Joseph Dickson.  
 Lucas—John Sinclair.  
 Madison—Jeriah Swetland.  
 Mahoning—George W. Brooke.  
 Marion—Peyton Hord.  
 Medina—Hiram Bronson.  
 Meigs—Thomas A. Welsh.  
 Mercer and Van Wert—Daniel J. Callen.  
 Miami—Joseph C. Ullery.  
 Monroe—Eliel Headley.  
 Montgomery—Wilmer H. Belville and John D.  
 Kemp.  
 Morgan—Francis B. Pond.  
 Morrow—Jeremiah M. Dunn.  
 Muskingum—Edward Ball and Hugh J. Jewett.  
 Noble—Charles Hare.  
 Ottawa and Wood—Henry L. Wood, of Wood.  
 Perry—George Henricks.  
 Pickaway—Ansel T. Walling.  
 Pike—Isaac C. Penniston. Died; Isaac Austill,  
 successor.  
 Portage—Reuben P. Cannon.  
 Preble—James Saylor.

Putnam and Henry—Henry J. Boehmer. Died;  
J. J. Moore, successor.

Richland—Andrew Gearhart. Died; William  
Bushnell, successor.

Ross—Isaac J. Finley and Lawrence T. Neal.

Sandusky—James Parks.

Scioto—James W. Newman.

Seneca—Edson T. Stickney.

Shelby—William Fielding.

Stark—Joseph Dilworth and Joseph Thompson.

Summit—William Sisler.

Trumbull—William Ritzell.

Tuscarawas—John B. Read.

Union—M. C. Lawrence.

Vinton—Andrew J. Swaim.

Warren—James Scott.

Washington—Peres B. Buell and Samuel M.  
Richardson.

Wayne—William R. Wilson.

Wyandot—Samuel M. Worth.

The immediate ancestors of John C. Lee, Lieutenant Governor, were Virginians, but he was born in Brown township, Delaware County, Ohio, on January 7, 1828. He received a common-school education; attended Central College, Franklin County, for one year; went to Western Reserve College in 1845 and was graduated from it in 1848. He taught school for two years and then began the study of law in Atwater, Ohio, where he remained until his admission to the bar, July 6, 1852. He was a

candidate for Common Pleas Judge in 1857, but was defeated. He enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry regiment in 1861 and was commissioned Major. In 1863 he commanded a brigade of Ohio troops at the battle of Chancellorsville. In the spring of 1864 he was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in March, 1865, was brevetted Brigadier General. After the war he returned to Ohio, resumed his law practice in Tiffin, but soon removed to Toledo. In 1867, General Lee was elected Lieutenant Governor, having been nominated by the Republican State Committee, vice Samuel Galloway, declined. He was nominated by the Republican State Convention of 1869 and re-elected. In 1868 he was Delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention and in 1872 Presidential Elector-at-large for Ohio. In 1877 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, for the term ending in 1881, and during the course of his long and useful life held many other important public and private trusts. He died at Toledo in January, 1897.

## CHAPTER XV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868.

THE meeting of the Republican National Committee to determine the time and place for holding the fourth Republican National Convention was held at Washington, December 11, 1867. Its location was a matter of spirited contest between several cities, which narrowed to two on the final vote, with the result: Chicago 12, Cincinnati 10. The call was signed by Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman, John D. Defrees, of Indiana, Secretary, and Benjamin Rush Cowen as the member for Ohio, and contained the following provision as a basis of co-operation:

We invite the co-operation of all citizens who rejoice that our great Civil War has happily terminated in the discomfiture of the rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its existence, whether imperiled by a secret conspiracy or armed force; of an economical administration of the public expenditures; of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States, in accordance with the true principles of a republican government.

In accordance with custom, the Democracy of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus on Jackson Day, Wednesday, January 8th. Flushed with their partial victory of the previous year, the Convention was largely attended by both the leaders and

rank and file of the party. Hugh J. Jewett, of Muskingum County, was both Temporary and Permanent Chairman, and the following ticket was nominated with great unanimity: Secretary of State, William Hubbard, of Logan County; Supreme Judge, William E. Finck, of Perry; Clerk, of the Supreme Court, John M. Webb, of Mahoning; Commissioner of Common Schools, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Seneca; Member of Board of Public Works, Arthur W. Hughes, of Cuyahoga. For Presidential Electors-at-large, Hugh J. Jewett, of Muskingum, and Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga. But a single ballot was necessary in the selection of Delegates-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, as follows: George W. McCook, of Jefferson, 537; John G. Thomson, of Franklin, 434; Washington McLean, of Hamilton, 356, and Chilton A. White, of Brown, 193.

Upon the subject of negro suffrage and reconstruction the Convention resolved:

(5) "That we are opposed, both in principle and in policy to negro suffrage; that the State of Ohio, having by the emphatic majority of 50,000 rejected it for herself, is strongly opposed to its forced imposition upon other States, and that we stigmatize such an imposition by the Federal Government as a most base usurpation;" and (6) "that the practical effect of the so-called Reconstruction Acts of Congress to deliver over ten States to the political and official control of the negroes, and to place the lives, liberties and fortunes of the whites residing therein in the hands of





*R. B. Hayes*

a barbarous people, and that it would inevitably lead to the Africanization of the South."

It also declared in favor of the payment of the five-twenty United States bonds in greenbacks, favored the taxation of bonds, eulogized and sustained Andrew Johnson, and, while not adopting resolutions in his favor was practically a unit in supporting George H. Pendleton for President, now the great champion of an exclusive greenback currency, though he had opposed their issue as a member of Congress, during the war.

Rutherford B. Hayes was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, for the first time, on Monday, January 13th. The weather was intensely cold, so that the exercises were held in the rotunda of the State House at Columbus, and the oath of office administered by Luther Day, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Like all his State papers, the inaugural address of Governor Hayes was plain, practical and forcible, and in referring to the political topic then uppermost in the minds of the people, he said:

One important question of principle, as old as our State Government, still remains unsettled. All are familiar with the conflicts to which the policy of making distinctions between citizens in civil and political rights has given rise in Ohio. The first effort of those who opposed this policy was to secure to all citizens equality of civil rights. The result of the struggle that ensued is thus given by an eminent and honored citizen of our State: "The laws which created disabilities on the part of negroes in respect of civil rights, were repealed in the year 1849, after an obstinate contest quite memorable in the history of the State. Their repeal was looked upon with great disfavor by a large portion of the people as a dangerous innovation upon a just and well-settled policy, and a vote in that direction consigned many members of the Legislature to the repose of private life. But I am not aware that any evil results justified these apprehensions, or that any effort was ever made to impose the disabilities. On the contrary, the new policy, if I may call it so, has been found so consistent with justice to the negroes and the interests of the whites, that no

one—certainly no party—in Ohio, would be willing to abandon it." An effort to secure to all citizens equal political rights was made in the State Constitutional Convention of 1851. Only 13 out of 108 members in that body voted in its favor; and it is probable that less than one-tenth of the voters of the State would then have voted to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution. The last General Assembly submitted to the people a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to abolish distinctions in political rights based upon color. The proposition contained several clauses not pertinent to its main purpose, under which, if adopted, it was believed by many that the number of white citizens who would be disfranchised would be much greater than the number of colored citizens who would be allowed the right of suffrage. Notwithstanding the proposition was thus hampered, it received 216,987 votes, or nearly forty-five per cent of all the votes cast in the State. This result shows great progress in public sentiment since the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, and inspires the friends of equal political rights with a confident hope that in 1871, when the opportunity is given to the people, by the provisions of the Constitution, to call a Constitutional Convention, the organic law of the State will be so amended as to secure in Ohio to all the governed an equal voice in the Government. But whatever reasonable doubts may be entertained as to the probable action of the people of Ohio on the question of an extension of the right of suffrage when a new State Constitution shall be formed, I submit with confidence that nothing has occurred which warrants the opinion that the ratification by the last General Assembly of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was not in accordance with the deliberate and settled convictions of the people. That Amendment was, after the amplest discussion, upon an issue distinctly presented, sanctioned by a large majority of the people. If any fact exists which justifies the belief that they now wish that the resolution should be repealed, by which the assent of Ohio was given to that important Amendment, it has not been brought to the attention of the public. Omitting all reference to other valuable provisions, it may be safely said that the section which secures among all the States of the Union equal representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral Colleges in proportion to the voting population, is deemed of vital importance by the people of Ohio. Without now raising the grave question as to the right of a State to withdraw its assent, which has been constitutionally given to a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, I respectfully suggest that the attempt which is now making to withdraw the assent of Ohio to the

Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, be postponed until the people shall again have an opportunity to give expression to their will. In my judgment, Ohio will never consent that the whites of the South, a large majority of whom were in rebellion, shall exercise in the Government of the Nation, as much political power, man for man, as the same number of white citizens of Ohio, and be allowed in addition thereto, thirty members of Congress and of the Electoral Colleges, for colored people deprived of every political privilege.

Allen G. Thurman was elected United States Senator from Ohio, on January 15th, as the successor of Benjamin F. Wade, for the term of six years, from March 4, 1869. The vote of the General Assembly was as follows: Senate—Thurman 19, Wade 18; House of Representatives—Thurman 55, Wade 49; joint ballot—Thurman 74, Wade 67.

The day previous William Henry Smith resigned as Secretary of State, to accept editorial charge of the Cincinnati Chronicle, a new Republican evening paper. Governor Hayes immediately appointed John Russell, of Champaign County, to the vacancy. Mr. Russell had been chief clerk under Mr. Smith and was an efficient and popular officer.

On Tuesday, January 28th, a special election for Congress was held in the Eighth district to fill a vacancy caused by the tragic death of Cornelius S. Hamilton, Republican, of Union County, who had been murdered by his son, a maniac. John Beatty, of Morrow, the Republican nominee, was elected, defeating Barnabas Burns, of Richland County, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of 385. The result caused great rejoicing among Republicans, and a great jollification meeting was held in Columbus, which was addressed by a number of distinguished speakers.

The State Journal, then the chief Republican organ of the State, in the course of a long editorial on the special election, said:

It can not be denied that a Republican defeat in the adjoining (Eighth) district would have disheartened Republicans throughout the Union. It would have been taken as an indication that the reaction that seemed to have set in in favor of the "Peace Democracy" on the return of peace, still continues. Our defeat there, under the circumstances, would have cast doubt in the minds of some of our ability to even carry the State against a Democratic nominee.

Senator Sumner having introduced a resolution in Congress declaring valid the Fourteenth Amendment, it having been ratified by twenty-two States, including Ohio, one of the first acts of the new Democratic Legislature was to adopt a resolution rescinding the joint resolution of the Fifty-seventh Assembly ratifying that Amendment. This was rushed through by means of the "previous question" tactics, no Republican being permitted to express his views thereon. It carried by strict party vote, Democrats in the affirmative, Republicans in the negative. This action was, of course, futile and ridiculous, Congress adopting Mr. Sumner's resolution on the 21st of the following July. In fact it is doubtful if Congress ever saw a copy of the rescinding resolution of Ohio, for Charles Flood, Secretary of the Senate, neglected to certify its adoption to Governor Hayes, and not being in lawful form, it is not probable that so careful an official as he ever saw fit to forward it to Congress.

The Union Republican State Executive Committee was called together in the Senate Chamber on the evening of January 23d and unanimously agreed to hold the State Convention for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates-at-large, and for the nomination of a State ticket, on March



4th, in the city of Columbus. The call was issued on February 1st. The representation was fixed at one delegate for every 400 votes cast for Governor Hayes the previous October—or 609 in all.

"The campaign of 1868, in the issues it involves," says this call, "is one of the most if not the most important we have ever been called upon to engage in. Many of the questions growing out of the late war are unsettled. Their proper settlement depends entirely upon the Republican party, and our defeat in this campaign will be the surrender of the Government into the hands of the party which brought on the war. Shall the destructive policy of that party again become the policy of the Nation? We must judge our opponents not by their present professions alone, but by their past actions. The same influences, which in 1861 precipitated the Rebellion and for four years waged a treasonable war, still rule its councils and will shape its policy should it return to power. In illustration of this we have the action of the majority of the present General Assembly in rescinding the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment and the proposed instructions to our members of Congress to vote for the repeal of the Reconstruction Acts. We must have patience in the labor of reconstruction. It is not the work of a day. The machinations of a perfidious Executive, aided by a powerful and determined party, largely composed of defeated rebels, have served to defeat the execution of the wishes of the loyal majority of the country, but can not prevent it, if we are as faithful to our trust in the future as we have been in the past. Reverses may meet us in the execution of our policy now, as they did during the war, but they must not cause us to falter in the course marked out. Rather should they nerve us to renewed energy and more determined effort. The result of last fall's election has been most happily modified by the recent glorious victory won by the gallant Republicans of the glorious Eighth District. Let their spirit animate all the districts and the campaign of 1868 will be as cheering in its results as those of 1863 and 1864."

The following address was also issued to the public and to Republicans especially:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, February 5, 1868.

*To the Loyal Union Electors of the State of Ohio:*

The great and vital importance of the issues involved in the approaching State and National Elections impels the Union Republican members of the

General Assembly of the State to address you on the importance and beneficial influence of a large attendance of the friends of good government at Columbus on the 4th of March next, to attend the State Convention on that day. The approaching campaign, in the issues involved, is more important and vital to the peace and prosperity of the country than any political contest which has preceded it. The great questions of the war are yet unsettled. The party which involved the country in the war, deluged it with the blood of our young men, and brought grief and misery to households all over the land, is now making desperate and unscrupulous efforts to regain control of the State and National Governments. We, therefore, earnestly implore our loyal fellow-citizens to come up to the Capital of the State in large delegations composed of the sages and young men of the party, who sustained the country in the hour of its trial, the veterans and soldiers who fought and bled in its defense, to organize for a thorough and brilliant campaign. The recent and glorious struggle in the Eighth Congressional District, which resulted in the triumphant election of General Beatty, assures us that the current of defeat has been happily and successfully checked. Let the reaction be further encouraged and promoted by the assemblage of large numbers of the friends of the country from every county in the State on the day named to secure a thorough and efficient organization of our force, backed by a determination that victory no less glorious than that of 1863 shall again rejoice loyal hearts all over the land. It is expected that all the railroads of the State will issue half-fare tickets; and our Union friends of Columbus invite their loyal fellow citizens attending the Convention to the hospitality of their homes on that day. All delegations, however numerous, will be entitled to seats in the Convention, but the votes of the counties shall be as indicated in the call of the State Central Committee. A joyous time may be expected, one that will rejoice the heart of every patriot and inaugurate a campaign that will result in the full triumph of liberal principles and give peace and prosperity to the whole land.

James C. Hall, of Lucas; J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke; James Scott, of Warren; Robert B. Dennis, of Cuyahoga; William P. Johnson, of Athens; Committee on behalf of the Union Members of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

At eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, March 4th, the State Convention met in the Atheneum on State street. The hall was densely packed and numbers who had come from distant counties were turned away un-

able to secure standing room. In the absence of Chairman Cowen the assemblage was called to order by William Dennison.

Andrew G. McBurney, of Warren County, was elected Temporary Chairman; and Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana; Joseph C. Devin, of Knox; James M. Fitzgerald, of Hamilton; James Stinchcomb, of Hocking; and David R. Locke, of Lucas, Temporary Secretaries. The announcement of the name of Mr. Locke, better known to the world through his imitable "Confederate X Roads" letters as "Petroleum V. Nasby"—was greeted with great cheering. The members of the various Committees were announced, as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Charles Weitzell, Hamilton. 2. James Morgan, Hamilton. 3. A. P. Cox, Butler. 4. Robert P. Kennedy, Logan. 5. George W. Holbrook, Auglaize. 6. James Pursell, Fayette. 7. James C. McCloud, Madison. 8. John S. Jones, Delaware. 9. H. H. Harding, Huron. 10. A. H. Selden, Putnam. 11. Allen T. Wikoff, Adams. 12. William H. Free, Perry. 13. A. M. Train, Muskingum. 14. William H. Hazlett, Ashland. 15. David A. Russell, Meigs. 16. Charles Hare, Noble. 17. Robert Brailey, Carroll. 18. John A. Long, Cuyahoga. 19. R. B. Barnes, Portage.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. John N. Gillespie, Montgomery. 4. Anson P. Howard, Champaign. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. P. J. Ricker, Clinton. 7. Samuel A. Bowman, Clark. 8. John B. Coates, Union. 9. William B. Sloan, Ottawa. 10. Ezekiel Masters, Fulton. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. S. A. Fitch, Pickaway.

13. William Morrison, Coshocton. 14. John H. Boynton, Lorain. 15. Francis B. Pond, Morgan. 16. Isaac Morton, Guernsey. 17. John W. Underhill, Stark. 18. Ferdinand Nicola, Cuyahoga. 19. Delos W. Canfield, Geauga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Frederick Hassaurek, Hamilton. 2. Charles H. Blackburn, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. G. Volney Dorsey, Miami. 5. Parlee Carlin, Hancock. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. Leander J. Critchfield, Franklin. 8. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 9. Rush R. Sloan, Erie. 10. Joseph R. Swigart, Henry. 11. Daniel McFarland, Scioto. 12. Charles Borland, Fairfield. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 15. William P. Johnson, Athens. 16. George W. McIlvain, Tuscarawas. 17. Robert Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Seth Marshall, Cuyahoga. 19. William M. Eames, Ashtabula.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported that every county except Monroe was represented, and that many counties had almost unlimited delegations. The following permanent officers were reported by the Committee on Organization and unanimously elected:

*President:* John C. Lee, of Lucas County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Henry Henneke, Hamilton. 2. Robert B. Moore, Hamilton. 3. Edward A. Parrott, Montgomery. 4. Scipio Myers, Darke. 5. Michael Dumbroff, Auglaize. 6. John M. Barrere, Highland. 7. Ephraim Bidwell, Madison. 8. C. P. Stiles, Morrow. 9. Levi Weirick, Seneca. 10. James C. Hall, Lucas. 11. Joseph Bradbury, Gallia. 12. James Worthington, Ross. 13. Joseph C. Devin, Knox.

14. Lewis Flannery, Holmes. 15. Thomas A. Welsh, Meigs. 16. Abraham Simmons, Noble. 17. Anson G. McCook, Jefferson. 18. James Barnett, Cuyahoga. 19. Eben Newton, Mahoning.

*Secretaries:* Jacob C. Donaldson, of Franklin; David R. Locke, of Lucas; William P. Fogg, of Cuyahoga.

General Lee was received with great enthusiasm.

"The proceedings of this assemblage," said he, "will not only affect Ohio, but have a wide-spread influence upon every State of the Union, and a favorable bearing on the elevation of the Republican candidate to the Presidency. The people will stand by the plighted faith of the Nation to those who defended its honor during the war. The Government, through the people, will treat all creditors alike, and not suffer the fair fame of the United State to be blackened and defiled by repudiation."

In the ballot for Supreme Judge, William White, of Clarke County, received  $393\frac{1}{2}$  votes; Philip B. Swing, of Clermont,  $79\frac{1}{2}$ ; Moses B. Walker, of Hancock,  $76\frac{1}{2}$ ; and William W. Johnson, of Lawrence,  $54\frac{1}{2}$ . Judge White's nomination was made unanimous.

On the first ballot for Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams County, received  $210\frac{1}{2}$  votes; James Williams, of Franklin, 171; Isaac M. Kirby, of Wyandot,  $136\frac{1}{2}$ , and John Russell, of Champaign, 88. No choice.

On the second: Sherwood had  $271\frac{1}{2}$  votes, Williams 186 and Kirby  $156\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. Russell's name was withdrawn during the progress of the ballot.

On the third: Sherwood had 305 votes, Williams 173 and Kirby 123. Sherwood was thereupon made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

During the balloting the Chair read a telegram from Washington City, signed by Con-

gressmen Eggleston and Welker, announcing that impeachment proceedings against President Johnson had been begun, and the news was hailed with shouts of approval. Granville Moody—the "Fighting Parson"—moved that the Chair be directed to answer ordering Congress "to move immediately upon the enemy's works," which was agreed to amid renewed approving cries. It was suggested by one of Colonel Moody's soldiers that he pray for President Johnson, but he declined, saying that according to the old-fashioned Methodist doctrine, "some persons were past praying for."

John A. Norris, of Geauga, was renominated for the office of School Commissioner by acclamation. Rodney Foos, of Clinton, was nominated in like manner for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, James Moore, of Coshocton, received 227 votes; Erastus R. Hosmer, of Muskingum, 110; Henry C. Carhart, of Crawford, 78; Alexander Stewart, of Cuyahoga, 63; Richard R. Porter, of Stark, 60; Josiah Parkhurst, of Pickaway, 49, and Godfrey Heck, of Tuscarawas, 19, on the first ballot. The names of Heck, Parkhurst, Stewart and Carhart were then withdrawn.

On the second ballot: Moore received 325, Hosmer 271 and Porter 10. Mr. Moore was then declared the unanimous choice.

David Tod, of Mahoning, and Samuel Galloway, of Franklin, were nominated for Presidential Electors-at-large by acclamation.

For Delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention, many names were announced, but only a single ballot was required to make the selections. Frederick Hassaurek, of Hamilton County, received

552 votes; John C. Lee, of Lucas, 456; John A. Bingham, of Harrison, 328; James Scott, of Warren, 291; Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin, 162; William B. Castle, of Cuyahoga, 142; Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Richland, 71; Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs, 70; Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Jackson 51, and Robert C. Kirk, of Knox, 43. Messrs. Hassaurek, Lee, Bingham and Scott were declared duly elected, and on motion the rules were suspended and Messrs. Critchfield, Castle, Brinkerhoff and Horton were selected by acclamation as Alternates-at-large.

Frederick Hassaurek, of Hamilton, the able and versatile editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which was as follows:

*Resolved, by the Union party in Convention assembled,* That the National Republican Union party having preserved the integrity of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempt lately made to inaugurate appeals to arms and civil war from the legitimate results of legal and constitutional election, and having placed American Nationality on the solid foundation of liberty and the rights of man, will elect to the Presidency of the United States next November a man under whose administration will be completed the great task of reconstruction on the basis of nationality, liberty and true democracy, and who, with firmness, and yet with moderation, with justice, and yet with charity and liberality, with unswerving loyalty, yet with prudence and statesmanship, will heal the wounds of the war, reconcile the hostile elements, and by his wisdom, economy, rectitude and good faith, will restore those sections of the country which the rebellion has desolated to prosperity and happiness, and, with the hearty co-operation of the people's Representatives in Congress, will reestablish the relations of the several States to a regenerated Union and the blessings of everlasting peace.

2. That at this juncture the eyes of the country are directed to one man who is eminently qualified by his character, position, antecedents and the universal confidence which he enjoys, to secure a triumphant election next November, to terminate, when in office, the present state of transition and suspense, and to

guide the Nation to a new era of good feeling and restored confidence.

3. That with ULYSSES S. GRANT as our candidate for the Presidency, BENJAMIN F. WADE for the Vice Presidency, and the history of the past seven years for our platform, we may confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

4. That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of ANDREW JOHNSON to the reconstruction of the civil government in the rebellious States under the authority of National legislation, by keeping alive the spirit of the rebellion and reviving the hopes of restoration to political power of its great ally, the Democratic party.

5. That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in the recent exercise of its high Constitutional prerogative by the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the Constitutional function of the Senate, sitting as a court of justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and law-abiding submission to the judgment in the case.

6. That by the indecent haste and precipitation with which the Democratic Legislature of our own State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and thus condemned the propositions contained in said amendment—propositions which the people of Ohio, after full and exhausting discussion had endorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic party has again manifested that its restoration to power would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggle, undo what has been accomplished by the war and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion and the dangers of secession, disintegration and perhaps a war of races; and, that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory, it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite, disregarding for the time being all side issues or questions of minor importance, until the danger, of a fatal reaction has passed and the fruits of the war are permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

7. That we cordially approve the determination of Congress to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the National Legislators the necessity of the strictest economy and a reduction of the army and navy and a thorough revision and simplification of our system of Federal taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of the taxation of the people.

8. That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt, according to law, and we hereby express our convictions that, according to the laws under which the five-twenty (5-20) bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

9. That we heartily approve the policy of Congress in arresting contraction and believe the issue of currency should be commensurate with the industrial and commercial interests of the people.

10. That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of the public burdens and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter to be issued by making them liable, by express provisions of law, to taxation precisely as other property.

11. That we urge upon the National authorities the propriety of initiatory negotiations to establish international rules of expatriation upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that each nation shall recognize naturalization by the others as terminating the former allegiance and as conferring all the rights of citizenship; and we affirm it the duty of the Federal Government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens, at home and abroad, native and naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceable exercise of their legal or international rights.

12. That we reiterate to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expression of heartfelt gratitude for their heroic sacrifices and services, which will forever be held in the affectionate remembrance of the American people; and that while we call upon them now to sustain at the ballot box the great cause which their valor and endurance have saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

The resolution referring to General Grant, and that relating to the impeachment of President Johnson, were each greeted with loud cheers. A delegate moved to strike out the name of Benjamin F. Wade and insert the name of Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice President. This caused considerable confusion and not a little denunciatory comment. Cheer upon cheer was given Senator Wade when the substitute was voted upon and overwhelm-

ingly defeated. The platform, as originally drafted, was then adopted by a unanimous vote.

The new State Central Committee was reported as follows: 1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. James Morgan, Hamilton. 3. Felix Marsh, Preble. 4. Anson P. Howard, Champaign. 5. W. T. Wilson, Wyandot. 6. William R. Smith, Highland. 7. A. D. Rogers, Franklin. 8. Alfred E. Lee, Delaware. 9. George W. Knapp, Sandusky. 10. Moses R. Brailey, Fulton. 11. J. J. McDowell, Vinton. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. A. C. Griffis, Muskingum. 14. George W. Shurtliff, Lorain. 15. Daniel A. Russell, Meigs. 16. Lewis Lewton, Harrison. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Henry W. Perkins, Trumbull. 19. Alphonso Hart, Portage.

The new State Executive Committee, selected the evening after the Convention, was as follows: Chairman, Albert B. Buttles; Secretary, Rodney Foos; Treasurer, Sidney S. Warner; Advisory members—Richard D. Harrison, William B. Thrall and Edward L. Taylor, all of Columbus,

All but the Fifteenth and Eighteenth districts reported the names of their delegates and alternates to the National Convention, when the members of the various committees of the State Convention were chosen: The list—including the omissions noted—was as follows: 1. William P. Stoms and James W. Sands, Hamilton County. 2. Thomas L. Young and Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. Orville C. Maxwell, Montgomery; Nathaniel C. McFarland, Butler. 4. Leander H. Long, Champaign; Horace Coleman, Miami. 5. Oscar T. Locke, Hancock; Lewis T. Hunt, Hardin. 6. Samuel Hemphill, Brown; George W. Hu-

lick, Clermont. 7. Coates Kinney, Greene; James S. Goode, Clark. 8. Thomas C. Jones, Delaware; Henry C. Godman, Marion. 9. Frederick Wickham, Huron; Arthur B. Nettleton, Erie. 10. Asher Cook, Wood; Horace Sessions, Defiance. 11. John Campbell, Lawrence; John Ellison, Adams. 12. George W. Gregg, Pickaway; Thomas W. Beach, Ross. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking; Israel Green, Knox. 14. Addison S. McClure, Wayne; John H. Boynton, Lorain. 15. Frederick W. Wood, Morgan; Cyrus Grant, Meigs. 16. Benjamin Rush Cowen, Belmont; Elijah Burnett, Tuscarawas. 17. John C. Hostetter, Carroll; J. F. Oliver, Stark. 18. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga, and Samuel S. Osborn, Lake. 19. Henry B. Perkins, Trumbull; Moses G. Dick, Ashtabula. Alternate Delegates: 1. George Crist and E. Cort Williams, Hamilton. 2. Frederick W. Moore and Henry G. Kennett, Hamilton. 3. Seth S. Haines, Warren; Felix Marsh, Preble. 4. John Carey, Shelby; Samuel V. Taylor, Logan. 5. Charles M. Kurtz, Auglaize; J. D. C. Clark, Van Wert. 6. William R. Smith, Highland; Theodore F. Sniffen, Brown. 7. John D. Stine, Madison; James M. Fuson, Franklin. 8. Alfred E. Lee, Delaware; William G. Beatty, Morrow. 9. John G. Robinson, Crawford; James S. York, Seneca. 10. Octavius Waters, Fulton; David B. Ainger, Henry. 11. Samuel P. Drake, Scioto; Simeon Nash, Gallia. 12. Wells S. Jones, Pike; John L. Sheridan, Perry. 13. George Train, Muskingum; Thomas W. Collier, Coshocton. 14. William C. Beer, Ashland; Nathan H. Bostwick, Medina. 15. John W. Dana, Washington; Alexander W. McCormick, Athens. 16. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey; Abraham Simmons, Noble.

17. Josiah Thompson, Columbiana; Jared Dunbar, Jefferson. 18. William Meyers, Cuyahoga; David H. Brinkerhoff, Lake. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga; Joseph Bruff, Mahoning.

A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the State Capitol grounds the night following the nominations, John C. Lee again presiding. Speeches were delivered by J. Warren Keifer, Mahlon Chance, Emerson E. White, Ralph P. Buckland, Samuel Galloway and Granville Moody. The latter had been the life of the State Convention during the day, and aroused the wildest enthusiasm at the night meeting by one of his characteristic speeches, which he closed by calling for "Three cheers for Grant; three cheers for the Old Flag; three cheers for the State platform; three cheers for the Republican ticket, and three cheers for the pulpit." Though pastor of a Methodist Church, Colonel Moody was not afraid to let his parishioners know that he was a stalwart Republican and that he "fought the devil and Democracy." He believed and frequently said, that the party "was an instrument in God's hands for the accomplishment of much good and the overthrow of a great evil—human slavery," which he detested with all the intensity of his earnest nature.

Thirty-five of the forty-two Ohio delegates met in Chicago for organization on the evening preceding the Republican National Convention. Thomas C. Jones, of Delaware, was elected Chairman and Orville C. Maxwell, of Montgomery, Secretary. As officers of the Convention, and as members of the several Committees, on the part of Ohio, the following were designated: Vice President, Nathaniel C. McFarland, of Butler; Temporary Secretary, Benjamin Rush

Cowen, of Belmont; Permanent Secretary, Coates Kinney, of Greene; Committeemen on Credentials, James Scott, of Warren; Permanent Organization, William P. Stoms, of Hamilton; Resolutions, John C. Lee, of Lucas; Rules, Thomas L. Young, of Hamilton. A resolution was adopted that from first to last the vote of Ohio should be cast for Benjamin F. Wade as a candidate for Vice President.

THE SECOND CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The fourth Republican National Convention assembled in Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, at noon, Wednesday, May 20, 1868. It was called to order by Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, Chairman of the National Committee, who nominated Carl Schurz as Temporary Chairman, and the nomination was unanimously agreed to.

"The short career of the Republican party," said Mr. Schurz, on assuming the chair, "has been marked by events to which coming generations will point with pride, admiration and gratitude. The Republican party was born a giant, and in its very infancy grappled with the prejudice of race, which until then seemed omnipotent with the masses of the American people. Our second onset broke through it and carried the immortal Lincoln into the Executive Chair of the Republic as the great champion of the anti-slavery cause. Then came the slaveholders' rebellion, and, under Republican leadership, the loyal people of this country displayed a noble heroism and self-sacrificing devotion and perseverance, under obstacles and defeat, which may well serve as a glorious example to all the nations of the earth. The result of the struggle corresponds with the great effort. The life of the Nation has been saved; the dark blot of slavery has been wiped from our National escutcheon; four millions of bondmen have been raised from their ancient degradation; the outraged dignity of human nature has been gloriously vindicated; and this day, those States, the peculiar condition of which was but recently a disgrace to the American name, return to us under the National banner, which now, at last, is to them what it ought ever to have been—the great emblem of impartial justice, of universal liberty and equal rights.

All these things have been accomplished under Republican auspices, and without indulging in vain self-glorification, it may be truly said that the history of the Republican party is closely identified with the noblest achievements of this century. We have had our hours of painful experience, but what of that? Are we the men to be disturbed by the mere appearance of danger? Are not the principles which we advocate just as great as they ever were? Is not the necessity of their realization just as apparent as ever? Is not justice still justice, right still right, and truth still truth? Are we not defenders of justice, right and truth, to-day, as we were yesterday? What, then, is there to frighten the most pusillanimous? Victory will be true to the Republican party as long as the Republican party is true to itself."

Benjamin Rush Cowen, of Ohio, Luther Caldwell, of New York, and Frederick S. Richards, of Tennessee, were elected Temporary Secretaries, and after much discussion as to what States should be admitted to seats in the Convention, a Committee of Credentials was appointed of one member from each State, including the entire South, and each Territory and the District of Columbia. Among those participating in the debate were Rufus P. Spalding and John A. Bingham, of Ohio. There was similar discussion as to the constitution of the other Committees, participated in by Samuel S. Osborne and Thomas C. Jones, of Ohio, but were at length announced and included those selected by the Ohio delegation heretofore noted.

At the evening session, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was elected President, Nathaniel C. McFarland and Coates Kinney as Vice President and Secretary, respectively, for Ohio. Upon taking the chair, General Hawley said, in part:

With a clear and fearless expression of the essential and important questions at issue—which the people will understand, and which no ingenious device, and no words can obscure or avoid—passing by all personal and temporary controversies, working in perfect

confidence that the American people mean to do right, and will do it in the end, we may feel sure of triumph. The power of a nation of 40,000,000 must be behind the just claim of the poorest workingman, of whatever race, to recover even and just wages. Its majesty must be felt wherever the humblest loyal man appeals against personal violence and oppression. For every dollar of the National debt, the blood of a soldier is pledged. Every bond, in letter and in spirit, must be as sacred as a soldier's grave. We must win, gentlemen, and we shall win. It is the old fight of liberty, equality and fraternity, against oppression, caste and aristocracy. It is the old fight to make the world better, with "malice toward none and charity for all." We may halt for a moment, or change direction, but the good cause always goes steadily forward. It is related that on the evening of that awful Battle of the Wilderness, when the legions of the Union army had fought all day, rather by faith than by sight, in the wild woods and tangled brush, some one asked General Grant to step backward a little and reorganize, and that he replied, "We have done very well, gentlemen. At half-past three in the morning we move forward!" We accept his spirit and his words. Perhaps I am not anticipating in saying that we shall accept him in person again as a leader.

There were demands for the immediate nomination of General Grant for President, for the suspension of rules, and for no delays on account of pending reports, which were renewed every hour; but the Convention managed, nevertheless, to proceed with the regular order. A delegation from the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention was received; an interesting speech was delivered by Joseph E. Brown, "a reconstructed rebel" of Georgia, before the report of the Committee on Credentials was read; and then a report of the Committee on Rules before adjournment. Judge Spalding proposed "three cheers for the soldiers and sailors of the Union," and they were heartily given, and Thomas W. Beach, of Ohio, was among those making brief speeches on pending motions.

On the second day there was much delay in the report of the Committee on Resolutions. A communication was received

from the National Council of the Union League of America, which, after a spirited debate, on motion of Thomas C. Jones, of Ohio, was laid upon the table. Frederick Hassaurek, the talented German-American orator of Ohio, in response to the general demand, advanced to the platform and delivered one of the most scholarly addresses of the Convention.

"To regenerate the South," said he, in the course of his argument on reconstruction, "it is necessary to infuse into its administration a principle heretofore unknown to its policy. I mean the principle of 'equal justice to all.' Southern institutions were thoroughly aristocratic. It is necessary to place them on principles of democracy. I mean democracy in its higher and nobler sense, and not in its present party signification. Let reconstruction be based upon the fundamental idea of American republicanism as announced in the Declaration of Independence. I know there are objections urged—grave objections—to admitting a certain class of citizens to participation in the exercise of political rights. It is said that, as they have just emerged from a degrading and demoralizing state of bondage, they are unfit to be judges of what is necessary for or conducive to, their own welfare. But let me answer these and similar objections in the language of Macaulay, who expresses, much better than I could do, the weakness of the objections to this feature of reconstruction. He says: 'There is one cure for the evils which newly-acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell, he can not bear the light of day. He is unable to discriminate color, or to recognize faces, but the remedy is, not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.' The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle nations which have become half blind in the house of bondage; but let them gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. Many of the politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty until they become wise and good in slavery, they may, indeed, wait forever.' Hence, let true democracy be the groundwork of reconstruction. Let there be no masters and no slaves, no privileged and no disfranchised classes; put them all on the same broad footing of equality before the law. Let all men



have a fair start in the race of life. Let no man be without the means of self-protection and of vindicating his own views, feelings, or principles. Let there be no rightless class, no government without the consent of the governed. Let there be no odious or irritating distinctions on the ground of color or opinion."

Judge Spalding moved to suspend the rules and nominate General Grant for President by acclamation, but there was objection, and he withdrew his motion. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, then addressed the Convention by invitation, and General Cochrane, of New York, was proceeding to do so when he gave way to Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, who submitted the following platform, which (with two additional planks, numbers thirteen and fourteen, offered by Carl Schurz) was unanimously adopted:

The National Union Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following declaration of principles:

1. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all; and regard it as the duty of the Government to sustain those constitutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule.

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a National crime; and National honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but to the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the Nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as National faith will permit.

5. The National debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

7. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by ANDREW JOHNSON call loudly for radical reform.

8. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and regret the accession to the Presidency of ANDREW JOHNSON, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; who has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty-five Senators.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject, he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States, as a relic of feudal times not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our National honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

10. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country; the

bounties and pensions provided by the laws for these brave defenders of the Nation are obligations never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the Nation's protecting care.

11. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development, and resources, and increase of power in this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

12. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed peoples struggling for their rights.

13. That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as the spirit of disloyalty will die out, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

14. That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

Mr. Thompson submitted as a separate report the following resolution, and it also was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the adjournment of this Convention shall not work a dissolution of the same, but it shall remain as organized, subject to be called together at any time and place that the National Union Republican Executive Committee shall designate.

Nominations for President being declared in order, John A. Logan addressed the Chair as follows: "In the name of the loyal citizens, soldiers and sailors of this great Republic of the United States of America, in the name of loyalty, liberty, humanity and justice; in the name of the National Union Republican party, I nominate, as candidate for the Chief Magistracy of this Nation, Ulysses S. Grant." The greatest en-

thusiasm prevailed and amidst cheering and songs and shouts of delight as the roll was called State after State gave General Grant its vote until all (including the Territories and District of Columbia) had given him the unanimous vote of the Convention.

When Ohio was called, Chairman Jones responded: "Ohio has the honor of being the mother of our great captain. Ohio is in line, and on that line proposes following this great captain, who never knew defeat, to fight it out through the summer and through the autumn to the end of the great contest, and to be first in storming the intrenchments until victory is secured and all the stars in the firmament of our glorious constellation are again restored to their proper order and all the sons of freedom throughout the earth shout for joy. Ohio gives forty-two votes for Ulysses S. Grant."

Then came the principal, indeed, the only contest of the Convention, every speaker emphasizing the necessity of nominating a good, stanch and true man for Vice President. Virginia, South Carolina and Massachusetts presented Henry Wilson; Indiana, New Jersey and Michigan, Schuyler Colfax; Ohio, by Fred. Hassaurek, Missouri, by Carl Schurz, North Carolina, by Edward W. Jones, and Maryland, by John A. J. Creswell (who was himself presented as a candidate), named Benjamin F. Wade; New York, Reuben E. Fenton; Kentucky, James Speed; Maryland, John A. J. Creswell; Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin; Iowa, James Harlan; Alabama, William D. Kelley; Wisconsin and Maine, Hannibal Hamlin; Kansas, Samuel C. Pomeroy. Probably no other Convention has ever had so many such good names under consideration for the office and certainly in none has the interest been so great as to the outcome.

In presenting Senator Wade, Mr. Hassaurek said:

The Ohio delegation, Mr. President, instructed by our State Convention, and of their own unanimous choice, present for the Vice Presidency a name which has found a place in the hearts of every earnest Republican, the name of that veteran champion of freedom and human rights, the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade. Like the great and immortal Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Wade arose from the lower and humbler walks of life, a child of the people. Like the great Emancipator, Mr. Wade is a self-made man, who fought his early way through difficulties, poverty, and obscurity. And, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention, if we cherish the memory of Abraham Lincoln as the author of the Proclamation of Emancipation, we must not forget that Benjamin F. Wade, like John the Baptist of old, preceded him as a preacher in the wilderness. There is another resemblance, Mr. President, between Benjamin F. Wade and our martyred President; it is that incompatible virtue for which the people have designated him by the name of "Honest Ben Wade." There is no man throughout the length and breadth of the land, be he Democrat or Republican, who doubts the honesty of Benjamin F. Wade. If there is one man at Washington who watches over the people's money and opposes with unrelenting hostility all schemes of lobbyists and corruptionists, that man is Benjamin F. Wade. Although he does not always do it in the choicest and gentlest terms of polite language, he does it, sir, in the language of indignant honesty and unpurchasable rectitude. He is entitled for his meritorious public services to the second highest gift at the hands of the Nation. If the active, the positive, and the strong men of the party, are not to be deserted by their friends, then, gentlemen, this Convention will say to Honest Ben Wade, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

On the first ballot Wade received 147 votes, Fenton 126, Wilson 119, Colfax 115, Curtin 51, Hamlin 27, Speed 22, Harlan 16, Cresswell 14, Pomeroy 6, and Kelley 4.

Kentucky withdrew Mr. Speed and the second ballot resulted: Wade 170, Colfax 145, Fenton 144, Wilson 114, Curtis 45, and Hamlin 30.

And the third: Wade 178, Colfax 165,

Fenton 139, Wilson 101, Curtin 40, Hamlin 25.

Pennsylvania withdrew Governor Curtin, at his request, and the fourth ballot was taken with the following result: Wade 206, Colfax 186, Fenton 144, Wilson 87, Hamlin 25.

The fifth and decisive ballot was taken without a nomination on roll call, for that resulted: Colfax 226, Wade 207, Fenton 139, Wilson 56, and Hamlin 20; but, before the result could be announced Iowa changed her sixteen votes from Fenton to Colfax, and Pennsylvania stampeded the Convention by voting unanimously fifty-two votes for him; Louisiana changed to Colfax, Massachusetts withdrew Wilson and voted for him, and other changes were made in his favor in rapid succession until, when the vote was finally announced, it stood: whole number 650—Colfax 541, Fenton 69, Wade 38, Colfax's nomination was immediately made unanimous.

In seconding General Sickles' motion to that effect, Chairman Jones of the Ohio delegation, said: "Was there ever such a contest as this, in which Ohio had the leading nag in the race, and nearly had the leading nag on the home stretch, and yet is denied the poor privilege of first congratulating the winner? I hope the Convention will allow the Empire State of the West to join the Empire State of the East in seconding the motion to make the nomination of Schuyler Colfax unanimous." A delegate called for three cheers for Ohio and another for three cheers for Wade, and a third for three cheers for the ticket; and all were given with great gusto.

General Grant was also nominated by a Soldiers' National Convention, held at Chicago, May 19th, at which many Ohio soldiers

were present and took an active part in the proceedings. Prior to the Convention—on May 9th—a meeting of Ohio soldiers was held at Columbus, at which James H. Godman was Chairman and Rodney Foos, Secretary. It was resolved that all Ohio soldiers present in Chicago should be permitted to act as delegates, and those attending were instructed to vote for Grant. The following were delegated to procure headquarters for Ohio delegates at that Convention: Benjamin F. Potts, of Carrollton, Chairman; Rutherford B. Hayes and Rodney Foos, of Columbus; Moses R. Brailey, of Delta; Frederick W. Moore and John Sebastian, of Cincinnati; Alfred E. Lee, of Delaware; Samuel N. Yeoman, of Washington C. H.; William P. Johnson, of Athens; George E. Wells, of Toledo; Jerome B. Burrows, of Painesville; Mortimer D. Leggett, of Zanesville; George L. Childs, of Cleveland; and John S. Ellis, of Dayton.

General Grant's letter of acceptance was given to the public on May 29th, and, as usual with him, contained at least one sententious expression, in itself a motto and guide for the campaign, and was so considered by the country. "New political issues, not foreseen," said he, "are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence,—with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. Let us have peace."

#### THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic National Convention,

the tenth so far held, met at Tammany Hall, New York City, Saturday, July 4th, and was in session an entire week. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was the leading candidate for President, his highest vote, 156½, being a majority of the whole number of delegates; but in the twenty-second ballot a stampede began for Horatio Seymour, of New York, Chairman of the Convention, and despite his vehement protests, he was nominated. The ticket was completed by the nomination of Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice President. The delay in nominating candidates grew out of the enforcement of the unite rule, and the action of the New York and Pennsylvania delegations in changing their votes to the different candidates to prevent decisive action. The platform adopted by it was as follows:

The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled, for all time to come, by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do with the return of peace, demand:

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

3. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property

according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State Militia into National forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American Nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for National integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms, we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory. Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace,

to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star-chamber inquisitions, for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post offices and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastille; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and, by its frauds and monopolies, it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his Constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults, the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

9. And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political powers of each State respectively; and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatsoever, to derive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States. And that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

10. That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

11. That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

12. That the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the Constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people; and, on behalf of the Democratic party, we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform, the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand to fellowship, and hail all such, co-operating with us, as friends and brethren.

Francis W. Kernan, of New York, offered the following additional plank which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Convention sympathizes cordially with the workingmen of the United States, in their efforts to protect the rights and interests of the laboring classes of the country.

On the last day of the Convention, the following addition to the platform was accepted on motion of Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the convention are tendered to Chief Justice SALMON P. CHASE, for the justice, dignity and impartiality with which he presided over the Court of Impeachment on the trial of President ANDREW JOHNSON.

An active campaign was made by both parties in Ohio, but the result was at no time in doubt, the popularity of General Grant being so great that it was from the start generally conceded that he would carry the State. At the October election the vote on Secretary of State was as follows: Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, 267,065; Thomas Hubbard, Democrat, 249,681; Republican majority, 17,383. The other candidates on the Republican ticket were elected by substantially the same majorities, the variations being so slight that the figures need not be repeated. No candidate received less than 17,000 majority and none more than 18,000.

The Congressional election resulted in the selection of twelve Republicans and seven Democrats, a gain for the Democracy of three members. The vote in each of the nineteen districts was as follows:

First District:	
Philip W. Strader, Dem.....	10,483
Benjamin Eggleston, Rep.....	10,272
Democratic majority.....	211
Second District:	
Job E. Stevenson, Rep .....	11,694
Samuel F. Cary, Dem.....	11,197
Republican majority.....	497
Third District:	
Robert C. Schenck, Rep.....	16,293
Clement L. Vallandigham, Dem.....	15,818
Republican majority.....	475
Fourth District:	
William Lawrence, Rep.....	13,656
John S. Leedom, Dem.....	13,027
Republican majority.....	629
Fifth District:	
William E. Mungen, Dem.....	15,435
Thomas E. Grissell, Rep.....	10,589
Democratic majority.....	4,846

Sixth District:	
John A. Smith, Rep.....	13,978
Nelson Barrere, Dem.....	13,120
Republican majority.....	348
Seventh District:	
James J. Winans, Rep.....	13,978
John H. Thomas, Dem.....	13,873
Republican majority.....	105
Eighth District:	
John Beatty, Rep.....	12,198
John H. Benson, Dem ..	11,250
Republican majority.....	948
Ninth District:	
Edward F. Dickinson, Dem.....	16,322
William H. Gibson, Rep.....	14,677
Democratic majority. ....	1,645
Tenth District:	
Truman H. Hoag, Dem.....	15,507
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	14,595
Democratic majority.....	912
Eleventh District:	
John T. Wilson, Rep.....	13,631
John Sands, Dem.....	1 503
Republican majority.....	2,128
Twelfth District:	
Philadelph Van Trump, Dem.....	16,287
Nelson J. Turney, Rep.....	11,374
Democratic majority.....	4,913
Thirteenth District:	
George W. Morgan, Dem.....	14,614
Charles Cooper, Rep.....	12,980
Democratic majority.....	1,634
Fourteenth District:	
Martin Welker, Rep.....	13,575
Lyman R. Critchfield, Dem.....	13,113
Republican majority.....	462
Fifteenth District:	
Eliakim H. Moore, Rep.....	13,773
Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	12,817
Republican majority.....	956

Sixteenth District:	
John A. Bingham, Rep.....	13,757
Josiah M. Estep, Dem.....	13,341
Republican majority .....	416
Seventeenth District:	
Jacob A. Ambler, Rep.....	14,998
Daniel T. Lawson, Dem....	11,602
Republican majority.....	3,396
Eighteenth District:	
William H. Upson, Rep.....	18,359
Franklin T. Backus, Dem.....	11,980
Republican majority.....	6,379
Nineteenth District:	
James A. Garfield, Rep.....	20,187
James McEwen, Dem.....	9,759
Republican majority.....	10,428

The New York Tribune Almanac for 1869 gives the whole vote of the country for President in 1860 as 4,680,193; Lincoln over Douglas, 491,275; over Breckinridge, 1,018,500; over Bell, 1,275,821; all others over Lincoln, 947,289. In 1864, the whole vote, home and army, was 4,034,789, and Lincoln's majority over McClellan 411,281. In 1868, the whole vote for President, with Nevada estimated, Florida choosing her electors by the Legislature, and Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia not voting, was 5,722,948; Grant 3,016,353; Seymour 2,706,631; Grant's majority, 309,722.

Grant and Colfax carried Alabama by 4,280 majority; Arkansas, 3,074; California, 514; Illinois, 51,150; Indiana, 9,572; Iowa, 46,359; Kansas, 17,030; Maine, 28,030; Massachusetts, 77,069; Michigan, 31,481; Minnesota, 15,470; Missouri, 25,883; Nebraska, 4,290; Nevada, estimated, 1,400; New Hampshire, 6,967; North Carolina, 12,136; Ohio, 41,428; Pennsylvania, 28,898; Rhode Island, 6,444; South Carolina,

17,064; Tennessee, 30,446; Vermont, 32,122; West Virginia, 8,719; Wisconsin, 24,147; total, 530,056. Including Florida, they received 214 electoral votes.

Seymour and Blair carried Connecticut by 3,041 majority; Delaware, 3,357; Georgia, 45,688; Kentucky, 76,323; Louisiana, 46,962; Maryland, 31,919; New Jersey, 2,880; New York, 10,000 and Oregon, 164; total, 220,334. They received 80 electoral votes. There were 23 vacancies—Mississippi 7, Texas 6, and Virginia 10—or a total of 317 electoral votes.

At the Presidential election in Ohio, the Democratic vote was 11,061 less, and the Republican 13,102 greater than it had been three weeks previous, in October. The official figures were: Ulysses S. Grant, 280,167; Horatio Seymour, 238,621; Grant's majority, 41,546.

The successful (Republican) electoral ticket was composed as follows:

For the State-at-large: David Tod, Mahoning County; Samuel Galloway, Franklin. For the several Congressional districts: 1. John G. Olden, Hamilton. 2. Stanley Matthews, Hamilton. 3. Andrew G. McBurney, Warren. 4. Jonathan Cranor, Darke. 5. David Thomson, Allen. 6. David H. Bailey, Clinton. 7. Charles C. Walcutt, Franklin. 8. Lyman B. Matson, Richland. 9. Luther A. Hall, Seneca. 10. Hiram Frease, Henry. 11. John J. Harper, Scioto. 12. Phillip M. Wagenhals, Fairfield. 13. William D. Hamilton, Muskingum. 14. Seth M. Barber, Ashland. 15. Levi Barber, Monroe. 16. Isaac Welsh, Belmont. 17. Edward F. Schneider, Stark. 18. Stephen H. Pitkin, Cuyahoga. 19. Frederick Kinsman, Ashtabula.

Isaac R. Sherwood, Secretary of State,

was born in Dutchess county, New York, August 13, 1835. His education was obtained at the country schools, Amenia Seminary and Hudson River Institute, New York, and Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. In 1856 he entered the Law College at Cleveland, was graduated in 1857, but did not practice his profession. He located at Bryan, establishing the *Gazette*, the first Republican newspaper in Williams County. Its publication was continued until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. Mr. Sherwood was among the first to volunteer in Northwestern Ohio, enlisting April 18, 1861, as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. These were three-months men, and he afterward re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant. His promotions were rapid, and at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was made brevet Brigadier General. He was tendered a position in the Regular Army at the close of the Rebellion, but declined. He edited the *Toledo Commercial* for one year and then went to the *Cleveland Leader* for a year, at the end of that time purchasing the *Bryan Press*. In 1868 he was elected Secretary of State as a Republican and reelected in 1870. In 1872 he was elected to Congress as a Republican, but was defeated for renomination in 1874 because of the dissatisfaction regarding his attitude on the question of the resumption of specie payments. He then joined the Greenback party, and as its candidate was elected Probate Judge of Lucas County. Since then he has acted with the Democrats and has been nominated without success several times for different offices by them. His present home is in Canton, Ohio.



## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1869.

The Democracy of Ohio seemed now to have entered upon a crusade against honest money and the payment of the honest obligations due the principal creditors of the Government, the bondholders who, next to the brave volunteers, had done most to save the country in its hour of gravest peril. Horace Greeley said that the Copperheads were distinguished by five sublime principles, which were enunciated in every Democratic platform of the day: "Damn the old soldiers; damn reconstruction; damn the nigger; damn the National banks, and damn the bloated bondholder." This was indeed the sentiment of long-winded harangues and the voluminous platforms of the "Peace Party," which, with President Johnson's potent assistance, had been granting "general amnesty" to their unreconstructed brethren of the South, regardless of the future and indifferent to the outcome, except that they hoped to regain power and retain it, no matter how. Reconstruction meant always to them "Radical rule," and none of their leaders seemed then to comprehend that the enfranchisement of the negro could possibly result in making the South more powerful than ever and in every National campaign the main reliance of their party for success, even to a greater degree than when the negroes were held in absolute slavery.

Horace Greeley, whose paper, the New

York Tribune, had an extensive circulation in Ohio, was extremely bitter in his denunciation of President Johnson, and apparently delighted in calling him a "scoundrel," a "criminal" and an "unholy conspirator." It is interesting to note, too, his fond anticipations over the inauguration of General Grant, who in the vicissitudes of politics was but a little later his own opponent for election to the Presidency. In January, 1869, he said, "We look for his (Grant's) coming as men who gaze through the darkest night and yearn for the glorious morning. His inauguration will be the sign of the coming day, and we feel assured that it will be a day of glorious and beneficent works of economy, honesty and peace." The Republicans of Ohio shared in this longing for the "coming day," for the four years of Johnson's Administration had been to them also a season of repining and bitter regret for the error they had committed in voting unanimously to displace Hannibal Hamlin with one who had proved both an ingrate and traitor to those who nominated and elected him. However, that he was not impeached and removed from office was no fault of the Ohio Republicans, for both Senators and all sixteen of their Representatives in Congress voted and spoke in favor of so disgracing him.

At their usual annual love-feast at the Capital, on March 31st, the Republican State

Executive Committee decided to convene the Ohio Convention, at Columbus, on Wednesday, June 23d. The call was issued May 3d, and the ratio of representation fixed at one delegate for every 400 votes cast in 1868 for Sherwood for Secretary of State, or 666 in all.

The Convention met on the day set and was called to order by Albert B. Buttles, Chairman of the State Committee, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Prayer was offered by Rev. Albert G. Byers, of Columbus. The temporary organization was announced as follows:

*Chairman:* Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton County.

*Secretary:* Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware.

*Assistant Secretaries:* J. M. C. Marble, of Van Wert, S. E. Judd, of Summit and G. M. Emmitt, of Crawford.

Mr. Eggleston was warmly greeted and talked for a few moments on what had been accomplished by the grand old party, and what was still to be done by it. He said "that the Republicans were willing that all who would should join their ranks, but they were not willing that the newcomers should begin by driving the horses." He praised General Grant's Administration, saying that he had commenced right, was doing well, and there was much for the party to rejoice over. He believed that straight party issues should be met squarely and the delegates would coincide with him in the opinion that Governor Hayes, whose administration had been a model one, ought to have been renominated without even the usual formalities of a Convention, and felt sure the people would see to his reelection by a largely increased majority.

The various districts had caucused dur-

ing the morning, and reported the Vice Presidents and several Committees as follows:

*Vice-Presidents:* 1. Joseph Seifert, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. Seth S. Haines, Warren. 4. John D. Burgess, Miami. 5. George W. Holbrook, Auglaize. 6. Daniel H. Bailey, Clinton. 7. Emerson E. White, Franklin. 8. John B. Coates, Union. 9. Levi Weirick, Seneca. 10. Amos Hill, Fulton. 11. John T. Wilson, Adams. 12. Nelson J. Turney, Pickaway. 13. John A. Sinnett, Licking. 14. Willard Slocum, Ashland. 15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens. 16. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey. 17. Edward F. Schneider, Stark. 18. Charles B. Pettin-gill, Cuyahoga. 19. Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula.

*Credentials:* 1. John J. Hooker, Hamilton. 2. Henry C. Borden, Hamilton. 3. H. W. R. Brunner, Montgomery. 4. James M. Craig, Darke. 5. John H. Foster, Van Wert. 6. John M. Barrere, Highland. 7. Daniel McMillan, Greene. 8. John Bartram, Marion. 9. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 10. Jacob C. Donaldson, Defiance. 11. John W. Collins, Scioto. 12. George W. Gregg, Pickaway. 13. John A. Blair, Muskingum. 14. Samuel Humphreyville, Medina. 15. E. E. Cunningham, Washington. 16. O. Slemmons, Harrison. 17. Jonathan K. Rukensbrod, Columbiana. 18. George W. Steele, Lake. 19. Elijah Fitch, Ashtabula.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. C. H. Titus, Hamilton. 2. William E. Davis, Hamilton. 3. Edward A. Parrott, Montgomery. 4. Anson Pearl Howard, Champagn. 5. Edward T. Dunn, Hancock. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. J. E. St. Clair, Franklin. 8. R. W. Jones, Delaware. 9. Welcome O. Parker, Huron. 10.

Abel M. Corey, Fulton. 11. William S. Newton, Gallia. 12. J. R. S. Bond, Ross. 13. Thomas W. Collier, Coshocton. 14. Jamin Strong, Lorain. 15. A. W. McCormick, Athens. 16. Lorenzo C. Davis, Tuscarawas. 17. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 18. Nelson B. Sherwin, Cuyahoga. 19. Royal Taylor, Portage.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Frederick W. Moore, Hamilton. 3. John L. Martin, Butler. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. Thomas E. Grissell, Wyandot. 6. Samuel N. Yeoman, Fayette. 7. Joseph Warren Keifer, Clarke. 8. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 9. Homer Goodwin, Erie. 10. Clarke Waggoner, Lucas. 11. J. W. Longbon, Jackson. 12. D. W. D. March, Perry. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Frederick W. Wood, Morgan. 16. Charles Hare, Noble. 17. James W. Underhill, Stark. 18. Alvin C. Voris, Summitt. 19. Delos W. Canfield, Geauga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. D. Thew Wright, Hamilton. 3. Charles F. Brooks, Preble. 4. William B. McClung, Miami. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. J. D. Stine, Madison. 8. Philander B. Cole, Union. 9. F. E. Foster, Erie. 10. Alexander Reed, Lucas. 11. Benjamin F. Coates, Scioto. 12. Samuel H. Hurst, Ross. 13. Charles B. Giffin, Licking. 14. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 15. Samuel S. Knowles, Washington. 16. Levi Sargent, Tuscarawas. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. August Hume, Cuyahoga. 19. James M. Nash, Mahoning.

The Executive Committee chosen by the Central Committee, during the noon recess, was: Richard D. Harrison, Chairman; Rod-

ney Foos, Secretary; and William B. Thrall, James Q. Howard, Enos T. Hall and William Dennison, advisory members,—all of Columbus.

The Convention was again called to order in the afternoon by Chairman Buttles, who stated that Mr. Eggleston was closeted with the Committee on Resolutions and unable to preside, and suggested that if the Committee on Organization was ready to report, it would then be a suitable time to hear from it. Thereupon, Nelson B. Sherwin, of Cuyahoga, Chairman of that Committee, submitted its report, as follows:

*Chairman:* John Sherman, of Richland County.

*Secretary:* Edward A. Parrott, of Montgomery.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Robert Martin, of Jefferson; Jacob F. Burket, of Hancock; William T. Perkins, of Hamilton; William C. McFarland, of Cuyahoga; and Thomas F. Sniffin, of Brown.

George Crist, of Hamilton, objected to the selection of Mr. Perkins on the ground that he had not been elected either as a delegate or alternate, and moved that William P. Stoms be substituted in his stead. William Henry Smith spoke in opposition to a change and moved that the original report be received and adopted. Mr. Stoms stated that on no condition would he serve as a Secretary, and the amendment was voted down, and the report as read was adopted, by an overwhelming majority.

Senator Sherman was introduced by Mr. Sherwin, and heartily received and his speech, though brief, was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause. He said:

Gentlemen, I return you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of presiding over this Convention. Fortunately, our task is a very easy one, for

the popular will has already performed the principal duty of a State Convention by designating some of the standard bearers of the Republican party in this campaign. They have been tried and found worthy and you will no doubt give them the highest reward of a public official—hearty and generous approval of official conduct. As to our platform, it is hardly necessary for the Republican party to do more than point to the wonderful history of the past fourteen years. We found all branches of the Government under the absolute dominion of an oligarchy of slaveholders—with Jefferson Davis at the head of the Cabinet, Toombs blustering in the Senate, and similar violent men controlling the House of Representatives. Every public measure depended upon whether it would tend to extend, strengthen or perpetuate slavery. To this purpose, fraud and violence, corruption and public patronage were marshaled under the name of, and by, the Democratic party. It was the turning point in our history and the issue was, a Government for free men or a Government for slaves. The Republican party sprang from the protesting elements of the old parties. Fourteen years ago the first Republican Convention of Ohio—known by that title—was held in this city and proclaimed that all just governments rested upon the consent of the governed. That slavery was exceptional—contrary to the genius of our institutions and ought not to be extended—and that liberty and equality before the law was the birthright of every citizen. There we took our stand, and, in success and in defeat, in peace and in war, after a struggle that excited the wonder of the world, there we stand to-day. Slavery and all its incidents are abolished and the only wonder is that any sane man could ever have defended so atrocious a system. Our Government, tested by the severest strains—now no longer regarded by any one as a mere confederacy—proudly takes its place among the most powerful nations of the world. We have yet only to inscribe upon the Constitution of the United States and of Ohio, what is now the law in most of the States—‘that all men are equal before the law’ and shall enjoy equal rights and privileges unless they forfeit their equality by crime. I know that this Convention will not shrink from this issue, but one and all heartily welcome it. In our National affairs we can rely with unwavering confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President of the United States. He will do nothing but what he believes to be right and the accuracy of his judgment has repeatedly stood the test of time. We can support his Administration not only with the independence of free-men, but with the charity of friendly confidence. He will obey the law and execute it in the spirit of liberty. No man doubts that he will maintain the honor

of our country in all questions with foreign powers, yet with a sincere desire for peace and harmony; and he will maintain untarnished the honor of the country by a strict compliance with all public engagements—by the faithful performance of every contract according to its letter and spirit. Under him our rapid physical development will go on. Immigration will be encouraged, new avenues of trade will be opened, and, I trust, the spirit of local jealousy and restriction will give way to a National spirit that will secure every American citizen protection and equality in every State and community in our broad land. In Ohio, at least, we have had enough of intolerance and caste by our Legislature to last us for a generation. Let us then enter upon our duties to-day, proud of the glorious principles of the Republican party—of the happy influence of our recent history—and secure of their full triumph by the judgment of an intelligent people.

William Henry Smith, of Hamilton County, presented the name of Rutherford B. Hayes as a candidate for Governor for a second term. He was immediately nominated by acclamation, amid shouts of enthusiasm.

John C. Lee, of Lucas County, was presented for Lieutenant Governor, in a short speech by Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Summit, who closed by moving that the rules be suspended and Mr. Lee be nominated by acclamation. This, too, was unanimously agreed to.

For Supreme Judge two candidates were presented: Luther Day, of Portage, and Cooper K. Watson, of Seneca. After the call of the counties had commenced, Mr. Watson's name was withdrawn and Judge Day renominated by acclamation.

George W. Roby, of Franklin; Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; and Robert Sherrard, of Jefferson, were presented for Treasurer of State. William Hunt, of Belmont, was also announced, but withdrawn before the ballot was ordered. After the roll call had been completed, a great many changes were

made and the result was then announced: Warner 340, Roby 223, Sherrard 106. Mr. Warner's nomination was thereupon made unanimous.

The following were named for Attorney General: Merrill Barlow, of Cuyahoga; Francis B. Pond, of Morgan; William Allen, of Darke; and John H. Kellogg, of Perry. Judge Allen declined to be considered an aspirant for the office and General Kellogg's name was also withdrawn. William H. West, the retiring Attorney General, seconded the nomination of Colonel Pond and after the balloting commenced General Barlow withdrew and moved that Colonel Pond's nomination be made unanimous, which was done with great enthusiasm.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, six candidates were presented: John B. Gregory, of Scioto; Israel A. Richardson, of Delaware; Josiah Parkhurst, of Pickaway; Richard R. Porter, of Stark; David E. Hill, of Summit; and Daniel McMillen, of Greene. Before the roll call began, the name of Mr. Hill was withdrawn, and the first ballot resulted: Porter 277, Gregory 226, Richardson 56, Parkhurst 54, and McMillen 50; and the second: Porter 287, Gregory 259, McMillen 71, Richardson 32, and Parkhurst 15. The names of Richardson and McMillen were then withdrawn and Mr. Porter nominated on the third ballot: Porter 387½, Gregory 275½. The nomination was made unanimous.

Judge William H. West, of Logan County, offered the following resolution, which was adopted under suspension of the rules:

*Resolved*, That the Republicans of Ohio, proudly recognizing the bold, able and faithful career of BENJAMIN F. WADE in our National Councils during eighteen years of eventful history, tender him their grateful acknowledgments for his important services, and

the assurance of cordial approval and lasting remembrance on his retirement from the Senate of the United States; that they congratulate him on the triumph of the great principles for which he long contended, almost alone in that body—principles to which he has ever been steadfast, whether sustained by many or by few; and that they wish him many remaining years of health and prosperity, during which they may share his counsels and enjoy his co-operation and guidance in the good work which yet remains for the Republican party of the State and Nation.

Governor Hayes appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination tendered in an eloquent and convincing address. He reviewed the acts of the party, and what had been accomplished during his administration and confidently appealed to the people for approval of his stewardship.

William R. Sapp, of Knox, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported, and read the platform, after all the other business of the Convention had been completed. It met with cordial approval and was adopted by unanimous consent. It was as follows:

*Resolved*, That as citizens of the Nation, representing the Republican sentiment of an honored Commonwealth, we regard with sincere satisfaction the fidelity evinced by General GRANT to the Republican party, and the policy, both foreign and domestic, of his National Administration, and pledge our cordial support to the measures inaugurated to insure conciliation, economy and justice at home and to command consideration and respect abroad.

2. That we hail with profound satisfaction the patriotic and Constitutional declaration of President GRANT in his Inaugural Address; that while he will have, on all subjects, a policy to recommend to Congress he will have none to enforce against the will of the people—a sentiment which insures the country an executive administration founded upon the models of the administrations of WASHINGTON and MADISON and that will insure to Congress the unrestricted exercise of its Constitutional functions, and to the people their rightful control of the Government.

3. That the abolishment of slavery was a natural and necessary consequence of the War of the Rebellion, and that the reconstruction measures of Congress were measures well adapted to effect the reconstruction

of the Southern States and secure the blessings of liberty and a free government; and as a completion of those measures, and firmly believing in its essential justice, we are in favor of the adoption of the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

4. That the late Democratic General Assembly, in its reckless expenditure of public money; its utter neglect of the business interests of the State by failing to enact the wise and much needed financial measures, providing for the assessment and equalization of taxation, prepared by the Commission appointed by the preceding General Assembly; its hostility to our benevolent and literary institutions; its failure to carry out the repeated pledges of the Democratic party to secure economy in the State; its extraordinary length of session in time of peace, resulting in an expense to the State—amounting for the pay of its members alone to more than double that of the previous General Assembly; its malignant attempt to disfranchise disabled soldiers and other citizens of the State; its attempt to take from the General Government the right to pursue, arrest and punish those who violate the laws made in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States; and the vicious acts intended to destroy the power of the Nation to preserve and protect the liberty and safety of its citizens; has shown the Democratic party unworthy of the trust, confidence and support of an honest and patriotic people.

5. That the Republican party of Ohio is in favor of a speedy establishment of a Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Ohio, not only as an act of justice to the many poor and helpless orphans of deceased soldiers, but as recognition of the patriotic services of their fathers in the late war, and for the purpose of redeeming the pledges made by all loyal people to protect the families of those who fought and fell in the cause of human right and liberty.

The Democratic State Convention met on Wednesday, July 7th, at the Grand Opera House, Columbus. John F. Follett, of Hamilton County, was Temporary, and Philadelphia Van Trump, of Fairfield, Permanent Chairman. On the first ballot for Governor, Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga County, received 156 votes; William S. Rosecrans, of Delaware, 107; George H. Pendleton, of Hamilton, 87; Chilton A. White, of Brown, 77; Milton Saylor, of Hamilton, 47; Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton, 38; Abraham Saunders

Piatt, of Logan, 34; William P. Richardson, of Tuscarawas, 26, and Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler, 17. A telegram was received from Mr. Pendleton stating that he was not a candidate, and Mr. White announced that he did not desire the nomination, but believed that the Convention should present its strongest man and nominate Pendleton despite his declination. This the Convention was evidently disposed to do, for the first county on the roll call (Adams) immediately voted for him, and it required two more telegrams from "Gentleman George" to prevent a pell-mell break in his favor. The second ballot was finally announced: Rosecrans 302, Ranney 180½, White 27, Saylor 25½, Richardson 23, Cary 20 and Pendleton 2. Immediately Captain William Glass, of Hamilton County, one of the most active delegates, secured recognition and shouted: "Mr. President: Allow me to congratulate you, upon behalf of the workingmen of Ohio, upon the nomination for Governor of a man who in St. Louis put honest workingmen in prison for——" but here he was caught and jerked into his seat, while hisses came from every quarter. Still a large number of delegates voted "No" on the motion to make the nomination of Rosecrans unanimous.

The ticket was then completed by the nomination of the following candidates for the positions named: Lieutenant Governor, Thomas J. Godfrey, of Mercer; Judge of Supreme Court, William J. Gilmore, of Preble; Attorney General, John M. Connell, of Fairfield; Treasurer, Stephen Bohrer, of Cuyahoga; Member of Board of Public Works, Benjamin P. Churchill, of Hamilton. Among the members of the Committee on Resolutions were Durbin Ward, of Warren; George M. D. Bloss, editor of the Enquirer;

Samuel F. Hunt and John F. Follett, of Hamilton; Frank McKinney, of Miami; Francis C. LeBlond, of Mercer, and George W. Morgan, of Knox—all prominent leaders of the party, so that any disavowment of responsibility for the remarkable platform adopted could hardly be maintained, if, indeed, it were ever attempted. It was, in part, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the exemption from taxation of \$2,500,000,000 in Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people and ought not to be tolerated; and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of interest on the Federal bonds until they are made subject to Federal taxation.

2. That the claims of the bondholders, that bonds, bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is, by law, payable in currency, should, nevertheless, be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and, if persisted in, will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

3. That we denounce the National Banking System as one of the worst outgrowths of the Bonded Debt, in that it unnecessarily increased the burden of the people \$30,000,000 annually, and we demand its immediate repeal.

6. That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it, and that the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment, is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

7. That the policy and legislation of the Radical party tend to destroy all reserved rights of the States, and converts the Republic into a consolidated despotism; that such despotism, whether exercised by a President, Emperor, or Congress, is fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of monopoly and aggregated capital over the lives, the liberty, and the property of the toiling masses.

General Rosecrans declined the nomination for Governor in the following telegram:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 7, 1868.

*Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Columbus, Ohio:* After the war I resigned a very desirable position in the army and left my State to secure, at the least, a possibility of fulfilling duties deemed sacred to my creditors

and family. These duties now forbid me the honor of leading the Democracy of Ohio in the pending canvass for Governor. Letter to Committee by to-day's mail.

WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

His letter to the Committee did not please that body or the party, as the General expressed dissent to some of the provisions of the platform on which he was nominated. The State Central Committee thereupon convened at Columbus, on August 11th, and unanimously nominated George H. Pendleton, who very reluctantly accepted, and entered actively into the campaign. General Rosecrans had been offered and declined both the Democratic and Independent Republican nominations for Governor of California, in 1867. Without his knowledge or consent, he was nominated by President Johnson in 1868, Minister to Mexico, and immediately confirmed by the Senate. He accepted on condition that "he should be allowed *carte blanche* to represent the good will of the American Republic toward Mexico," and was filling that office when nominated by the Democracy of Ohio. The nomination came as a great surprise to all parties, no less to the Democratic rank and file than to the Republicans. General Rosecrans' letter was not made public until August 23d, and then, it was asserted, only because the State Committee had been informed that it would be published in the San Francisco papers if not forthcoming in Ohio within a very short time. In this communication the General bluntly declared in favor of equal rights without regard to class, creed, race, color or national origin; demanded a prompt return to specie payments; an honest fidelity to all National obligations; and a new Funding Bill, as proposed by Senator Sherman, at a lower rate of interest. In short, his

views were in direct conflict with those of the Democratic leaders of Ohio and exceedingly distasteful to their campaign managers. Mr. Pendleton's record also embarrassed them; especially his speech in the National House of Representatives, July 10th, 1861, the following extract from which was circulated with some effect against him: "If you insist upon this unnatural and unholy war" said Representative Pendleton, "prepare to wage it to the last extremity; for I warn you that every wound which you inflict upon the Southern people; every defeat to which you subject them; every degradation you may have power to make them endure, will rankle in their breasts until they wash out the last stain in your blood, or mine, or it may be in that of our children."

During the progress of the campaign a great hue and cry was raised by the Democratic press against the new fraternal organization of the old soldiers. The following editorial from the leading Bourbon organ, the Ohio Statesman of September 27th, is a fair sample of these attacks.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a political organization, now in the field, holding secret meetings. Its members, sworn to vote the Republican ticket, are now clamoring for the erection of "Homes" where soldiers' children can be clothed and fed and educated. And because the last Democratic Legislature, which simply provided "Homes" for all the indigent white children, did not pass a law which would deplete the Treasury, and give the Radical appointees of Governor Hayes a chance to swindle the State, it is abused without stint by this Grand Army of Radical office-seekers.

The Statesman of the morning following the election displayed the usual "rooster" which it described thus:

"This is the game cock, that crowed yesterday morn,  
And waked up the bond-holder, who is shaven  
and shorn."

The "head lines" also said "The Fifteenth Amendment gone up. Negroes and Chinese don't vote with the Consent of Ohio." The election of Pendleton for Governor was claimed, and also a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. But later returns did not justify these boasts, since the Republicans had carried the State by from 7,000 to 8,000 majority.

The official vote, as returned to the Secretary of State, was as follows, all the Republican candidates being elected:

For Governor:

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	235,081
George H. Pendleton, Dem.....	227,580
Samuel Scott, Pro.....	679
Hayes' plurality.....	7,501
Hayes' majority.....	6,822

For Lieutenant Governor:

John C. Lee, Rep.....	236,297
Thomas J. Godfrey, Dem.....	228,269
Lee's majority.....	8,028

For Treasurer of State:

Sidney S. Warner, Rep. ....	236,345
Stephen Bührer, Dem.....	227,948
Warner's majority.....	8,397

For Attorney General:

Francis B. Pond, Rep.....	235,285
John M. Connell, Dem.....	227,903
Francis P. Pond, Rep.....	1,077
Pond's majority.....	7,382

For Judge of Supreme Court:

Luther Day, Rep.....	236,300
William J. Gilmore, Dem.....	228,523
Day's majority.....	7,777

For Member Board of Public Works:

Richard R. Porter, Rep. ....	236,554
Benjamin F. Churchill, Dem.....	228,394
Porter's majority.....	8,160

The Legislature was very close. In the Senate, the Republicans had one majority,



but the death of John Russell, of Champaign County, in December, left the upper branch of the General Assembly a tie. A special election was held on December 29th and Anson P. Howard, Republican, of Champaign, was chosen as Mr. Russell's successor, the Senate then standing: Republicans 19, Democrats 18. Although having a majority, the dissensions among the Republicans were such that while they elected the Clerk, the Democratic caucus nominees for President *pro tem.* and for Sergeant-at-Arms were both elected.

In the House, an Independent Republican was elected Speaker, the Clerk was a straight Democrat, and the Speaker *pro tem.* and Sergeant-at-Arms straight Republicans. Another peculiarity in this House was the election of a Representative from Williams County. Previous to 1869 this County had been included in a joint district with Defiance and Paulding. But the Attorney General rendered a decision to the effect that the apportionment of 1861 was erroneous and that Williams County had been deprived of its lawful representative since then. A Representative was accordingly elected in 1869 and seated without protest. The Legislature was composed as follows:

## FIFTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

## SENATE.

John C. Lee, President.  
 Samuel F. Hunt, President *pro tem.*  
 Enos T. Hall, Clerk.  
 Benjamin P. Churchill, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Michael Goepper, Samuel F. Hunt, and Nathaniel Lord, Jr. .... Hamilton.
- 2—Lewis D. Campbell, Butler. Resigned; Durban, Ward successor, Warren.
- 3—Peter Odlin..... Montgomery.
- 4—Learner B. Leeds..... Brown.
- 5—Moses D. Gatch..... Greene.
- 6—John Woodbridge..... Highland.

- 7—James Emmitt..... Pike.
- 8—Thomas A. Welch, Meigs, and Homer C. Jones..... Vinton.
- 9—Michael A. Daugherty..... Fairfield.
- 10—Adin G. Hibbs..... Franklin.
- 11—Anson Pearl Howard..... Champaign.
- 12—John L. Winner..... Darke.
- 13—John Bartram..... Marion.
- 14—Rodney M. Stimson..... Washington.
- 15—William H. Holden..... Perry.
- 16—James R. Hubbell. Resigned; Early F. Poppleton, successor..... Delaware.
- 17—28—Hinchman S. Prophet..... Morrow.
- 18—James M. Burt..... Coshocton.
- 19—James O. Amos..... Monroe.
- 20—James B. Jamison..... Harrison.
- 21—Benjamin F. Potts, Carroll. Resigned; Arvine C. Wales, successor..... Stark.
- 22—Jared Dunbar..... Jefferson.
- 23—Laurin D. Woodworth..... Mahoning.
- 24—Decius S. Wade..... Ashtabula.
- 25—Worthy S. Streator..... Cuyahoga.
- 26—Henry McKinney..... Summit.
- 27—James A. Bell..... Medina.
- 29—John Cowan..... Ashland.
- 30—Homer Everett, Sandusky, and Joseph M. Root..... Erie.
- 31—Alexander E. Jenner..... Crawford.
- 32—Charles Boesel..... Auglaize.
- 33—Abel M. Corey..... Fulton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrew J. Cunningham, Speaker.  
 Peter Hitchcock, Speaker *pro tem.*  
 Amos Layman, Clerk.  
 Alexis Keeler, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Adams—Joseph R. Cockerill.  
 Allen—William Armstrong.  
 Ashland—James E. Chase.  
 Ashtabula—Samuel Hayward and Edward H. Fitch.  
 Athens—Nelson H. Van Vorhes.  
 Auglaize—Samuel R. Mott, Jr.  
 Belmont—John A. Weyer.  
 Brown—John G. Marshall and John C. Waldron.  
 Butler—Elias H. Gaston.  
 Carroll—William Adair.  
 Champaign—Robert C. Fulton.  
 Clarke—J. Kreider Mower.  
 Clermont—William Shaw.  
 Clinton—Thomas Geffs.

Columbiana—Garretson I. Young. Died; Josiah Thompson, successor.

Coshocton—John Baker.

Crawford—James Robinson.

Cuyahoga—Harvey W. Curtis, Robert B. Dennis, George A. Hubbard and William N. Hudson.

Darke—Edward M. Walker.

Defiance and Paulding—Levi Colby.

Delaware—Thomas F. Joy.

Erie—Benjamin L. Hill.

Fairfield—George S. Baker and Jesse Leohner.

Fayette—Marshall J. Williams.

Franklin—Llewellyn Baber and Clark White.

Fulton—Amos Hill.

Gallia—Joseph Bradbury.

Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.

Greene—John Little.

Guernsey—Ross W. Anderson.

Hamilton—Henry M. Bates, Thomas A. Corcoran, Andrew J. Cunningham, Ozro J. Dodds, Thomas I. Haldeman, James H. Hambleton, George H. Hill, John K. Love, Ernst F. Kleinschmidt and Augustus Ward.

Hancock—Aaron B. Shafer.

Hardin—William T. Cessna.

Harrison—Anderson P. Lacey.

Henry—Samuel M. Heller.

Highland—John L. Hughes.

Hocking—William T. Acker.

Holmes—Wellington Stilwell.

Huron—Everett Bogardus and Welcome O. Parker.

Jackson—William S. Williams. Died; Thomas L. Hughes, successor.

Jefferson—Samuel H. Ford.

Knox—John D. Thompson.

Lake—George W. Steele.

Lawrence—William H. Enochs.

Licking—William Parr.

Logan—John A. Price.

Lorain—Joseph H. Dickson, and Jamin Strong. Strong resigned; Herman Ely, successor.

Lucas—Wilson W. Griffith.

Madison—W. Morrow Beach.

Mahoning—George W. Brooke.

Marion—James W. Devore.

Medina—Albert Munson.

Meigs—Samuel N. Titus.

Mercer and Van Wert—Daniel J. Callen, of Van Wert.

Miami—Joseph C. Ullery and John P. Williamson.

Monroe—William Milligan.

Montgomery—John Bettelton, John D. Kemp and Henry Schoenfeldt.

Morgan—Richard Stanton.

Morrow—Albert H. Brown.

Muskingum—Edward Ball and Elias Ellis.

Noble—Bethuel Bates.

Ottawa and Wood—William Park.

Perry—Lewis Green.

Pickaway—Walter T. Conklin.

Pike—Isaac Austill.

Portage—Reuben P. Cannon.

Preble—James Saylor.

Richland—A. C. Kile and Henry Schirck.

Ross—Lewis W. Sifford.

Sandusky—Hiram W. Winslow.

Scioto—Elijah Glover.

Seneca—John Seitz and Edson T. Stickney.

Shelby—Jason McVey.

Stark—Samuel C. Bowman and Ellis N. Johnson, Jr.

Summit—Alfred Wolcott.

Trumbull—William Ritezel and Joseph K. Wing.

Tuscarawas—Michael V. Ream and Garrett B. Smith.

Union—A. James Sterling.

Vinton—Almond Soule.

Warren—William W. Wilson.

Washington—John A. Brown.

Wayne—Thomas W. Peckinpaugh and William R. Wilson.

Williams—Schuyler E. Blakeslee.

Wyandot—John Kisor.

Francis B. Pond, Attorney General, was born at Ellensburg, Jefferson County, New York, August 9, 1825. He removed to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1841, where he worked his way through college and was graduated with honors in 1846. In 1852 he was admitted to the bar at Malta, Ohio, and three years later was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Morgan County. He served with distinction as Colonel of the Sixty-second Ohio Infantry in the Union army, and was so badly wounded at the battle of Deep River in August, 1864, as to lose the sight of his left eye, and in consequence was compelled to resign in November following. In 1867 he

was elected as a Representative to the General Assembly. In 1869, and again in 1871, he was elected Attorney General of the State, filling the office with exceptional satisfaction and ability. In 1879 he was elected to the Sixty-fourth General Assembly as a Senator from the Fourteenth district, and was reelected to the Sixty-fifth Assembly in 1881. He was the author of the "Pond Liquor Law," which was declared unconstitutional because of its bond feature. His

death occurred at his home in Malta, Ohio, November 2, 1883.

Richard R. Porter was a prosperous Stark County farmer who was elected by the Republicans as Member of the State Board of Public Works in 1869 and again in 1872. He was born in Wayne County in 1829 and taken by his father to a new home in Lawrence township, Stark County, where he always resided afterward. His death occurred in 1894.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, for the second time, January 10, 1870. The inaugural exercises were again held in the rotunda of the State Capitol, and Luther Day, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as in 1868, administered the oath of office.

On January 19th, the Fifty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio ratified the XVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the vote in both branches being upon strict party lines—Republicans in the affirmative and Democrats in the negative, and was as follows: Senate—yeas 19, nays 18. House of Representatives—yeas 57, nays 55. Its ratification was publicly proclaimed by Governor Hayes, in accordance with law, on March 31st, and on April 13th the colored people of the State celebrated the event by a great parade and public meeting at Columbus.

A State Temperance (Prohibition) Convention was held at Columbus, Wednesday, June 1st, with Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron, as Chairman, and William B. Chadwick, of Muskingum, Secretary. There was but a small attendance and only forty counties represented, yet a full State ticket was nominated as follows: Secretary of State, Jay Odell, of Cuyahoga; Supreme Judge, Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron; Comptroller, Thomas Edmondson, of Logan; and Member

of Board of Public Works, Enoch G. Collins, of Miami.

On the same day the Democratic State Convention was held at the Grand Opera House, Columbus, with Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler, Chairman, and David C. Ballentine, of Clarke, Secretary. William Heisley, of Cuyahoga, was nominated for Secretary of State, over William C. Cessna, of Hardin, on the first ballot, Emil Rothe, of Hamilton, and Charles J. Beam, of Preble, having first been withdrawn. Richard A. Harrison, of Madison, was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge. John H. Heaton, of Belmont, was nominated for Comptroller, over James K. Newcomer, of Lorain, on the third ballot, E. G. Donovan, of Williams, and Frank M. Casad, of Warren, having retired on the first and second. William Spencer, of Licking, was noninated for member of the Board of Public Works on the second ballot, over Benjamin P. Churchill, of Hamilton, James Kelley, of Montgomery, having retired after the first. Frank H. Hurd, of Lucas, Chairman, Ozro J. Dodds, of Hamilton, Barnabus Burns, of Richland, Thomas Beer, of Crawford, and William E. Finck, of Perry, were the most prominent members of the Committee on Resolutions and the platform was accordingly a denunciation of the protective tariff and internal revenue laws, and of "land

monopoly" as "one of the great evils of the country." Other planks, somewhat in keeping with previous declarations of the party, were as follows:

4. That we regard the act recently passed by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people, and therefore demand its unconditional repeal.

5. That the power of the Federal Government to assess and collect taxes on the bonds of the United States is clear and unquestioned; and we demand of Congress that a share of taxation equal to the fair average amount levied in each State on money loaned shall be assessed and collected from all investments in bonds.

6. That we are opposed to the system of National Banks, and demand the immediate repeal of the law creating them, and that in the place of the notes of such banks Treasury notes of the United States should be substituted.

The call for the Republican State Convention was issued June 8th, and provided for 473 delegates, on the basis of one for every 500 votes cast for Hayes in 1869. Particular attention was called to the importance of early organization in the various counties, and it was requested that all Central Committees be chosen by July 30th. The delegates were asked to bring with them "a correct list of the officers and members of their respective County Committees and deliver the same to the Chairman of the State Executive Committee."

The Convention was not largely attended, owing, no doubt, to the short ticket, and to the comparatively few active aspirants for office. It was called to order at eleven o'clock on the morning of August 10th, and was notable from two very dissimilar circumstances, first the contest for the Supreme Judgeship and second the attendance, for the first time in Ohio, of several colored delegates, a fact that was commented upon

by the Democratic papers as "simply disgusting."

Richard D. Harrison, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the delegates to order and presented Benjamin F. Potts, of Carroll County, as Temporary Chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed, and General Potts, on taking the chair, contented himself with a brief acknowledgment of thanks, and proceeding immediately to business. William T. Bascom, of Greene; George Noyes, of Cuyahoga; J. L. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas; James F. Hudson, of Mahoning; A. B. Smith, of Fulton; and John T. Raper, of Vinton, were elected Secretaries, and the various Committees appointed were as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Henry Schottman, Hamilton. 2. H. C. Emery, Hamilton. 3. Robert Joyce, Butler. 4. William A. Hume, Champaign. 5. Benjamin P. Johnson, Hancock. 6. Marshall J. Williams, Fayette. 7. James E. Goode, Clarke. 8. Henry Waterfield, Marion. 9. U. B. Thomas, Seneca. 10. A. B. Smith, Fulton. 11. Elijah Glover, Scioto. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. C. L. Retilley, Coshocton. 14. R. K. Ennis, Holmes. 15. P. B. Stanbery, Washington. 16. Lewis Lewton, Harrison. 17. William Adair, Carroll. 18. George W. Steele, Lake. 19. A. L. Wolcott, Portage.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. H. F. Eckelman, Hamilton. 2. E. G. McGrew, Hamilton. 3. H. W. R. Brunner, Montgomery. 4. Henry Wilson, Shelby. 5. N. P. Goffey, Auglaize. 6. Thomas Geffs, Clinton. 7. Albert B. Buttles, Franklin. 8. Isaac Gass, Richland. 9. Luther A. Hall, Huron. 10. A. M. Russell, Henry. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. W. W.

Myers, Hocking. 13. Charles B. Giffin, Licking. 14. Seth M. Barber, Ashland. 15. S. B. Robinson, Monroe. 16. C. P. Simon, Guernsey. 17. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 18. David A. Dangler, Cuyahoga. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Andrew Wagoner, Hamilton. 2. John Karr, Hamilton. 3. Robert G. Corwin, Montgomery. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. Thomas E. Grissell, Wyandot. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. William Dennison, Franklin. 8. Roeliff Brinkerhoff, Richland. 9. W. G. Lane, Erie. 10. Wilson W. Griffith, Lucas. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. David C. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. William H. Frazier, Noble. 17. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 18. John Coon, Cuyahoga. 19. Edward H. Fitch, Ashtabula.

*State Central Committee:* 1. William P. Stoms, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. Robert Williams, Jr., Preble. 4. John Riley Knox, Darke. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. William R. Smith, Highland. 7. John D. Stine, Madison. 8. M. C. Lawrence, Union. 9. Homer Everett, Sandusky. 10. Alexander Reed, Lucas. 11. William Betts, Lawrence. 12. Nelson J. Turney, Pickaway. 13. William C. Cooper, Knox. 14. John H. Boynton, Lorain. 15. Joseph L. Kessenger, Athens. 16. John H. Barnhill, Tuscarawas. 17. Jared Dunbar, Jefferson. 18. Charles H. Babcock, Cuyahoga. 19. James M. Nash, Mahoning.

At the afternoon session Albert B. Butties, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, submitted a report, nominating the following as permanent officers, and all were unanimously elected:

*President:* Samuel Galloway, of Franklin County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. John Kauffman, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. William W. Wilson, Darke. 4. William M. Garvey, Miami. 5. Isaac D. Clark, Van Wert. 6. John M. Barrere, Highland. 7. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 8. Philander B. Cole, Union. 9. Ralph P. Buckland, Erie. 10. Robert J. Gibbons, Williams. 11. John T. Wilson, Adams. 12. David W. Marsh, Perry. 13. John A. Blair, Muskingum. 14. William Allen, Medina. 15. Warren Hollister, Meigs. 16. Isaac Welch, Belmont. 17. James W. Underhill, Stark. 18. John R. Buchtel, Summit. 19. Alphonso Hart, Portage.

*Secretary:* Allan T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Henry C. Taylor, Franklin; Addison S. McClure, Wayne; O. J. DeWolf, Seneca; Herman S. Roesclug, Hancock; John T. Raper, Vinton; Henry C. Armstrong, Franklin; Milton Barnes, Guernsey; Isaac W. Quinby, Clinton; William T. Bascom, Greene; John Q. A. Campbell, Logan; and John Hopley, Crawford.

Mr. Galloway congratulated the assemblage on the name and fame of the party, and continuing said:

I am proud to belong to a party that has made such rapid strides for freedom and civilization. It redeemed the country from rebellion and rescued the flag from dishonor. From its very incipency it has occupied a prominent position, but now its situation is commanding. Ten years ago we could only sip the milk of the doctrine of human rights but now we have waxed strong and our history invites the admiration of the world. Our last State Legislature, when compared with its predecessor, was a bright exponent of the purity of the Republican party. If it had done nothing more, it was high above the Democratic General Assembly in the one grand act of ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, which had been consigned the

winter previous by the Democracy, as they vainly thought, to a burial beyond resurrection. The last Congress, too, has been such as to command the respect of all lovers of the Government. General Grant did not do all that I would liked to have had him do yet he has redeemed the pledges made in his inaugural address. Congress has been criticised, and has not exactly suited all Union men, but it merits the confidence of the Republican party. A year ago four States were unreconstructed, but now every star in our flag represents a State in the Union. Congress has reduced the National debt and our currency has been increased and strengthened. Over \$79,000,000 in currency has been secured to the West and South which would have been retired under the old policy. The Republican party in Ohio is a unit for a protective tariff. It struck down monopoly in caste in striking down slavery, and is prepared now to strike down every monopoly in trade should any be attempted. The burdens of Government should be distributed equally all over the country. The Democrats expect to profit by a difference of sentiment among the Republicans on the tariff, but they will find themselves mistaken. The Republicans of the West demand that our revenues shall be collected from the luxuries imported by us, and believe that the laborers are the ones to be protected. What we desire is to obtain a revenue from these sources by which laboring men will at least have the same protection as capital. Another proud distinction of the Republican party is its rejection of the money changers—the Whitemores and the Galladays—from Congress. It is a new experience in the history of the party. It would be a radically new experience for the Democrats to even hint at expelling one of their members at any time for corruption and bribery. Altogether this Congress has done well. Indeed, we owe our excellent currency, the Reconstruction Acts and the Fifteenth Amendment all to Republican Congresses. Let us stand by the principles of the party, forget all differences of opinion, and cease forever all internal wranglings and jealousies. All schemes of plunder should be discountenanced. When the contest has been between liberty and slavery, loyalty and treason, and union and disunion, the Republican party has ever stood by the Old Flag, and has preserved the only free Government in the wide world; and now it proposes to forever maintain it—setting the standard higher and higher as the world rolls along.

James C. Young, of Lake County, moved that Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams, be nominated by acclamation for a second term as Secretary of State. Several dele-

gates seconded the motion, and amid a whirl of enthusiasm he was declared the unanimous choice of the party. In response to calls he appeared on the platform and spoke as follows:

Gentleman, I thank you sincerely for this unmistakable evidence of your confidence, and not less heartily for the more graceful compliment of your cordial recognition. The character of this Convention, its spirit and enthusiasm, are convincing indications of the solidity and vital energy of the National Union Republican party of Ohio. With the Government in the hands of its friends; with economy and rugged honesty in every department of the Administration; with taxation reduced to the lowest figure consistent with the necessities of the Government; with reconstruction complete; with the ballot in the hands of every citizen; and with an untrammelled press, brave enough to rebuke corruption within the corporation as well as outside of it, the Union Republican party, true to itself and its past history, is destined for a long and prosperous career. Gentlemen, let us go into the canvass with energy and zeal and there can be no doubt of the result.

For Supreme Judge, D. Thew Wright, of Hamilton; Walter F. Stone, of Erie; Milton L. Clark, of Ross; Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin; Cooper K. Watson, of Seneca; George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas; Ichabod Corwin, of Champaign; and Jerome Buckingham, of Licking, were named, and the first ballot resulted: Stone 125, McIlvaine 104, Clark 59, Corwin 52, Critchfield 45, Wright 45, Buckingham 38, and Watson 5. On the second ballot Stone received 129 votes, McIlvaine 104½, Corwin 60, Clark 49, Critchfield 41, and Buckingham 36. The latter was withdrawn. On the third ballot McIlvaine received 151 votes, Stone 137, Corwin 77, and Critchfield 46. The call of counties on the fourth had proceeded nearly to the close when Hamilton changed its vote to McIlvaine. This was a signal for a general change, and concentration of votes to McIlvaine and

Stone, each change being greeted with uproarious applause by the friends of the one or the other. So great was the excitement that before the ballot was finished more than half the delegates were on their feet cheering and gesticulating "like mad," and the result as finally announced showed only two votes difference between the leading candidates, McIlvaine 225, Stone 223, while Critchfield had 19 and Corwin 2. The fifth ballot proceeded more quietly, and resulted in McIlvaine receiving 242 votes to 231 for Stone, whereupon the nomination was at once made unanimous.

For Comptroller of the Treasury, William T. Wilson, of Portage; Allen T. Wikoff, of Adams; and Matthew T. Gooding, of Franklin, were presented, but Gooding's name was withdrawn after several counties had voted. General Wilson was nominated, receiving 285 votes to 188 for Captain Wikoff, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize, was nominated for a third term as Member of Board of Public Works, receiving 298 votes to 132 for John W. Irwin, of Butler, and 36 for William Dickman, of Mercer.

Governor Dennison, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, being unavoidably absent, the platform was presented by John Coon, of Cuyahoga, and unanimously adopted, as read:

*Resolved*, 1. That we adhere with undiminished confidence and pride to the party that by its wisdom and courage preserved the Union, and by a change in the organic law of the land established liberty and equity. We believe that by the continued ascendancy of the Republican party, the success of free government will be secured; that it is the safeguard of the Constitution, the promoter of education, order, industry, thrift, universal freedom and universal rights.

2. That we congratulate the country on the suc-

cess of the present Administration, which has, without increasing taxation, reduced the National Debt over \$156,000,000 by an honest and economic collection of the revenues, and a large reduction in the expenses of the Government; and we especially congratulate the country on the fact that this policy has made it possible to reduce the internal revenue and tariff duties \$80,000,000, thus relieving the people of burdens to this extent, without imperiling the National honor or faith.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable and should be so adjusted as to be the least prejudicial to the industrial and producing interests of every class or section, while securing to the home producer a fair protection against the foreign producer.

4. That a change in our navigation laws so as to admit the registration of vessels purchased abroad, is demanded by the best interests of the country, and that such action would largely contribute to the restoration of our plundered commerce and again give it the supremacy of the seas.

5. That the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to monopolies and corporations is unqualifiedly condemned.

6. That adhering to our traditional policy of neutrality, the American people look with profound indifference upon any European controversy regarding dynastic interests merely, and are concerned in the present struggle between Germany and France only so far as it involves the great principles of liberty. We remember that the great uprising of 1848 failed of success, mainly for the want of Germanic union, and that during our recent National trial the people of Germany supported our cause with their sympathy and material aid, while the armies of the French were endeavoring to subvert a Republic on this continent and establish in its stead an imperial throne. We, therefore, can not refrain from declaring our sympathy with the present heroic efforts of the Germans to establish, maintain and defend their national unity.

The campaign was largely devoid of excitement; National questions principally occupied attention, and on these an easy victory was assured. The Republicans elected all their candidates for State offices, and fourteen of the nineteen Representatives to Congress. This was a gain of one member but the defeat of General Schenck in the Dayton district was deeply regretted throughout the State and country.



The official abstract of the vote at this election (in Ohio State Statistics for 1871) is as follows:

## For Secretary of State:

Isaac R. Sherwood, Rep.....	221,709
William Heisley, Dem.....	205,014
Jay Odell, Pro .....	2,862

Sherwood's plurality.....	16,695
Sherwood's majority.....	13,833

## For Judge of Supreme Court:

George W. McIlvaine, Rep.....	222,629
Richard A. Harrison, Dem.....	204,287
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	2,810

McIlvaine's plurality...	18,342
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## For Comptroller of the Treasury;

William T. Wilson, Rep.....	221,711
John H. Heaton, Dem.....	204,287
Thomas Edmonson, Pro.....	2,780

Wilson's plurality.....	17,424
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## For Member of Board of Public Works:

Philip V. Herzing, Rep.....	220,704
William A. Spencer, Dem.....	205,081
Enoch G. Collins, Pro.....	2,965

Herzing's plurality.....	15,623
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## FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

## First District:

*Aaron F. Perry, Rep.....	8,039
Milton Sayler, Dem ..	7,294

Republican majority.....	745
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## Second District:

Job E. Stevenson, Rep.....	9,294
Samuel F. Cary, Dem.....	7,745

Republican majority.....	1,549
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## Third District:

Lewis D. Campbell, Dem.....	14,838
Robert C. Schenck, Rep.....	14,785

Democratic majority.....	53
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## Fourth District:

John F. McKinney, Dem.....	11,966
William B. McClung, Rep.....	11,741

Democratic majority.....	225
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## Fifth District:

Charles N. Lamison, Dem.....	11,993
John B. Clark, Rep.....	8,894

Democratic majority.....	3,099
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## Sixth District:

John A. Smith, Rep.....	12,199
James W. Denver .....	11,827

Republican majority.....	372
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## Seventh District:

Samuel Shellabarger, Rep.....	13,488
Hugh J. Jewett, Dem.....	12,060

Republican majority.....	1,428
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## Eighth District:

John Beatty, Rep.....	10,610
James R. Hubbell, Dem.....	9,441

Republican majority.....	1,169
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## Ninth District:

Charles Foster, Rep.....	13,274
Edward F. Dickinson, Dem.....	12,498

Republican majority.....	776
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## Tenth District:

Erasmus D. Peck, Rep.....	11,302
William F. Lockwood, Dem.....	10,242

Republican majority.....	1,060
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## Eleventh District:

John T. Wilson, Rep.....	11,324
Ralph Leete, Dem.....	10,269

Republican majority.....	1,055
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## Twelfth District:

Philadelph Van Trump, Dem.....	14,123
Charles E. Brown, Rep.....	10,265

Democratic majority.....	3,858
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## Thirteenth district:

George W. Morgan, Dem.....	14,194
Charles W. Potwin, Rep.....	12,047

Democratic majority.....	2,417
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\*Resigned; Ozro J. Dodds, Dem., successor.

Fourteenth District:	
James Monroe, Rep.....	12,271
Lyman R. Critchfield, Dem.....	11,545
Republican majority.....	726
Fifteenth District:	
William P. Sprague, Rep.....	11,263
John Cartwright, Dem.....	10,547
Republican majority.....	716
Sixteenth District:	
John A. Bingham, Rep.....	13,155
Robert E. Chambers, Dem.....	11,958
Republican majority.....	1,197
Seventeenth District:	
Jacob A. Ambler, Rep.....	11,685
John Ball, Dem.....	9,514
Republican majority.....	2,171
Eighteenth District:	
William H. Upson, Rep.....	11,053
John M. Coffinberry, Dem.....	6,695
Republican majority.....	4,358
Nineteenth District:	
James A. Garfield, Rep.....	13,538
William Howard, Dem.....	7,263
Republican majority.....	6,275

George W. McIlvaine, Supreme Judge, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1822, and died in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 23, 1887. His early life was spent upon a farm, and his educational advantages were limited to the country school. At the age of twenty-three he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward removed to New Philadelphia, Ohio, where he commenced his professional career and continued to reside until his death. In 1861 he was elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and such was his ability and irreproachable integrity and conduct on the bench that he was reelected in 1866 without any opposition, notwithstanding the fact that a large majority of the electors of his district were politically opposed to him. Elected to the Supreme

Bench of Ohio in 1870, he was reelected in 1875, and again in 1880, and the fourth time nominated to that exalted position in 1885, but was compelled to decline on account of failing health. No member of the Bench ever enjoyed more general respect, and few have attained greater reputation in the discharge of its important duties. Modest and retiring in disposition, he was popular with all, learned in the law, wise in judgment, clear in expression, and profound in argument. He was well described by one of his colleagues, and justly esteemed wherever known, as the "model jurist."

William T. Wilson, Comptroller of the Treasury, was born on a farm in Pennsylvania in 1826 and died in Columbus, Ohio, in 1895. In his fifteenth year he entered a printing office at Huntington and worked at that trade until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he enlisted as a private and served in the army for about two years. From the close of the war he worked at his trade until 1854, when he came to Ohio and assumed editorial charge of the Wyandot Pioneer, at Upper Sandusky. He volunteered in the War for the Union in 1861, was rapidly promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but at the battle of Chickamauga was so unfortunate as to be captured and taken to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Virginia, where he was confined for more than a year. Returning to Ohio he located in Portage County, and in 1870 was elected Comptroller of the Treasury, and reelected in 1873. The office was abolished in 1877, but on the inauguration of Governor Foster in 1880 he was appointed Superintendent of the State House and held the position—his last public office—for four years.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1871.

THE campaign of 1871 in Ohio is memorable in Democratic annals, both for Mr. Vallandigham's "new departure" and for his tragic death. At the Montgomery County Convention, on May 20th, he astonished the country and dumbfounded his party by offering a series of resolutions, which were adopted, renouncing the Democratic position on slavery, emancipation, negro suffrage, reconstruction, repudiation of the war debt and other odious tenets of his party and declaring that the Democracy must accept the situation and the incontrovertible facts that slavery was dead, and secession impossible; that negroes were free and equal citizens of the Republic, and that the Nation must proceed to pay off its war debt on the terms that Congress had enacted. He supported these views in a speech which was recognized as a bid for the United States Senatorship. It was evident that he intended to carry them, as he subsequently did, through the State Convention, which met at Columbus, Thursday, June 1st. This was a notable gathering of the party leaders, over which George H. Pendleton, of Hamilton County, presided and William Heisley, of Cuyahoga, officiated as Secretary. The policy of Mr. Vallandigham met with fierce and determined opposition. Immediately after the various committees had been announced, Frank H.

Hurd, of Knox, offered the following in an effort to forestall the action contemplated by Vallandigham:

WHEREAS, The coming political campaign in Ohio should be conducted on the living and vital issues of the day, therefore

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to make no allusion in their report to the so-called XIVth and XVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The preamble and resolution were quickly disposed of by reference to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. The platform adopted was, for the most part, equivocal; but some of its expressions were positive enough, especially the confession that the Democratic policy of the previous six years had been a mistake. The platform was read by George W. Morgan, who moved its adoption, Mr. Vallandigham seconding the motion. Frank H. Hurd, of Lucas, and Daniel S. Uhl, of Holmes, attempted to secure the adoption of a minority report to the effect that "the Democracy of Ohio would never recognize the war amendments as valid, because they never had been legally ratified, and because an overwhelming majority of the people of the State had scorned the XIVth Amendment as an insult and libel on the right of franchise." Confusion reigned for more than an hour. Forty or fifty delegates endeavored to speak at once and

nothing could be done until Mr. Hurd withdrew his report and abandoned the field. The Defiance County delegation and many individual delegates then bolted the Convention. The platform, however, was adopted by the vote of yeas 365, nays 129. The nominees of the Convention were: Governor, George W. McCook, of Jefferson County; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Hunt, of Hamilton; Judge of Supreme Court, George W. Geddes, of Richland; Attorney General, Edward S. Wallace, of Clarke; Auditor of State, Joseph R. Cockerill, of Adams; Treasurer of State, Gustavus Bruehl, of Hamilton; Member of the Board of Public Works, Arthur Hughes, of Cuyahoga.

Soon after the State Convention, Mr. Vallandigham went to Lebanon to assist Andrew G. McBurney in the defense of a notorious character, Tom McGehan, who had killed Tom Myers, a man of like reputation. The line of defense was that Myers had shot himself while attempting the life of McGehan. While demonstrating how Myers could have committed this act, Mr. Vallandigham used a loaded revolver, and in the presence of several professional friends shot himself fatally, the ball entering the right side. He lived from the evening of June 16th until ten o'clock on the morning of the next day.

The example set by the Democracy of Ohio was followed by the party leaders in other States. In commenting upon this and what had been accomplished by the Republican party, Horace Greeley wrote:

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to equal rights, regardless of color, has divested our current politics of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguished the Republicans are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted

by the whole country. The right of every man to his limbs and sinews, the equality of all citizens before the law, the inability of a State to enslave any portion of its people, the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice, and palsied be the hand which shall seek to displace them. Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgment of man and the benignant smile of God.

The Ohio Labor party held a State Convention at Columbus on July 26th. It nominated no ticket, but issued a rambling address to the people.

The call issued by the Republican State Committee was almost in every particular the same as that promulgated by its predecessor in 1870. It was dated May 2d, and provided for a representation in convention of 441 delegates, based on the vote cast for Sherwood for Secretary of State.

At eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, June 21st, "an immense assemblage occupied the Opera House in Columbus from pit to dome. It was the largest State Convention and the best-looking one ever assembled in Ohio. The audience chamber was handsomely decorated with flags and pictures and a brass band discoursed pleasant music, which was received with applause."

Chairman Harrison called the delegates to order and introduced Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, as Chairman *pro tem*, who said, in part:

The presence of this goodly host of Republicans, and the enthusiasm, is conclusive evidence that the campaign which we are about inaugurating will close amid the triumphant shouts of the people in honor of a decisive victory in favor of the party here represented. To be a member of the Republican party is, in and of itself, a proud distinction, maintaining as it does the higher title of American citizen. And meet-



*C. H. Grosvenor*



ing here, gathering our material and marshaling our legion for the preliminary skirmish of the great National conflict of 1872, this Republican party meets with no unpleasant retrospect; looking back over the pathway it has trod, no history of violated pledges, no memories of unfaithfulness to its promises, no ghosts of unredeemed vows rise up to suggest to it a "new departure." Proud of its record in the past, confident of the integrity of its purposes in the present, and assured of victory in the future, it comes here to-day, the grand, aggressive, progressive party of the times, chained to no dead dogma of defeat; admonished by no political crimes to seek a new uniform, or to hide under a banner of its former enemies, it stands forth referring to its past history, giving assurance of future fulfilled pledges and ready to meet new issues with the same devotion to humanity, truth and justice that it has ever exhibited. Coming here imbued with this sentiment, there can be no personal animosities that can mar the harmony of this occasion; and guided by the wise counsels of the men whom I see before me, the Republican party will renew its pledges of fidelity and go forward to triumphant victory.

The venerable John Carey, of Wyandot, formerly a Member of Congress, was invited to a position of honor upon the stage. John A. Shauck, of Montgomery, William H. Enochs, of Lawrence, C. A. Reed, of Trumbull, Cornelius Parmenter, of Allen, and D. R. Perkins, of Cuyahoga, were named as Temporary Secretaries. Upon the call of the districts, the following committeemen were announced:

*Credentials:* 1. James W. Fitzgerald, Hamilton. 2. Michael Worth, Hamilton. 3. Benjamin Butterworth, Warren. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. William Dickman, Mercer. 6. J. F. Smith, Brown. 7. Charles C. Shearer, Greene. 8. Philander B. Cole, Union. 9. Lyman A. Hall, Huron. 10. Abel M. Corey, Fulton. 11. William Nash, Gallia. 12. Charles E. Brown, Ross. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. Albert Munson, Medina. 15. B. M. Skinner, Meigs. 16. Anderson P. Lacey, Harrison. 17. William Adair, Carroll. 18. George W.

Steele, Lake. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Oliver W. Nixon, Hamilton. 2. Charles Reagan, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. William Lawrence, Logan. 5. A. P. Rothschild, Hancock. 6. Marshall J. Williams, Fayette. 7. Enoch G. Dial, Clarke. 8. Sherman E. DeWolf, Marion. 9. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 10. Nelson W. Ogan, Putnam. 11. Davis Mackley, Jackson. 12. Francis F. Remple, Hocking. 13. Joseph W. Dwyer, Coshocton. 14. George G. Washburn, Lorain. 15. Joseph L. Kes-senger, Athens. 16. Joseph Foran, Guernsey. 17. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 18. Nelson B. Sherwin, Cuyahoga. 19. Charles A. Vaughn, Ashtabula.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. John M. Millikin, Butler. 4. G. Volney Dorsey, Miami. 5. Isaac N. Alexander, Van Wert. 6. John A. Smith, Highland. 7. Leander J. Critchfield, Franklin. 8. Isaac Gass, Richland. 9. Charles Foster, Seneca. 10. O. R. Wagoner, Lucas. 11. John T. Wilson, Adams. 12. Samuel Gurney, Pickaway. 13. Albert W. Train, Muskingum. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 16. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 17. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 18. Rufus P. Spalding, Cuyahoga. 19. William Ritezal, Trumbull.

*State Central Committee:* 1. James W. Sands, Hamilton. 2. William E. Davis, Hamilton. 3. Robert Williams, Preble. 4. Griffith Ellis, Champaign. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. Madison Betts, Clinton. 7. Thomas Sanderson, Clarke. 8. James M. Briggs, Marion. 9. John W. Mack, Erie. 10. Albert M. Pratt, Williams.

11. William Betts, Lawrence. 12. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 13. Charles H. Kibler, Licking. 14. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 15. David B. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. John F. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 17. Anson G. McCook, Jefferson. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. H. E. Fitch, Ashtabula.

*State Executive Committee:* Richard D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; James Williams, George K. Nash, Charles C. Walcutt and Francis B. Pond, all of Columbus. In noting the composition of this body, it was remarked that "it was the best working committee ever elected by Ohio Republicans. Every member has had experience and has been notably efficient heretofore."

The Convention met at two o'clock in the afternoon, and the Committee on Credentials through William R. Sapp, of Knox, its Chairman, reported that every county was represented and there were no contests; all was harmony. The Committee also reported a resolution inviting a representative from the Ohio Association of Washington, D. C., to a seat in the Convention. The report was agreed to.

Joseph W. Dwyer, of Coshocton, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

*Permanent Chairman:* William Dennison, of Franklin County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Joseph Seifert, Hamilton. 2. Alexander Goshorn, Hamilton. 3. T. A. Phillips, Butler. 4. John Q. A. Campbell, Logan. 5. Josiah A. Kirby, Wyandot. 6. James R. Foster, Clermont. 7. W. H. Eberhart, Madison. 8. Albert H. Brown, Morrow. 9. John L. Green, Ross. 10. William Krause, Paulding. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. Charles Borland, Fairfield. 13. Daniel

Applegate, Muskingum. 14. James W. Smith, Ashland. 15. Thomas L. Moody, Monroe. 16. William Frazer, Noble. 17. Seraphim Meyer, Stark. 18. John R. Buchtel, Summit. 19. George W. Brooke, Cuyahoga.

*Secretary:* E. R. Perkins, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* William D. Bickham, William Binkley, Cornelius Parmenter, D. H. Way, Oscar T. Martin, O. H. Booth, Welcome O. Parker, S. A. Love, William H. Enochs, C. M. Golding, Charles E. M. Jennings, John L. McIlvaine, P. C. Young, W. H. Crowell and A. Vortreide.

Mr. Dennison was introduced by General Grosvenor, and spoke with much vigor and enthusiasm. He said:

In meeting here to-day, I cannot but recall and contrast the condition of the country as it is now with what it was but eight years ago, when I had the honor of presiding over a like Convention, on the occasion of the nomination of Governor Brough. We were then in the midst of a terrible war. The hopes of the country were less buoyant than they had been perhaps at any other stage of that horrid strife; the public credit was weaker than it had been at any other period of the war, and, indeed, there appeared to be a feeling of apprehension pervading in all the North in regard to the results of the struggle. We meet to-day to congratulate ourselves, and the other Republicans of the land, that the changed conditions from war to peace, from a disrupted to the universally recognized authority of the Nation, is attributable in a great degree to the Republican party—that party which saved the Nation in the midst of the war and is now supporting it in all the consequences of the war. But congratulations need not be confined to this. Not only is it to the efforts of the Republican party in and out of the field and to its brave allies of other parties who rallied to its support, that we owe the crushing of the rebellion and the re-establishment of the unity of the Nation, but it is to this same party that the country is indebted to-day for its happy and prosperous condition; for the large reduction of the public debt; to the lessening of taxation; and for the amelioration of the Southern States; as well as for the general prosperity which all of us are so bountifully sharing. I congratulate my fellow Republicans upon



the fidelity with which the Administration has performed all its promises, as well as its success in everything undertaken in behalf of the country's interests. Whatever may be said by our opponents, whatever criticism may be made upon the policy of the Administration, we stand here with promises performed, pledges redeemed, the country prosperous and the future very promising under General Grant. We have met, not to announce new principles, but to reaffirm the principles upon which the Republican party is founded—political equality among all men, even-handed justice to all men. \* \* \* We need no new departure from the Republican party; for, if we should have it, we should be departing from the basis of political right, and political morality. If our political opponents propose new departures, whether in the direction of the Republican party, or in any other direction, I think I should have to congratulate them and only express regret that they had not departed twenty years ago. Speaking of our opponents' "new departure," when they say they acquiesce in the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, I only hope they are sincere. But, whether they are sincere or not, we say to the Democrats of the North and the Democrats of the South, that each and all of those amendments will be enforced by the public conscience and the public sentiment of the Nation. And it is a matter of congratulation of the profoundest sort that the organization of the Republican party exists through which that public judgment and public conscience may find proper utterance.

Martin Welker, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following declaration of principles, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Republicans of Ohio in Convention assembled that:

1. The Republican party of the United States may well challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, wisdom and courage in preserving the Union of the States; for its justice, firmness, and magnanimity in establishing for all the people liberty and equality before the law; for its gratitude to, and generous provision for, the National defenders and pensioners; for the inviolate honor and good faith toward the National creditors, and generally for its successful administration of public affairs in peace as well as in war.

2. We not only recognize the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States as accomplished facts, but also as just,

wise and valid articles of organic law, to be jealously defended and enforced as parts of the Constitution, now, henceforth, and forevermore.

3. As it will be necessary and desirable to obtain from duties on imports a large proportion of the revenues needed to defray the expenses of the Government, to pay the interest on the National Debt, and the principal as it matures, such duties should be so adjusted as not to prejudice but to promote the interests of every section and branch of industry so far as it may be possible.

4. The present Administration of the National Government has vindicated its right to the continued confidence of the people. Its success has been illustrated in the impartial execution of the laws, in its faithfulness, honesty and economy in the collection of the public revenues, and in the expenses of the Government, so that while taxation has been reduced to the extent of \$100,000,000 per year, the National debt has been liquidated to the amount of more than \$230,000,000—a reduction unparalleled in history. The Administration has been equally successful in the management of our foreign relations, and has achieved imperishable honor in the settlement of our differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries as embodied in the treaty of Washington. The head of an Administration thus distinguished by such success and statesmanship, is justly entitled to be regarded as a wise and careful Civil Magistrate, and this uniform deference to public opinion shows him to be one whom the country may trust, having fully redeemed the pledge he made before entering upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he would have no policy of his own to enforce against the will of the people.

5. We repeat our condemnation of the policy of granting subsidies of public lands to corporations and monopolies. Having originated the policy of granting homesteads to actual settlers, we desire that the public domain should be kept for our laboring population.

6. We are in favor of the adoption of a thorough system of Civil Service Reform, and we endorse heartily the action of President GRANT in selecting the Commissioners under the recent so-called Civil Service Act.

7. We unite with our fellow citizens in every portion of the Union in the hope that the enmities and resentments of the war may be speedily ended, and that the day may soon come, when in every State every citizen may be safe in life, person, property, and civil rights, and may have the equal protection of the laws, so that no man who was loyal to the Union during the great struggle, may for that reason be the

victim of persecution, outrage and assassination, and so that some encouragement may be afforded for the removal, in all proper cases, of political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion.

8. We recommend the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. We express our unqualified approval of the present State Executive, Governor RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, and assure him that our verdict is: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

James Monroe, of Lorain, nominated Edward F. Noyes, of Hamilton, for Governor, saying:

At the request of several gentlemen from different sections of the State, and in full accord with my own sympathies and with the sympathies of the section of the State in which I reside, I nominate for Republican candidate for Governor of the State of Ohio that distinguished soldier, that eloquent orator, that sound scholar, that thorough and reliable Republican, Edward F. Noyes, of Hamilton County.

Mr. Montgomery nominated Benjamin F. Wade, but he was withdrawn by Mr. Eggleston. Joseph P. Bradbury, of Gallia, named Samuel Galloway, of Franklin, but he was withdrawn by J. M. Todd, of Belmont; whereupon, on motion of Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin, General Noyes was nominated by acclamation.

Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin, Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton, and George W. Baker, of Athens, were appointed to notify the nominee of the action of the Convention.

For Lieutenant Governor, J. W. Seifert nominated Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga. Joseph K. Wing named Laurin D. Woodworth, of Mahoning. James A. Garfield spoke in behalf of Alphonso Hart, of Portage. The first ballot resulted: Woodworth, 178½; Mueller, 167½; Hart, 93.

The committee, with the nominee for Governor, appeared and was greeted with cheers. Governor Dennison introduced him

saying: "The General will now do what he can so *well* do—speak for himself."

General Noyes was received with great applause, and said:

Permit me to express my sense of obligation and my gratitude for the great honor which you have conferred upon me. Circumstances have made me the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the approaching campaign rather than some of those distinguished men who were named in that connection, who are more experienced in public affairs, better known to the people and abler to conduct the canvass. I accept the post assigned me with much diffidence, relying upon the tried and true leaders of the party who have heretofore conducted it to so many victories; upon the intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of our citizens; and above all, upon the justice of our cause. This is no time nor place for lengthy discussion of party issues; but I may say that *we* are not called upon to desert a political organization with such a record as it has made during the past ten years—a party which fought to a successful issue a four years' bloody war, and then honestly and without complaint assumed the heavy burdens which that war entailed rather than tarnish the public honor or weaken the National credit; a party which has given freedom to four million slaves as well as citizenship and suffrage to a whole race by constitutional provisions, valid in fact, binding in law and destined to stand unrepealed forever; a party which has readjusted the disturbed relations of the States and reconstructed the Government as it was before the war; which has reduced a National debt at the rate of more than one hundred million dollars a year, and taxation in equal proportion; which has adopted a policy with the Indians of the frontier, so wise and humane as to render a standing army unnecessary; which, by the honorable settlement of the Alabama Question, has removed the last of our difficulties with foreign nations, and inaugurated a new epoch in the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; which, by honesty, economy and practical good sense, has put us in the lead of all the nations in prosperity, in wealth and happiness. Shall we desert such an organization as this and pin our political faith upon the sleeve of our so-called Democracy, which in this very city, three weeks ago, found it necessary, in order to escape the sickening record of its past history, to come to a dead halt and about face and make a very long march to the rear? For one I stand by *our record* and have no apologies to make. In the coming campaign, the

order to our legions, closed in mass, will be: "Forward! Guide center! March!"—and instead of turning backward we shall go onward to certain victory over a divided, discomfited and disheartened enemy.

General Noyes, always a splendid orator, was at his best, and a scene of enthusiasm followed his address. As he moved off the stage the cheering broke out afresh and it was found, after several efforts, that business could not be resumed until the audience had given full vent to its high appreciation of him.

The balloting for Lieutenant Governor was resumed, Mr. Hart having been withdrawn by General Garfield, and the roll call resulted: Mueller 230, Woodworth 210, Hart 1. The nomination of Mueller was made unanimous.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, William F. Stone, of Erie, William H. West, of Logan, and Milton D. Clark, of Ross, were named. The first ballot resulted: West 203, Stone 182, Clark 56. Clark was withdrawn and on the second ballot West was nominated, receiving 249 votes to 202 for Stone. The nomination was made unanimous on motion of Mr. Stone.

W. A. Hersheiser, of Seneca, George W. Roby, of Franklin, Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain, Isaac R. Welsh, of Belmont, and Peter Odlin, of Montgomery, were presented for State Treasurer. The latter was withdrawn, and the ballot resulted: Welsh 143, Roby 117, Warner 92, Hersheiser 70. Before the announcement of the footings of the second ballot, Warner and Hersheiser were withdrawn, and, on motion of Mr. Eggleston, the rules were suspended and Welsh nominated by acclamation.

For Auditor of State, Jarvis N. Lake, of Preble, James Williams, of Champaign, James H. Godman, of Marion, Chambers

Baird, of Brown, and Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, were proposed. The first ballot resulted, Williams 187½, Godman 82½, Lake 81, Baird 60, Hitchcock 30. General Godman was withdrawn and before the result of the second ballot was declared, Dr. Williams was made the nominee by acclamation.

Francis B. Pond, of Morgan, was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation.

Thomas W. Harvey, of Lake, Thomas D. Crow, of Champaign, and M. F. Cowdery, of Erie, were named as candidates for Commissioner of Common Schools. The vote stood: Harvey 164½, Crow, 143½, Cowdery 132. Pending a second ballot, Mr. Harvey was nominated by acclamation, the rules having been suspended for that purpose.

Rodney Foos, of Clinton, was the unanimous choice of the Convention for Clerk of the Supreme Court and was named by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, G. M. Boyd, of Greene, Stephen R. Hosmer, of Muskingum, William Travis, of Hamilton, and James Moore, of Coshocton, were proposed. Travis and Moore were withdrawn, and Hosmer was made the nominee by acclamation.

During the balloting, the following message was received by Mr. Dennison:

*To the President of the Ohio Republican Convention:*

Iowa sends greeting to the Republicans of Ohio, pledging forty thousand majority to General Carpenter for Governor of Iowa in 1871, and for General Grant for re-election as President in 1872.

(Signed) J. W. GLIDDEN.

The Chairman was directed to return a suitable answer, and responded as follows:

*J. W. Glidden, Des Moines, Iowa:*

The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the cheering prospects of their brethren in Iowa, and assure them

that Ohio will in 1871 and 1872 be, as she has ever been, true to the Republican party and its noble principles.

WILLIAM DENNISON.

A vote of thanks was given the officers of the Convention, and Governor Dennison expressed his appreciation of the honor of having been selected to preside over their deliberations. "No greater thanks could have been given than the good order that had been observed," said he, "and I congratulate the delegates upon the results of the proceedings," and the Convention adjourned with "three cheers for the Republic."

"About five acres of people" attended the ratification at the west front of the Capitol building that evening. It was addressed by Senator Sherman and General Garfield.

The campaign that followed was devoid of special interest, the "new departure" not alienating as many of the former Democratic leaders as was at first anticipated. Probably the tragic death of Mr. Vallandigham softened the asperities engendered at the State Convention. The total vote was over thirty thousand greater than the year before, when the Republican plurality was about sixteen thousand. The official vote as certified to the Secretary of State was as follows:

For Governor:

Edward F. Noyes, Rep .....	238,273
George W. McCook, Dem.....	218,105
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	4,068

Noyes' plurality .....	20,168
Noyes' majority.....	16,100

For Lieutenant Governor:

Jacob Mueller, Rep.....	236,829
Samuel F. Hunt, Dem.....	217,982

Mueller's plurality.....	18,847
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For Auditor of State:

James Williams, Rep.....	237,809
Joseph R. Cockerill, Dem.....	217,833

Williams' plurality.....	19,976
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For Treasurer of State:

Isaac Welsh, Rep.....	237,398
Gustav Bruehl, Dem.....	218,390

Welsh's plurality .....	19,008
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For Attorney General:

Francis B. Pond, Rep.....	237,718
Edward S. Wallace, Dem.....	218,077
Francis R. Pond, Rep.....	100
Francis P. Pond, Rep.....	220
Francis B. Bond, Rep.....	139

Pond's plurality.....	19,641
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For Judge of Supreme Court:

William H. West, Rep.....	237,472
George W. Geddes, Dem .....	217,374

West's plurality.....	20,098
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For Clerk of Supreme Court:

Rodney Foos, Rep .....	238,117
Charles Patterson, Dem.....	218,045

Foos' plurality.....	20,072
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For Commissioner of Common Schools:

Thomas W. Harvey, Rep.....	238,094
William W. Ross, Dem.....	217,958

Harvey's plurality.....	20,136
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For Member Board of Public Works:

Stephen R. Hosmer, Rep.....	238,057
Arthur Hughes, Dem.....	218,011

Hosmer's plurality .....	20,046
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For Constitutional Convention.....

Against.....	267,618
Not voting (counted against).....	100,992
	9,858

Majority in favor.....	56,768
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SIXTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

While all the Republican candidates for State office had good pluralities, the General Assembly was uncomfortably close. The Senate was equally divided politically,

—18 Republicans and 18 Democrats. In consequence, the Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, had the deciding vote, and therefore the Republican caucus nominees for employes in that body were elected. In the House, there were 57 Republicans to 48 Democrats. The officers and members of both branches of the General Assembly were as follows:

## SENATE.

Jacob Mueller, President.  
Allan T. Brinsmade, President *pro tem*.  
Enos T. Hall, Clerk.  
Benjamin D. Patrick, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—John Schiff, Joseph F. Wright, Thomas L. Young.....Hamilton.
- 2—Peter Murphy.....Butler.
- 3—John D. Kemp. Contested; James Saylor, of Preble, seated.....Montgomery.
- 4—Learner B. Leeds.....Brown.
- 5—John Q. Smith.....Clinton.
- 6—John H. Putnam.....Ross.
- 7—James W. Newman.....Scioto.
- 8—William Nash.....Gallia.
- 9—Michael A. Daugherty.....Fairfield.
- 10—John G. Thompson.....Franklin.
- 11—William M. Beach.....Madison.
- 12—John W. Morris.....Miami.
- 13—Isaac S. Gardner.....Logan.
- 14—Rodney M. Stimson.....Washington.
- 15—William H. Holden.....Perry.
- 16—John B. Jones.....Licking.
- 17 and 28—Henry D. McDowell.....Coshocton.
- 18—Abraham W. Patrick.....Tuscarawas.
- 19—James O. Amos.....Monroe.
- 20—Samuel Knox.....Belmont.
- 21—Arvine C. Wales.....Stark.
- 22—Jonathan T. Updegraff.....Jefferson.
- 23—Lucian C. Jones.....Trumbull.
- 24—John S. Casement.....Lake.
- 25—Benjamin R. Bevis and Allan T. Brinsmade.....Cuyahoga.
- 26—Alphonso Hart.....Portage.
- 27 and 29—James A. Bell.....Medina.
- 30—Welcome O. Parker.....Huron.
- 31—Alexander E. Jenner.....Sandusky.
- 32—Charles Boesel, Auglaize, and Philip W. Hardesty.....Allen.
- 33—Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton, and Hanks B. Gage.....Hancock.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nelson H. VanVorhes, Speaker.  
Charles H. Babcock, Speaker *pro tem*.  
Benson J. Loomis, Clerk.  
Harman Cushman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Adams—Jesse Ellis.  
Allen—Isaiah Pillars.  
Ashland—James E. Chase.  
Ashtabula—William P. Howland.  
Athens—Nelson H. VanVorhes.  
Auglaize—Samuel R. Mott, Jr.  
Belmont—Thomas H. Armstrong.  
Brown—John C. Waldron.  
Butler—S. B. Berry.  
Carroll—William Adair.  
Champaign—Robert C. Fulton.  
Clarke—Benjamin Neff.  
Clermont—Ira Ferguson.  
Clinton—Jesse N. Oren.  
Columbiana—Josiah Thompson.  
Coshocton—Brisbin C. Blackburn.  
Crawford—Thomas J. White.  
Cuyahoga—Charles H. Babcock, Henry M. Chapman, Harvey W. Curtis, William C. McFarland and George Nokes.  
Darke—Thomas D. Stiles.  
Defiance and Paulding—Levi Colby, of Defiance.  
Delaware—Eugene Powell.  
Erie—David C. Richmond.  
Fairfield—Jesse Loehner. Died; George S. Baker, successor.  
Fayette—Marshall J. Williams.  
Franklin—William L. Ross and Clark White.  
Fulton—Ezra Mann.  
Gallia—Joseph P. Bradbury.  
Geauga—George H. Ford.  
Greene—John Little.  
Guernsey—Abraham Armstrong.  
Hamilton—John M. Brunswick, John M. Cochran, Thomas A. Corcoran, Robert Creighton (resigned, H. F. Brashears, successor), John T. Fallis, Thomas J. Haldeman, John A. Shank, Robert O. Strong (resigned, M. W. Oliver, successor), Charles P. Taft, John M. Wilson.  
Hancock—Charles Oesterlen.  
Hardin—Benjamin Waddle.  
Harrison—David Cunningham.  
Henry—John M. Haag.  
Highland—Peter N. Wickerham.  
Hocking—Oakley Case.  
Holmes—Wellington Stilwell.  
Huron—Henry C. Breckenridge.  
Jackson—Bernard Kahn.

Jefferson—Samuel H. Ford.  
 Knox—William C. Cooper.  
 Lake—George W. Steele.  
 Lawrence—Henry Berkstresser.  
 Licking—William Bell, Jr.  
 Logan—Thomas Miltenberger.  
 Lorain—Heman Ely.  
 Lucas—Guido Marx and Russell C. Thompson.  
 Madison—George W. Wilson.  
 Mahoning—Cook F. Kirtland.  
 Marion—Robert Hill.  
 Medina—Albert Munson.  
 Meigs—Samuel N. Titus.  
 Mercer—Daniel J. Callen.  
 Miami—George C. Clyde.  
 Monroe—William Milligan.  
 Montgomery—Henry Schoenfeldt and J. McLean Smith.  
 Morgan—Richard Stanton.  
 Morrow—Albert H. Brown.  
 Muskingum—William H. Ball and Elias Ellis.  
 Noble—Benjamin F. Spriggs.  
 Ottawa—N. C. Leland.  
 Perry—Lewis Green.  
 Pickaway—Aaron R. Van Cleaf.  
 Pike—Isaac Austill.  
 Portage—Joseph R. Conrad.  
 Preble—Joseph Miller.  
 Putnam—J. J. Moore.  
 Richland—A. C. Kile.  
 Ross—Milton McCoy.  
 Sandusky—Andrew Smith.  
 Scioto—John C. Malone.  
 Seneca—John Seitz.  
 Shelby—Jonathan Counts.  
 Stark—Samuel C. Bowman and Ellis N. Johnson.  
 Summit—Sanford M. Burnham.  
 Trumbull—Joseph K. Wing.  
 Tuscarawas—Garrett B. Smith.  
 Union—A. James Sterling.  
 Van Wert—Henry Weible.  
 Vinton—Thomas M. Bay.  
 Warren—James Scott.  
 Washington—William G. Way.  
 Wayne—Thomas W. Peckinpaugh.  
 Williams—Schuyler E. Blakeslee.  
 Wood—John Norris.  
 Wyandot—John Kisor.

Edward Follensbee Noyes, Governor of Ohio, was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, October 3, 1832, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 24, 1894. His parents, Theo-

dore and Sarah Noyes, both died while he was an infant, and he was taken by his grandfather, Edward Stevens, to East Kingston, New Hampshire, where he lived until 1844, when his grandfather died, and he was taken by his guardian to Newton, New Hampshire. He was sent to the district school in winter and worked on a farm in summer. In 1846 he was apprenticed for four years to William Burr, of Dover, New Hampshire, to learn the printing trade. He afterwards attended an academy at Kingston, and prepared himself for college, entering Dartmouth in 1853, graduating in 1857. In the winter of his senior year he began to read law. Owing to his ability as an orator, the Republican State Central Committee of New Hampshire appointed him to traverse the State and advocate the election of John C. Fremont to the Presidency. Having visited a classmate in Cincinnati, he decided to settle in that city, and entered a law office there and also attended the law school, from which he graduated, and was admitted to practice in 1858. On August 20, 1861, the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized in Cincinnati, and Edward F. Noyes' name appears on the roster as Major. By request, this regiment was transferred to General John C. Fremont's command in Missouri. The organization subsequently became a part of the old Army of the Mississippi, and Major Noyes was assigned to the staff of General Pope. He remained with Pope until that General was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel having resigned from the Thirty-ninth, Major Noyes became Colonel by promotion. On July 4, 1864, while leading an assault at Ruff's Mills, Georgia, Colonel Noyes was severely

wounded and suffered the amputation of his left leg. The operation did not prove successful, and, to save his life, he was taken to Cincinnati for treatment. The following October, he reported on crutches to General Hooker, and was assigned to duty at Camp Dennison. On General Sherman's recommendation, he was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General. While serving at Camp Dennison he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati and, resigning his command, entered upon the duties of the office. He was elected Probate Judge of Hamilton County while serving as Solicitor and held the position until 1871. He was elected Governor in 1871, but was defeated for reelection in 1873 by a very small majority. Subsequently he was the party nominee for United States Senator. In 1877, President Hayes appointed him Minister to France, a position which he filled with great credit to his country and himself.

Jacob Mueller, Lieutenant Governor, was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1826. In 1848 he took part in the revolution in that country, and, under the republican form of government which existed for a short time, he held the office of "Chief Commissary," or Governor, of his home district. Being compelled to flee the country, he came to America, becoming a citizen of Cleveland, Ohio. After his naturalization, he affiliated with the Republican party, and was elected to the City Council. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he was elected Lieutenant Governor, serving one term. He afterwards became a member of the Democratic party.

James Williams, Auditor of State, was born May 21, 1822, in Prince George County, Maryland. His parents removed to Mechanicsburg, Champaign County, Ohio,

in 1831. Here he was educated, studied medicine, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He caught the "gold fever" of 1849, and went to California, returning in 1851. That year he was elected to the General Assembly as a Representative. In 1856 he went to Columbus with Francis M. Wright, and served for sixteen years as clerk, chief clerk and deputy in the Auditor of State's office. In 1871 he was himself elected to the office, and was reelected in 1875, serving with honor and ability until January, 1880. He died at his old home in Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in November, 1892.

Isaac Welsh, Treasurer of State, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, July 20, 1811. He was raised on a farm and had but few educational advantages. After attaining his majority he removed to Bealls-ville, Monroe County, where he was engaged in merchandising, but soon returned to Belmont County. In 1857, and again in 1859, he was elected to the General Assembly as a member of the House of Representatives by a combination of Republicans and Americans. Previous to that he had been a Whig. He was then chosen to the State Senate from the Twentieth district. He was elected Treasurer of State in 1871 and reelected in 1873. He died November 25, 1875, and his son, Leroy Welsh, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

Thomas W. Harvey, Commissioner of Common Schools, was born in New Hampshire in 1821. He early developed a desire for a liberal education, but his beginning was under adverse circumstances. At the age of twelve years, the family moved to Ohio, settling in Lake County. After attaining his majority, he sought a higher education and was soon recognized as one of the leading educators of the State. For

fourteen years he was superintendent of the schools in the city of Massillon and served almost as long in Painesville. He had a widespread reputation as an instructor and institute lecturer. He was elected Commissioner of Common Schools for the State in 1871, but was defeated, with the rest of the Republican ticket, in 1874. As the author of a number of excellent text-books, including a series of grammars, readers and arithmetics, and as a practical and benevolent instructor, he achieved a wide and most enviable reputation. In connection with general educational work, he was in constant demand by institutes and other assemblies. Few Ohio educators have left a deeper impress upon the public mind and not one was

more beloved—all felt the influence of his genial and inspiring presence. He died at Painesville, December 30, 1893.

Stephen R. Hosmer, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in 1809 and was the son of a farmer. He received a common-school education, pursuing the higher studies unaided. He became a proficient civil engineer, and was by occupation a contractor when first nominated for the Board of Public Works in 1871. He was elected that year, but was defeated for reelection in 1874, the Democrats being successful that campaign. In 1880 he was again elected to the office, but did not live to serve out a full term. He died July 4, 1883, at Zanesville.



## CHAPTER XIX.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1872.

ON January 4, 1872, John Sherman received the Republican caucus nomination for United States Senator in the Sixtieth General Assembly, although a few Republicans refused to enter the caucus or to abide by its conclusions. On the 10th instant, however, he was elected his own successor for the term beginning March 4, 1873, by the following vote: Senate—Sherman, 17; George W. Morgan, Dem., 17; Robert C. Schenck, Rep., 1; Jacob D. Cox, Rep., 1. House—Sherman, 56; Morgan, 42; Cox, 5; Aaron F. Perry, Rep., 1. Joint ballot—Sherman, 73; Morgan, 59; Cox, 6; Schenck, 1; Perry, 1.

Edward F. Noyes was inaugurated Governor of the State, January 8th, Josiah Scott, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, administering the oath of office. There was an unusual attendance of Republicans from all parts of Ohio, called to Columbus partly on account of the Senatorial contest, and the inaugural address of the new Governor was much praised for its eloquence and spirit, as well as for the practical measures it proposed.

The Republican State Central Committee, with a large number of the leaders of the party from different sections of the State, and the Republican members of the General Assembly, met in the hall of the House of Representatives, Columbus, on the evening of February 14th, to agree upon a time for

holding the State Convention. The Committee had agreed to call the Convention for the third Wednesday in April, but Representative Charles H. Babcock moved to amend by fixing the time as the last Wednesday in March. The amendment was regarded favorably and adopted by an almost unanimous vote, after considerable discussion. Governor Noyes favored the caucus with a patriotic address, in which he eulogized ex-Governor Dennison as a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. General Sherwood was called upon, but instead of making an address, offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Republican press of Ohio, with unparalleled unanimity, having presented the name of Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON for Vice President, and knowing that this expression of the press reflects the sentiments of the people, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as Republicans of Ohio, we commend this nomination to the Republicans of the Nation, believing that this distinguished citizen of our State, indissolubly connected with Ohio's early war history, and prominent in the Cabinet and Councils of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will give prestige and popularity to the ticket, and zeal to the canvass.

*Resolved*, That we present WILLIAM DENNISON for Vice President, with the view and confident expectation of securing his nomination at the Philadelphia Convention.

The call was issued on February 22d, and provided for a Convention of 477 delegates, based on the vote cast for Governor Noyes, allowing one delegate for each 500

votes cast. These delegates assembled at the Opera House, Columbus, at 11 o'clock on the morning of March 27th. Rodney Foos, Secretary of the Central Committee, presented Alphonso Hart, of Portage County, as Temporary Chairman. On assuming his duties Mr. Hart addressed the delegates at some length. He said in part:

We stand to-day on higher vantage ground than ever before. The party has been tried in peace and in war. Four years ago there were those who said that the work of the party was over, that its great military leaders could raise armies and fight battles, but were incompetent to solve the important political problems which came up for adjustment after the war. The people, however, had faith in the man whose valor had saved the country. They believed the distinguished soldier who led the armies of the Union through a four-years' war and never lost a battle, had prudence, wisdom and foresight enough to stand at the head of the Nation and administer its great concerns. Grant was chosen President and time has demonstrated that the people were right. Every pledge made by the party and its nominee in 1868 has been fulfilled. Three hundred million dollars of the National debt has been paid; the public credit has improved every hour; the burden of taxation has been lessened; the immense revenues of the Government have been collected with a less per cent of loss than ever before since the Nation was established; our foreign affairs have been wisely adjusted; the laws enacted by Congress for the protection of the people of the South have been firmly and judiciously enforced; and the honor of the Nation has been kept untarnished. Judged by its results—the only true test of statesmanship—the Administration of President Grant has been wise, honest and successful, and will stand approved by the enlightened judgment of the country.

The speaker then referred to what the party had accomplished in the past which the Democratic party now agreed was right. He spoke of the dissolving elements in the Democratic party and wondered what name they proposed taking. Said he:

Time alone will tell whether they will unite with the unhappy and dissatisfied of other organizations to form one conglomerate mass, in which high tariff

men and free traders, labor reformers and aristocratic millionaires, rebels and Union men, will mingle indiscriminately, with no bond of union save a common feeling of unameliorated misery and bitter hostility to the Administration.

He referred to the duties of the party, and asserted that by earnest, united effort the Republicans could poll three hundred thousand votes in Ohio and carry it by sixty thousand plurality.

Samuel N. Titus, of Meigs, David K. Watson, of Madison, E. G. Johnson, of Lorain, David R. Locke, of Lucas, and M. D. Egbert, of Warren, were chosen Temporary Secretaries, and the following committees announced:

*Credentials:* 1. Alfred Gordon, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. Benjamin Allen, Montgomery. 4. Thomas Lickleider, Shelby. 5. Samuel B. Walker, Allen. 6. Frank Browning, Clinton. 7. Aaron Spangler, Greene. 8. John F. McNeal, Marion. 9. Andrew H. Balsley, Sandusky. 10. Guido Marx, Lucas. 11. Samuel Burwell, Adams. 12. James Taylor, Perry. 13. Samuel M. Collier, Coshocton. 14. John Lytle, Ashland. 15. George Davenport, Monroe. 16. Charles Hare, Noble. 17. James Underhill, Stark. 18. M. C. Reed, Cuyahoga. 19. Joseph R. Conrad, Portage.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Charles W. Thomas, Hamilton. 2. J. W. Brand, Hamilton. 3. James Taylor, Preble. 4. John Jones, Darke. 5. F. B. Johnson, Wood. 6. F. J. Robinson, Clermont. 7. John F. Oglevee, Clarke. 8. J. W. McFarland, Marion. 9. Carlin Carnell, Sandusky. 10. Isaac R. Sherwood, Lucas. 11. Henry S. Neal, Lawrence. 12. A. J. Aspell, Perry. 13. William Robinson, Licking. 14. George G. Washburn, Lorain. 15.

William H. Cole, Morgan. 16. J. S. McFarland, Harrison. 17. William Adair, Carroll. 18. N. H. Franklin, Cuyahoga. 19. G. H. Jarrel, Ashtabula.

*Resolutions:* 1. Charles Kahn, Jr., Hamilton. 2. H. D. Peck, Hamilton. 3. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 4. David W. Todd, Champaign. 5. P. W. Berry, Hancock. 6. Marshall J. Williams, Fayette. 7. Leander J. Critchfield, Franklin. 8. John Bartram, Marion. 9. William C. Leonard, Seneca. 10. Asher Cooke, Wood. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Charles E. Brown, Ross. 13. Albert W. Train, Muskingum. 14. Martin Welker, Wayne. 15. B. M. Skinner, Meigs. 16. David D. T. Cowan, Belmont. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga. 19. Lucian C. Jones, Trumbull.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Robert Harlan, Hamilton. 2. Thomas L. Young, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. Horace Coleman, Miami. 5. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 6. William H. Glenn, Highland. 7. John N. Beach, Madison. 8. John M. Briggs, Marion. 9. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 10. Albert M. Pratt, Williams. 11. William Betts, Lawrence. 12. Samuel H. Bright, Hocking. 13. M. L. Norris, Knox. 14. James L. Bell, Medina. 15. Joseph L. Kessenger, Athens. 16. William B. Hearn, Harrison. 17. Anson G. McCook, Jefferson. 18. Louis Smithnight, Cuyahoga. 19. Asahel W. Jones, Mahoning.

At the afternoon session the permanent organization was effected, as follows:

*President:* John C. Lee, of Lucas County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Joseph Leiter, Hamilton. 2. James Morgan, Hamilton.

3. Joseph Miller, Preble. 4. George Green, Logan. 5. Charles Osterlen, Hancock. 6. Chambers Baird, Brown. 7. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 8. James W. Robinson, Union. 9. Henry C. Breckenridge, Huron. 10. Henry L. Wood, Wood. 11. Joseph P. Bradbury, Gallia. 12. John Groce, Pickaway. 13. William R. Sapp, Knox. 14. A. L. Curtis, Washington. 15. Richard Stanton, Morgan. 16. Levi Sargent, Tuscarawas. 17. A. W. Cole, Mahoning. 18. George W. Steele, Lake. 19. Samuel Hayward, Ashtabula.

*Secretary:* Isaac Buckingham, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana; Walker M. Yeatman, of Hamilton; Samuel H. Hurst, of Ross; David K. Watson, of Madison.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Lee addressed the Convention at some length. He said in part:

Certain people have claimed that the Republican party is dead. If so, it is composed of more living atoms than ever I knew a dead body to possess. It is said that its work is done. You might as well tell the missionary as he enters upon his work in India that his work is done; and it is with us as with him, the heathen are all around and about us. This is the year in which the people are to express their choice for President and Vice President. The Republican party, feeling the responsibility of its position as the great leading, controlling party of the Nation, is meeting in State Conventions throughout the Union to select its delegates at large and to declare its purpose to reelect the only man known to this Government that is capable of being elected in 1872. The Cincinnati Commercial states one fact when it calls this Convention a ratification meeting. We are simply ratifying in advance what will be the result in Philadelphia in June next. We are simply pronouncing in advance what the people will ratify next November. We are thankful for the unmitigated, bitter attacks upon the Administration of General Grant, because they have resulted in a recoil, and to-day that Administration stands out clear and bold, unimpeached and unimpeachable. Do I hear coming up that he has some of

his relatives in office? I think I do. Well, now, what of it? I, for one, propose to allow the man who in 1861 plowed his way up the river and told old Buckner to surrender or he would move immediately on his works, and until my old namesake took off his cap to him at Appomatox, to appoint all the relatives he can find, to the best paying offices he can find. They say he has accepted presents. May be he has; but I have not heard that those who gave them propose to act the Indian and take them back again. The only ones who are complaining are those who did not make them and to whom they were not given, and who did not and do not deserve them. Do I hear that he is going to turn the United States into a military despotism, crushing out the liberties of the people? Let us go back in memory to the day that that magnificent army paraded through the streets of Washington, the pride and admiration of the Nation, and then at the beck of him who had been their leader, kindly separate, each taking his place in the civil walks of life—and the army was disbanded. Do you believe the statement that he is a despot? Not at all. Let me call your attention to the fact that he who was first in the love of his army is now first in the hearts of his countrymen, as an advocate of all the appliances of peace.

For Secretary of State, Allen T. Wikoff, of Adams County, and Milton Barnes, of Guernsey, were presented, and Wikoff was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 362 votes and Barnes 72. On motion the nomination of Captain Wikoff was made unanimous.

Charles H. Grosvenor presented John Welch, of Athens, for Supreme Judge, and the rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Richard R. Porter, of Stark, Samuel Fertig, of Tuscarawas, and E. S. Hollway, of Hamilton, were presented. Mr. Porter was nominated on the first ballot, which resulted: Porter 370, Hollway 71, Fertig 34.

In view of the fact that Ohio was now entitled to twenty Congressmen, and that the Legislature had so far failed to agree upon a law redistricting the State, in ac-

cordance with the apportionment of 1871, a motion was made to proceed to the nomination of a Congressman-at-large, but it failed of adoption.

For Delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, the following gentlemen were proposed: Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga; Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery; Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Jackson; Henry Kessler, of Hamilton; Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin; Daniel Swigart, of Crawford; James Madison Bell, of Lucas; Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; William A. Waldron, of Jefferson; Joseph Bruff, of Mahoning; Francis B. Pond, of Morgan; and Clark Wagoner, of Lucas. It was agreed that the four receiving the greatest number of votes should be declared elected, and the ballot resulted, Mueller 398, Craighead 296, Bell 294, Kessler 237, Bundy 191, Critchfield 156, Bruff 60, Waldron 55, Pond 45, and Wagoner 32. Mueller, Craighead, Bell and Kessler were declared elected. Mr. Bell, being persistently called for, came forward, and as his is the first recorded speech of a colored man in a Republican Convention in Ohio, it is here given in full:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:* I have no words with which to express my thanks and the gratitude of my heart with reference to your action. Not that I regard it as due to me or that you desire to so honor me personally, but that it was done in behalf of my unfortunate race. In behalf of five millions of men, women and children whose shackles you but yesterday tore from their limbs, I thank you. As your time should be used for business I regard this as not the hour for making speeches, but again thank you for the compliment.

Considerable time was consumed in deciding the manner of choosing alternates, and many motions were made. The following are the names proposed and votes each received: Samuel N. Titus, of Meigs,

388; William A. Waldron, of Jefferson, 387; Joseph Bruff, of Mahoning, 366; Sylvester T. Everett, of Cuyahoga, 290; Daniel Swigart, of Crawford, 267; David Jenkins, of Franklin, 53. The first four were declared elected.

On motion of O. J. Beard, John C. Lee and Alphonso Hart were unanimously chosen Senatorial Electors.

Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin, from the Committee on Resolutions, read the following report:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, make the following declarations:

1. The Republican party of the United States had its origin in the necessities of the Nation, and since it came into power has devised and executed measures by which liberty has been preserved and the Union saved from dismemberment and overthrow. Amid the disorganization and confusion existing at the close of the Rebellion, the Republican party, exercising its organizing and restoring power, has succeeded in the difficult task of complete reconstruction, and has established freedom and equality of rights for all the people by irrevocable guarantees.

2. In this great work the Republican party has shown its wisdom and patriotism, and by its unswerving good faith toward the National creditors has vindicated the National integrity and honor. No other party known to history has so grand a record, and no other party in the United States can so proudly challenge the continued confidence of the people; and we declare that the good of the country demands that the Republican party should continue to administer the Government.

3. We renew our expressions of confidence in the present Administration of the general Government. Since it came into power the taxes of the people have been reduced, and the public revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied, so that while the burden of taxation has been lightened the public debt has been diminished, both in amount of principal and rate of interest. The Administration deserves also the warmest approval of every friend of justice, order and law, for the prompt and efficient manner in which it has suppressed the Ku-Klux disorders and persecutions of loyal citizens of the South, a protection due from every good government to its people. And we refer with great satisfaction and pride to the system of pensions and bounties provided for our brave soldiers and sailors, and the Homes founded and maintained

for such as were disabled in the service of their country. These manifestations of public gratitude and justice must command the approval of every patriot. We commend the policy of fairness and kindness toward the Indian tribes, as showing the wisdom and humanity of the President; and in his efforts to reform the civil service, we recognize a laudable desire to promote its efficiency and purity; and in the management of our foreign relations, including important questions of international law involved in the treaty of Washington, the Administration has shown rare wisdom, courage and dignity, and has maintained the honor of the Nation untarnished.

4. A large portion of the revenue necessary to defray the current expenses of the Government and to pay its liabilities must be derived from duties on imports. These duties should be levied with a view to equalize their burdens and benefits among the people, so as to promote, as far as possible, the interests of every section and branch of industry, and so that labor of every kind may have constant employment and just reward.

5. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be set apart for homes for the people and for purposes of education.

6. As there can be no product of industry without a union of capital and labor, therefore we are in favor of such legislation as will give all proper guarantees for the safety and prosperity of the one and remunerative investment of the other.

7. We favor the nomination of President GRANT and propose ex-Governor WILLIAM DENNISON, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency.

A ratification meeting was held at the Opera House on the evening following the Convention, at which John A. Bingham was the principal speaker. Few orators of the day were so deservedly popular, and, needless to say, an appreciative audience packed the building and was lavish in expressions of approval. Mr. Bingham was then in the zenith of his fame and was aptly described at Washington as the "Cicero of the House."

As the State had not yet been redistricted under the census of 1870, there were no district delegates elected to the fifth Republican National Convention at or prior to the

State Convention. In fact, all the delegates were chosen from the old districts, as the new districts were not created until April 29th.

The State Central Committee met immediately after the Convention and organized by selecting Richard D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; John B. Neil, Treasurer; William T. Wilson, Allen T. Wikoff, Charles C. Walcutt, James Williams, and Harrison G. Otis, and William A. Hunt, of Washington, D. C., advisory members. Mr. Harrison died on April 22d, after a short illness, and Charles C. Walcutt, of Franklin, was elected by acclamation as his successor, at a meeting of the Committee held May 10th. At that meeting it was decided that there should be two additional delegates and two alternates-at-large elected to the National Convention, the State not having been redistricted until after the time set for selecting district delegates. Accordingly Rutherford B. Hayes, of Hamilton, and Thomas F. Sanderson, of Mahoning, were chosen delegates and Robert Harlan, of Hamilton, and Leander J. Critchfield, of Franklin, alternates.

The following were the district delegates and alternates who represented Ohio in the Philadelphia Convention:

*Delegates:* 1. James W. Sands and Henry B. Eckleman, Hamilton. 2. Josiah L. Keck and William F. Tibballs, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery; J. Kelley O'Neil, Warren. 4. Griffith Ellis, Champaign; Alexander G. Conover, Miami. 5. David Harpster, Hancock; James L. Price, Van Wert. 6. Jefferson Hildebrandt, Clinton; Andrew J. Wright, Highland. 7. Perry Stewart, Clarke; Edward F. Noyes, Franklin. 8. John H. Myers, Richland; S. E. DeWolf, Marion. 9. J. G. Sherman, Huron; J. S. York, Seneca.

10. William Crouse, Lucas; P. C. Hayes, Williams. 11. John B. Gregory, Scioto; William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 12. Nelson J. Turney, Pickaway; John S. Brasee, Fairfield. 13. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum; William C. Cooper, Knox. 14. Aaron Pardee, Medina; L. J. Sprengle, Ashland. 15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens; Samuel S. Knowles, Washington. 16. Isaac Welch, Belmont; W. H. Gooderel, Guernsey. 17. Washington Butler, Carroll; A. W. Williams, Stark. 18. John Huntington and Joseph Turney, Cuyahoga. 19. F. G. Servis, Mahoning; William M. Eames, Ashtabula.

*Alternates:* 1. Gustav Wahle and Charles Kahn, Hamilton. 2. Amzi McGill and William E. Davis, Hamilton. 3. James Sayler, Preble; John L. Martin, Montgomery. 4. H. H. Darst, Miami; Isaac Gardner, Logan. 5. Samuel H. Hunt, Wyandot; Samuel Lybrand, Allen. 6. Benjamin Sells, Sr., Brown; Marshall J. Williams, Fayette. 7. Charles C. Walcutt, Franklin; Daniel McMillen, Greene. 8. J. M. Briggs, Morrow; A. B. Robinson, Union. 9. John R. Miner, Erie; A. H. Balsley, Sandusky. 10. W. D. Beckham, Henry; Asher Cook, Wood. 11. Joseph P. Bradbury, Gallia; John G. Peebles, Scioto. 12. George D. Cole, Pike; John H. Kelley, Perry. 13. W. C. Fullerton, Licking; Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 14. Addison S. McClure, Wayne; Heman Ely, Lorain. 15. Horace S. Horton, Meigs; Francis B. Pond, Morgan. 16. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas; Samuel B. Philpot, Noble. 17. William Robinson, Jefferson; Isaac Morris, Columbiana. 18. Amos Townsend and Richard Parsons, Cuyahoga. 19. Charles O. Riden, Portage; Thomas M. Scott, Geauga.

At a meeting of the Ohio delegation in

Philadelphia, Tuesday, June 4th, the advisability of presenting the name of ex-Governor Dennison for the Vice Presidency was discussed. Mr. Craighead, who had been elected Chairman of the delegation, called the attention of his fellow delegates to a letter received by him at Dayton a few days before, which read:

NEW YORK, May 24, 1872.

*Dear Sir:*—Referring to our conversation of yesterday let me suggest that the only conditions on which I am willing that my name be presented to the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the nomination for the Vice Presidency are as follows:

*First,* That the Ohio delegation will be for me, and be prepared to use all honorable means to secure my nomination.

*Second,* That the delegates, after consulting with the delegates from other States, shall be of the opinion that there is a fair prospect of my being nominated if presented and supported by the Ohio delegation.

Unless the two conditions clearly exist, I authorize you, or the Chairman of the Ohio delegation as you and he may determine, to publicly announce before the assembling of the Convention, as well as in the Convention when assembled, that I am not a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Under no circumstances will it be agreeable to me to be presented for complimentary votes, one or more, by the Ohio delegation alone, or joined by any number of delegates of other States. I trust the foregoing instructions will not be regarded as disrespectful in any sense to our State Convention, which did me the honor to name me approvingly for nomination for the Vice Presidency. For that expression I am and always will be sincerely grateful. I will thank you to read this letter to the Ohio delegation at its first meeting in Philadelphia and give it any other publicity it may be the pleasure of the delegation to direct.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM DENNISON.

Mr. Craighead said for his part he thought, after conferring with other delegates, that there was a good chance for Governor Dennison's nomination, if Ohio would stand by him, not merely for one or two but for many ballots. Mr. Sprengle, of the Fourteenth district, asked if the gentleman

had any assurance of votes from other States. The reply was that other delegates had said they would vote for Governor Dennison after their first choice was out of the way. Mr. Dewolf, of the Eighth district, said "Without promise or hope of reward, I must say I feel under obligations to vote for Henry Wilson." Mr. Keck announced that he "should vote for another gentleman first, last and all the time." There was quite a difference of opinion as to the construction to be put on the letter and it was read again. Governor Noyes said "Our State Convention instructed us to vote for Mr. Dennison as our candidate. In view of this fact and because he is a most estimable and distinguished gentleman, and to assert the power of our State, we should give him our cordial support." Mr. Keck moved "that no candidate from Ohio be presented." General Hayes "deprecated haste in the matter," and, as there was yet a full day to consider it and confer together, and as Governor Dennison was at least entitled to respectful treatment, he moved "to table the motion," which prevailed by a decided majority. Mr. Dennison, on being apprised by wire of the proceedings, however, sent a dispatch, the same evening, peremptorily withdrawing from the contest.

#### THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first National Convention of the year was that held by the Labor Reform party at Columbus, Ohio, on February 20th, 21st and 22nd, Edwin M. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, presiding. David Davis, of Illinois, and Joel Parker, of New Jersey, were nominated for President and Vice President, respectively, but both subsequently declined. The Convention was thereupon reassembled at Columbus, on

August 21st, when, upon full consultation, it decided to make no nominations.

The National Convention of the Prohibition party was also held in Columbus on February 22d and 23d, and was presided over by Henry Fish, of Michigan. James Black, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for President, and John Russell, of Michigan, for Vice President.

The fifth quadrennial National Convention of the Republican party met at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, June 5th. The delegates were called to order by ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, who made a short address, which was followed by an admirable prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Reed, of Philadelphia. The delegates convened in pursuance of a call issued from Washington in January that contains this remarkable passage, which is as true as it is eloquent:

In calling this Convention, the Committee reminds the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the National credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation; and the funding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and immigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted toward all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the National honor has

been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stands pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, was elected Temporary Chairman and John W. Newlin, of New Jersey, John R. Hubbard, of West Virginia, and Hiram Potter, Jr., of Florida, Secretaries. Ohio was represented on the various committees then appointed as follows: Credentials, Griffith Ellis; Permanent Organization, Nelson H. Van Vorhes; Resolutions, Rutherford B. Hayes; Rules and Order of Business, William C. Cooper.

After the retirement of the various committees, addresses were made by the venerable Gerritt Smith, the famous Abolition philanthropist, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, General Logan, of Illinois, and Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina. Following the speeches, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, for Permanent Chairman, with a Vice Chairman for each State, Ohio being represented by Lieutenant Governor, Jacob Mueller. Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, was chosen Permanent Secretary. His assistant from Ohio was James W. Sands. Judge Settle delivered a fine address in which he eulogized General Grant, and demanded his renomination as "a necessity of law and order in the South and for the freedom of all men." These preliminaries and the announcement of the National Executive Committee, with Benjamin Rush Cowen, as the member for Ohio, consumed the time on Wednesday.



On Thursday, June 6th, the Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock in the morning, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Harper, of Philadelphia. There was a demonstration in honor of Governor Noyes, of Ohio, and he was obliged to take the stand and address the Convention. He did so in a burst of such magnificent eloquence that his motion to suspend the rules and immediately renominate President Grant was carried unanimously. Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, then formally nominated Ulysses S. Grant as candidate for the Presidency for a second term. He said:

*Gentlemen of the Convention:* On behalf of the great Republican party of Illinois and that of the Union—in the name of liberty, of loyalty, of justice, and of law—in the interest of economy, of good government and of the equal rights of all—remembering with profound gratitude his glorious achievements in the field and his noble statesmanship as Chief Magistrate of this great Nation—I nominate as President of the United States, for a second term, Ulysses S. Grant.

"A scene of the wildest excitement," says the official report of the Convention, "followed this speech. The spacious Academy was crowded with thousands of spectators in every part; and on the stage, in the parquet, and in tier upon tier of galleries, arose deafening, prolonged, tumultuous cheers, swelling from pit to dome. A perfect wilderness of hats, caps and handkerchiefs waved to and fro in a surging mass as three times three reverberated from the thousands of voices. The band appeared to catch the prevailing enthusiasm, and waved their instruments as though they had been flags. Amid cries of 'Music!' 'Music!' they struck up 'Hail to the Chief.' As the majestic stream of this music came floating down from the balcony, a life-size equestrian portrait of Grant came down as

if by magic, filling the entire space of the back scene, and the enthusiasm knew no bounds."

The nomination was seconded by Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and M. D. Boruck, of California. The roll of States was called, and the Chairman of each delegation made some appropriate response in eulogy of General Grant. When Ohio was called, Samuel Craighead, the Chairman, said:

Ohio, the birthplace of Ulysses S. Grant, presents her united front for this nomination to-day. Ohio, that never failed or faltered when Republican work was to be done. Ohio promises to this Convention, and to the country, fifty thousand majority for the nominee. Ohio casts her united vote, forty-four in all, for Ulysses S. Grant.

At the conclusion of the roll call, the Chair announced that all the votes, 762 in number, had been cast for General Grant, and that he was, therefore, unanimously chosen as the Republican Presidential nominee.

For Vice President, Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, nominated Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, nominated Schuyler Colfax, whose claims were seconded by James R. Lynch, of Mississippi, and William A. Howard, of Michigan. Horace Maynard was nominated by David A. Nunn, of Tennessee. John F. Lewis, of Virginia, was named by James B. Sener, of his own State.

Ohio was divided in her choice, and Governor Noyes spoke for Henry Wilson. He said:

*Mr. President:* On behalf of a large majority of the Ohio delegation; on behalf of a large Republican constituency which they represent; on behalf of the colored people, whose best friend I shall shortly name, the best friend in those days when there were few; in the name of our living soldiers, and in the

name of my dead comrades who sleep upon the Southern battle fields, I should fail in my duty if I did not second the nomination of the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

To this there was great applause, and Colonel William D. Bickham, editor of the *Dayton Journal*, promptly responded:

*Mr. President:* In behalf of a very large and very respectable minority of the Ohio delegation, who have just as many claims upon the soldiers and the negroes as the majority, I would fail in my duty if I did not present the claims of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

There was another great demonstration, but the ballot which was taken resulted: Wilson 364½, Colfax 321½, Maynard 26, Lewis 22, Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, (the vote of his State), 16; Joseph R. Hawley 1, and Edward F. Noyes 1. The twenty votes of Virginia were immediately changed from Lewis to Wilson, and nine votes were given him by West Virginia, and twenty-two by Georgia, which made his total 399½. As it required but 377 votes to nominate, Mr. Wilson was declared the choice of the Convention, and his nomination was made unanimous, on motion of Henry S. Lane, of Indiana. Ohio had given Wilson 30, and Colfax 14 votes. The cheering had hardly subsided following the vote making the nomination of Senator Wilson unanimous when the following telegram was received from the Vice President, and read to the Convention:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1872.

*John W. Foster, Indiana:* Accept for yourself and delegation my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. I support the ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing, principles everything. Nothing must arrest Republican triumph until equality under law, like liberty, from which it sprang, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong, as was Roman citizenship of old.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Pending the nomination for Vice President, the Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Glen W. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, submitted its report. It was received by common consent, the rules were suspended and the platform unanimously adopted, as follows:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy toward the Indians. The Pacific railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged and a full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided; repudiation frowned down; the National credit sustained under most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite large annual reductions of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. A great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and the power of the Nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed chiefly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

2. The recent Amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by

appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be trusted only to the party that secured those Amendments.

3. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established, and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor the Administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all peoples who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and, we, therefore, favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenues, after paying current expenditures, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors should be raised by duties upon importations, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and to promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who, in the line of duty, became disabled, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance—"Once a subject always a subject"—having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard

with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge continued careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rate of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection, and the amplest field for capital, and for labor—the creator of capital—the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the Nation.

13. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a National crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent National currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipping.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of ULYSSES S. GRANT have commended him to

the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

19. HENRY WILSON nominated for the Vice Presidency, known to the whole land from the early days of the great struggle for liberty, as an indefatigable laborer in all campaigns, an incorruptible legislator and representative man of American institutions, is worthy to associate with our great leader and share the honors which we pledge our best efforts to bestow upon them.

The nineteenth resolution was of course adopted after the nomination of the Vice President.

The first organized opposition to the re-nomination and re-election of President Grant seems to have developed in Missouri, in 1870, where a number of prominent Republicans united with the Democrats in a so-called "Liberal" movement and elected their State ticket. During the following year the opposition was extended somewhat and manifested itself in Ohio in abortive efforts to defeat the re-election of Senator Sherman.

A mass meeting of these so-called Liberal Republicans was held at Jefferson City, Missouri, in January, 1872, under the encouraging direction of the new Governor, B. Gratz Brown, and, at that meeting, called a National Convention of liberal Republicans to assemble at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, May 1st. This so-called Convention was in reality a mass meeting and except in a few instances the members were all volunteers representing no fixed district or State constituency. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, was made Temporary Chairman, and the three States of New York, Missouri and Ohio were most numerous and generally represented. New York had the inevitable two contending factions, but a compromise was arranged and a permanent organization effected, and Carl Schurz was chosen Permanent Chairman. Mr. Matthews spoke of the necessity

of "emancipating the politics and business of the country from the domination of rings." Mr. Schurz went farther and railed at the "jobbery and corruption stimulated to unusual audacity by the opportunities of a protracted civil war, invading the public service of the Government, as almost all movements of the social body." He lamented "a public opinion most deplorably lenient in its judgment of public and private dishonesty" and "a Government indulging in wanton disregard of the law of the land, and resorting to daring assumptions of unconstitutional power. "The people" too, were, in his opinion, "all wrong," for they were "apparently, at least, acquiescing with reckless levity in transgressions threatening the very life of our free institutions."

On the second day the meeting adopted the following "Address to the people of the United States," with the platform appended thereto:

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government and the liberties of the citizens.

The President of the United States, General ULYSSES S. GRANT, has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility to the detriment of the public interest. He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the task imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining partisan ascendancy. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present Administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late Civil War, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people by restoring to them these rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful Administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful National feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the Nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism, and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law; and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.
2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation, and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.
3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.
4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.
5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for reelection.
6. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion in regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.
7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.
8. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.
9. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no acts of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.
10. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.
11. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to

demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

12. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

On the first ballot for President, at this mass meeting, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, received 203 votes; Horace Greeley, of New York, 147; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, 110; Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, 95; David Davis, of Illinois, 92½; Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, 62; and Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, 2½. On the second: Greeley, 245, Adams 243, Trumbull 148, Davis 75, Brown 2, and Chase 1. Third: Adams 264, Greeley 258, Trumbull 156, Davis 41, Brown 2. Fourth: Adams 279, Greeley 251, Trumbull 141, Davis 51, Brown 2. Fifth: Adams 309, Greeley 258, Trumbull 81, Davis 30, Chase 24, Brown 2. Sixth: Greeley 332, Adams 324, Chase 32, Trumbull 19, Davis 6. Before this result was announced, changes began in Greeley's favor which increased his vote until it stood 482 to 187 for Adams. An effort was made to declare the nomination of Greeley unanimous, but there were many votes in the negative.

Of the first ballot for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown received 237 votes; Lyman Trumbull, 158; George W. Julian, of Indiana, 134½; Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia, 84½; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, 34; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, 25; John M. Scoville, of New Jersey, 12; and Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska, 8. On the second: Brown, 435, Trumbull, 175; Walker, 75; John M. Palmer, of Illinois, 8, and Tipton, 3. The nomination of Governor Brown was thereupon

made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

The Democratic National Convention met at Baltimore, Maryland, on Tuesday July 9th, and pretty much on the principle of "anybody and anything to beat Grant," accepted the nominees and ratified the platform of the Cincinnati mass meeting. The opposition to this course was led by Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, but the address and resolutions of the Liberal party and adopted by a vote of 670. to 32, and on the ballot to nominate a candidate for President, Greeley received 686 votes; Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, 21; Bayard, 16; and William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, 5; while Mr. Brown received 713 votes for Vice President to six for John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and thirteen scattering.

The Ohio delegation joined heartily in accepting this second "new departure," and even expressed great confidence in their expectation of carrying the State. It had been selected in part at the State Convention at Cleveland on June 27th, and was headed by Henry B. Payne, of Cuyahoga, John A. McMahon, of Montgomery, Chilton A. White, of Brown, and Michael A. Daugherty, of Franklin. The State ticket there nominated consisted of Aquila Wiley, of Wayne County, for Secretary of State; John L. Green, of Sandusky, for Judge of the Supreme Court; and Isaac B. Riley, of Licking, for member of the Board of Public Works.

The platform adopted consisted of the following resolutions:

*Resolved,* By the Democracy of Ohio in Convention assembled, that the platform of principles adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, together with the free interpretation of the same enunciated in the letter of HORACE GREELEY in accepting the nomination of that Convention for the office of President of

the United States, affords a common ground upon which the liberal men of all parties can unite in opposition to the present Administration and its attendant official corruption.

2. That our delegates this day chosen to represent us in the Democratic National Convention to assemble in Baltimore, are requested to vote for the nomination of GREELEY and BROWN as our candidates for President and Vice President.

The "Straightout Democracy," as the delegates called themselves, also held a National Convention at Louisville, Kentucky, Tuesday, September 3d, and nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President; but the support given the movement and ticket was so weak that but 30,000 votes in the entire country gave it their support. An electoral ticket was nominated in Ohio but received but a scattering support.

While the result of the campaign was at no time in doubt, from some undefinable cause, the Liberal movement seemed to have gained greater foothold in Ohio than in any Northern State voting previous to the Presidential election. Consequently, the principal oratorical battles were fought in Ohio, though the State of Maine shared to some extent in the wordy warfare. Possession of the latter State was not regarded, however, as important as the capture of Ohio, and the prospect for success did not appear so flattering. Just prior to the regular State election, the allied parties concentrated their combined strength in Ohio and made great claims of a sweeping victory. In consequence most of the prominent Republican speakers of the country came to Ohio, and during five weeks, beginning about the first of September, there were from six to a dozen political meetings a day. Despite the efforts of their leaders, a

large number of the rank and file of the Democracy refused to support Greeley, because of his past record as a Whig and Republican, and the result of the October election disheartened the Liberal forces everywhere. Had Ohio elected the Democratic State ticket, Mr. Greeley's chance for success in November might have been regarded as excellent.

The vote of the State, on Tuesday, October 8th, as officially declared, was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

Allen T. Wikoff, Rep.....	265,925
Aquila Wiley, Dem.....	251,778
Ferdinand Schumacker, Pro.....	2,035

Wikoff's plurality..... 14,147

For Judge of Supreme Court:

John Welch, Rep.....	263,223
John L. Green, Dem.....	252,036

Welch's plurality..... 11,187

For Member of the Board of Public Works:

Richard R. Porter, Rep.....	266,829
Isaac B. Riley, Dem.....	250,365

Porter's plurality..... 16,455

The combined opposition was more successful in the Congressional election. Out of twenty candidates nominated seven were elected. Of the nominees, the following had been Republicans and owed whatever political prominence they had to their affiliation with that party: First district, Henry B. Banning; Fourth, James J. Winans; Tenth, Rush R. Sloane; Eleventh, Samuel P. Nash; Fifteenth, Richard R. Hudson; Sixteenth, Christian L. Poorman; Seventeenth, Richard Brown; Eighteenth, Norton S. Townshend; Nineteenth, Milton Sutliff; Twentieth, Selah Chamberlain. Only one of these—Ban-

ning—was elected. The result in each district was as follows:

## First District:

Milton Saylor, Dem.....	12,476
Benjamin Eggleston, Rep.....	8,905
Democratic majority.....	3,569

## Second District:

Henry B. Banning, Dem.....	11,034
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	9,532
Democratic majority.....	1,502

## Third District:

John Q. Smith, Rep.....	14,929
James W. Sohn, Dem.....	13,700
Republican majority.....	1,229

## Fourth District:

Lewis B. Gunckel, Rep.....	16,604
John J. Winans, Dem.....	14,677
Republican majority.....	1,927

## Fifth District:

Charles N. Lamison, Dem.....	15,530
Samuel Lybrand, Rep.....	10,224
Democratic majority.....	5,306

## Sixth District:

Isaac R. Sherwood, Rep.....	13,471
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	12,406
Republican majority.....	1,065

## Seventh District:

Lawrence T. Neal, Dem.....	13,379
John T. Wilson, Rep.....	12,106
Democratic majority.....	1,273

## Eighth District:

William Lawrence, Rep.....	14,748
John P. Musson, Dem.....	10,705
Republican majority.....	4,043

## Ninth District:

James W. Robinson, Rep.....	13,573
George W. Morgan, Dem.....	13,146
Republican majority.....	427

## Tenth District:

Charles Foster, Rep.....	14,997
Rush R. Sloane, Dem.....	14,271
Republican majority.....	726

## Eleventh District:

Hezekiah S. Bundy, Rep.....	13,267
Samuel P. Nash, Dem.....	10,360
Republican majority.....	2,907

## Twelfth District:

Hugh J. Jewett, Dem.....	15,613
James Taylor, Rep.....	10,936
Democratic majority.....	4,677

## Thirteenth District:

Milton I. Southard, Dem.....	15,109
Lucius P. Marsh, Rep.....	12,638
Democratic majority.....	2,471

## Fourteenth District:

John Berry, Dem.....	13,668
Thomas E. Douglas, Rep.....	9,925
Democratic majority.....	3,743

## Fifteenth District:

William P. Sprague, Rep.....	12,987
Richard R. Hudson, Dem.....	11,996
Republican majority.....	991

## Sixteenth District:

Lorenzo Danford, Rep.....	14,350
Christian L. Poorman, Dem.....	11,052
Republican majority.....	3,268

## Seventeenth District:

Laurin D. Woodworth, Rep.....	15,368
Richard Brown, Dem.....	13,106
Republican majority.....	2,262

## Eighteenth District:

James Monroe, Rep.....	14,662
Norton S. Townshend, Dem.....	10,298
Republican majority.....	4,364

## Nineteenth District:

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	19,189
Milton Sutliff, Dem.....	8,254
Republican majority.....	10,935

## Twentieth District:

Richard C. Parsons, Rep.....	13,101
Selah Chamberlain, Dem.....	10,377
Republican majority.....	2,724



The Republican nominees for Presidential electors in Ohio were all successful by greatly increased majorities at the election on Tuesday, November 5th. They were as follows: At large—John C. Lee, Delaware, and Alphonso Hart, Portage. For the districts: 1. Joshua H. Bates, Hamilton. 2. William E. Davis, Hamilton. 3. Thomas Moore, Butler. 4. William Allen, Darke. 5. Matthew C. Hale, Shelby. 6. George R. Haynes, Lucas. 7. Marcus Boggs, Ross. 8. Charles Phellis, Madison. 9. John S. Jones, Delaware. 10. Christopher C. Keech, Erie. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. Luther Donaldson, Franklin. 13. Isaac Smucker, Licking. 14. Isaac M. Kirby, Wyandot. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 17. Joshua A. Riddle, Mahoning. 18. John R. Buchtel, Summit. 19. Aaron Wilcox, Geauga. 20. John C. Grannis, Cuyahoga.

The Republican vote was over 16,000 more in November than in October, while the Democratic vote was nearly 7,000 less, though about 1,200 of this loss went to Black and O'Connor. The official vote of Ohio, on November 5th, was as follows:

Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	281,852
Horace Greeley, Liberal and Dem.....	244,321
James Black, Pro.....	2,000
Charles O'Connor, Straight Dem.....	1,163
Grant's plurality.....	37,531
Grant's majority.....	34,368

All thirty-seven States of the Union participated in this election, and of these General Grant carried all but six, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas, though both parties claimed Louisiana and Congress decided not to count its electoral vote at all. The result of the popular vote of the country including the

Democratic count for Louisiana, was: Grant 3,585,444; Greeley 2,843,563; O'Connor 29,849; Black 5,608—or a plurality for Grant of 741,881 and a majority of 706,784.

Mr. Greeley did not long survive his crushing defeat, his death occurring at Chappaqua, New York, on December 29th. When the electoral colleges met the following January, Grant and Wilson received 286 electoral votes each, and the opposition cast their votes for President, as follows: Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 42; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Horace Greeley, 3; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, 2; and David Davis, of Illinois, 1. For Vice President, Mr. Brown received 47 votes, George W. Julian, 5, Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, 5; John M. Palmer, 3; Thomas E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, 3; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 1; William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, 1; and Willis B. Niochen, of Kentucky, 1.

Allen Trimble Wikoff, Secretary of State, was born on a farm in Adams County, Ohio, November 15, 1825. In 1862 he enlisted in the army as a Lieutenant in Company A, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was promoted to the Captaincy and served until the close of the war. He resided in Columbus temporarily after the war, read law and was admitted to the bar. In 1871 he became chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State under General Isaac R. Sherwood, filling the position until he was himself made Secretary of State. He was nominated and elected to the office in 1872. In 1874 he was renominated, but was defeated along with the other Republican candidates for State office. In 1874, 1875 and 1876 he was Chairman of the

Republican State Executive Committee. In 1876 he was appointed Adjutant General by Governor Hayes, and the same year was chosen National Republican Committeeman for the State. The latter place he resigned after attending one meeting. In February, 1877, he became Pension Agent for the State of Ohio by appointment from General Grant. He was reappointed by President Hayes in 1881, and by President

Arthur in 1885, holding the office until July 31, 1885, when President Cleveland appointed a Democrat as his successor. In December, 1885, he was appointed receiver of the Cleveland & Marietta, Railroad, and he had charge of the property until the close of the year 1893. In April, 1896, he was appointed member of the Ohio Canal Commission by Governor Bushnell, which office he still holds.

## CHAPTER XX.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1873.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1873, was the coldest if not the most unpleasant day on which the inauguration of a President ever occurred. Great preparations had been made by the citizens of Washington, but the occasion was robbed of its pleasure and splendor by the intense cold and furious wind. The temperature in the morning was but four degrees above zero and its highest, at a little after twelve o'clock, noon, was but twenty above. The wind was strong all day, reaching a maximum velocity of twenty-eight miles an hour during the day, and at no time falling below twenty miles per hour. At 12:30 o'clock, on a platform adjoining the east portico of the National Capitol building, the oath of office was administered President Grant by Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is a matter of record that the President, as he reverently kissed the Bible which Justice Chase held out to him, pressed his lips upon verses two and three of the eleventh chapter of Isaiah. These express the following language, which were regarded by many as prophetic of the President's future career:

And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him; the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord.

And shall make him of quick understanding in

the fear of the Lord; and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears.

As soon as this ceremony had ended the President in a clear, firm voice commenced reading his inaugural; but, owing to the wind, only those nearest the stand could hear him. Fortunately for his personal comfort, the address was comparatively short. He began with a promise of his best efforts for the maintenance of the laws of the Nation, and as far as it lay in his power for the best interests of all the people. Regarding the status of the negro, he said:

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, but he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what good there is in him. Give him access to schools and when he travels let him feel assured his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

He referred also to his efforts for the annexation of Santo Domingo as a United States Territory, and asserted that he still believed such a union for the best interests both of our own country and of the little republic. But he added that, in the future, while he held the Presidential office he would first have the support of the people before

recommending any annexation proposition. His various other recommendations were: the restoration of the United States currency "to a fixed value as compared to the standard of values—gold—and, if possible, at par with it;" the construction of cheap routes of transit; the maintenance of friendly relations with all nations; the re-establishment of American ocean commerce; encouragement of American industries, "to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis;" the elevation of labor; "by a humane course bring the aborigines of this country under the benign influence of education and civilization;" and the correction of abuses in the civil service. He closed by referring directly to himself as follows:

I acknowledge before this assembly, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting upon me to render to them the best service in my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons with influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the Nation, a conscientious duty, without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling toward any section or individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which, to-day, I feel that I can afford to disregard in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

On December 2, 1872, Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations in the House, reported a bill to Congress making appropriations for the expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. This was discussed from day to day and amended from time to time until, on January 14, 1873, it was read the third time and passed the House by a decisive vote. On the same day it was sent to the Senate and immediately read twice by its title in that body and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The bill was reported back to the Senate on January 23d, with some forty amendments. As its provisions were discussed in the Senate it received numerous other amendments and finally passed on January 30th. On the following day the bill was returned to the House with a message asking concurrence in the Senate amendments and was again referred to the Committee on Appropriations. On February 7th, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Judiciary, introduced a bill "To adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government." This was read twice and referred back to the Committee. Subsequently through Mr. Butler, it was recommended for passage, with a report stating that the proposed increase in salaries would be as follows: President, \$25,000; Cabinet, \$14,000; Supreme Court, \$18,500; Senators, Members and Delegates in Congress, \$972,000; a total of \$1,029,500 per annum. That the saving to the Government per annum—according to the official statement of the Postmaster General, by the proposed abolition of the franking privilege, would be \$2,543,327.72; and by the abolition of mileage, stationery, postage and newspaper accounts for Mem-

bers, \$200,000; a grand total of \$2,743,-327.72; or a net saving to the Government of \$1,713,827.72. While Mr. Butler's bill failed of passage, a greater part of it was finally incorporated in the law which was enacted. The amended bill was discussed in the Committee of the Whole of the House, and finally, on March 1st, a resolution of non-concurrence was adopted and a Committee of Conference asked for. The Senate agreed and appointed its members of the committee the same day. The joint committee reported on March 3d, and its report was agreed to by the House in the following vote: Yeas 102—Republicans 54, Democrats 46 and Liberal Republicans 2. Nays 85—Republicans 49, Democrats 33, Liberals 3; not voting 43—Republicans 15, Democrats 28. The Ohio members (Democrats in italics) divided as follows: Yeas 5—Bingham, *Campbell*, *Dodds*, *Lamison* and Peck; Nays 9—Ambler, Beatty, Monroe, Shellabarger, Smith, Sprague, Stevenson, Upson, and Wilson; not voting 5—Foster, Garfield, *McKinney*, *Morgan* and *Van Trump*. The Senate adopted the report by the vote—Yeas 36—Republicans 22, Democrats 10, Liberals 4; Nays 27—Republicans 21, Democrats 5, Liberal 1; absent 10—Republicans 6, Democrats 2, Liberals 2. Both of the Ohio Senators—Sherman and *Thurman*, were recorded in the negative. President Grant approved the act before Congress adjourned *sine die* that day.

The act was known in legislative parlance as "The Salary Act," but by the newspapers and people generally was called "The Salary Grab." By voting for it, or for accepting the money thus appropriated, a number of prominent members of both political parties relegated themselves to political oblivion forever. The

law increased the compensation of the President from \$25,000 per year to \$50,000; the Vice President from \$8,000 to \$10,000; and also increased the pay of the Cabinet officers and their assistants, Judges of the Supreme Court and the Speaker of the House. If the law-makers had stopped there, or had raised the yearly salaries of their successors, and had not provided "back pay" for themselves, there would have been but little serious opposition from the people. But the act further provided that,

Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, *including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in the Forty-second Congress*, holding such office at the passage of this act, and whose claim to a seat has not been adversely decided, shall receive seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum each, and this shall be in lieu of all pay and allowance, except actual traveling expenses from their homes to the seat of Government and return by the most direct route of usual travel once each session.

Immediately there was a great outcry all over the country against those who had taken advantage of the law to draw additional salary, and the Republican party and a Republican President were blamed and condemned in unmeasured terms by the Democratic press and politicians for its enactment. The Democrats, however, overlooked the fact that had fifty per cent of their own Representatives in Congress voted against the measure, in addition to the Republicans who were recorded in the negative, it could not have been enacted. The law, it must be confessed, had a very damaging effect upon the party in power and was the cause of the defeat within the next two years of many a worthy Republican candidate. The members of the Forty-third Congress, many of whom had been in the Forty-second, having been reelected previous to its

passage, hastened to repeal all of the objectionable features of the law, which included everything except the increase of the salaries of the President and Vice President and Judges of the Supreme Court. The act of repeal was adopted by the Senate (by amending House Bill), January 12, 1874, by the following vote: Yeas 50—Republicans 37, Democrats 9, Liberals 4; Nays 8—Republicans 6, Democrats 2; absent 14—Republicans 7, Democrats 6, Liberal 1. On the following day the House concurred by the vote of Yeas 225—Republicans 154, Democrats 68, Liberals 3; Nays 25—Republicans 14, Democrats 10, Liberal 1; not voting 36—Republicans 24, Democrats 12. President Grant approved the act, January 22d.

Charles C. Walcutt and Rodney Foos, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the State Executive Committee, issued the call for the Ohio Republican State Convention on March 29th. This was by order of the State Central Committee, which, on February 1st, at a caucus with many other prominent Republicans, had decided to nominate candidates for the various State offices on May 21st. Provision was made for 534 delegates, or one for every 500 votes cast for Allen T. Wikoff for Secretary of State the previous October. Particular attention was called to the special election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention with the admonition that separate ballot boxes, poll books and tally sheets must be used the same as if no other (municipal or township) election was being held. Whether the warning came too late or whether the people regarded the Constitutional Convention as a non-partisan body, many of the Republican nominees for delegates were defeated. Through carelessness or indifference of the Republican electors in numerous precincts

throughout the State, and also by their support, a number of independent candidates were chosen.

The composition of the Constitutional Convention, which was elected the first Monday in April, was: Republicans 50, Democrats 45, Liberal Republicans 5, Independents 4, Labor Reformer 1. The officers elected were:

*President:* Morrison R. Waite, of Lucas County.

*Vice President:* Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler.

*Secretary:* Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* J. B. Wilbur, of Cuyahoga.

The selection of these officers demonstrated that in an emergency of political significance the Republicans would be strong enough to carry their point in the adoption of any measure. The Convention first met in the hall of the House of Representatives at Columbus, May 13th, and organized, but shortly afterward adjourned to meet in Cincinnati, where the remaining sessions of the body were held. The Constitution framed by this Convention was, however, rejected by the electors at the polls.

The Republican State Convention was called to order at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, May 21st, at the City Hall, Columbus, by Chairman Walcutt. Rev. J. H. Gardner, of Bigelow Methodist Episcopal Chapel, Columbus, opened the proceedings with an invocation for Divine guidance.

Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Jefferson County, was chosen Temporary Chairman and was greeted with applause as he assumed the chair. In part his remarks were as follows:

The representatives of the Republican party gathered here do not come to inaugurate any new policy or announce new principles. They come to reaffirm with renewed confidence those that justice and patriotism adopted at the foundation of the party; those that wisdom and experience have abundantly confirmed, and upon which the people, clothed with the majesty of power, have year after year set the approving seal of their continued and abiding trust. Each party has its character written in its history. The Republican party has a glorious galaxy of great principles, wondrous triumphs, and an unmatched record from which to draw inspiration for fresh efforts. Under it our country's history has been made luminous with valorous devotion in defense of an imperiled Nationality, and, preserved by it, our Union has thus become an unchangeable, indestructible, and, humanly speaking, an immortal thing. And now in peace under the same party—by commerce revived; by industry developed; by confidence restored; by the inauguration for the whole world of a new era of peaceful international arbitration; by an Indian policy full of wisdom as it is of humanity, which time will soon vindicate; by a magnanimity to vanquished foes unmatched in all history; by the map of empire unrolled; by justice enthroned everywhere—our country stands before the world, to-day, more illustrious than in the hundred triumphs and all the trophied glories of her gathered armies. A fresh conflict and another victory awaits it. To-day its trusted veterans meet to choose its leaders for a new campaign. Its pledges redeemed, its principles accepted by its foes, no sham "departure" stains its honor, and no decoy banner mocks its followers. With a party thus founded in the right, thus strong in the people's confidence, thus educated to victory against an enemy schooled to defeat and bankrupt in everything but the reckless audacity of hope, who can doubt the issue of the contest? We shall triumph, for we are sticking for the right. Triumph, because we are inspired by the noblest principle that ever animated a political party. Because we are faithful to those who in the tender words of our own Lincoln "have borne the burden of the battle, and to their widows and their orphans." Because we are faithful to the honored dead, who on stricken fields were kissed by death and married to immortality. Because we are true to the heritage of the millions of the hereafter in the teeming future. But above all, we shall triumph because our party has never turned its back on any public peril, but, trusting the people, has resolutely dared to stake all its power and anchor all its legislation on what the great Commoner of England has so well said is the only safe principle on which any great National question can be founded:—"The basis of eternal right."

The speaker proceeded in a similar strain at some length, describing Ohio as the "very Thermopylæ of every National battle," adding, "and bravely have her Spartans held it." He declared that the mission of the Republican party was not fulfilled but that it would press on to meet new issues and solve new responsibilities. He appealed to the delegates to nominate good candidates and to advance the power of the party.

He asserted that they "did not desire the false wisdom of the timid and the weak, which, wearing the alluring name of 'expediency,' is ever ready to barter for a moment's peace the security of ages and to sacrifice to a moment's fear the justice of eternity. Not under such guidance has the Republican party triumphed heretofore. Its strength has ever been its utter trust in the wisdom, the virtue and the moral sense of the people. When its leaders prove false to its honor they are discarded; they are impotent to divide and powerless to destroy, for the party has perpetual succession, not like a dynasty in the line of its rulers, but like a Republic in the line of its masses. They are always living and ever present to authorize its acts and to give perpetual and unceasing vitality to its principles."

Enthusiastic demonstrations frequently interrupted the speaker and at the close of his address there was "a perfect tempest of applause."

Robert H. Thompson, of Franklin County, was chosen Temporary Secretary, with Alfred E. Lee, of Delaware, Charles Townsend, of Athens, Tod J. Keller, of Champaign, George K. Lampke, of Hamilton, O. J. DeWolfe, of Hancock, and Barney Collins, of Darke, Assistants. While naming these gentlemen it was discovered that the acoustic properties of the hall were very defective, especially when there was any stir or confusion, and Russell C. Thompson, of Lucas, offered a motion that when the Convention adjourned for lunch it reconvene in Capitol Square, but the motion was voted down.

Before adjourning for noon the Congressional districts were called for announcements for Vice Presidents and members of the various committees, responding as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Alfred Porter, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. John M. Millikin, Butler. 4. J. B. Thomas, Montgomery. 5. Jacob S. Conklin, Shelby. 6. Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton. 7. Chambers Baird, Brown. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. Sherman E. Dewolfe, Marion. 10. A. H. Balsley, Sandusky. 11. Oliver Wood, Scioto. 12. John H. Kelly, Perry. 13. Samuel Fertig, Tuscarawas. 14. Thomas Phillips, Richland. 15. Samuel S. Knowles, Washington. 16. Wesley B. Hearn, Harrison. 17. Peter C. Young, Columbiana. 18. Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 19. Joseph K. Wing, Trumbull. 20. Theodore Breck, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Henry Schlottman, Hamilton. 2. James Tibballs, Hamilton. 3. Thomas Geffs, Clinton. 4. James Sayler, Preble. 5. William Dickman, Mercer. 6. John W. Fuller, Lucas. 7. Thomas Murphy, Highland. 8. Benjamin Neff, Clarke. 9. Enos W. Miles, Morrow. 10. Uriah F. Kramer, Seneca. 11. John H. Ring, Vinton. 12. George Donaldson, Franklin. 13. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 14. Isaac M. Kirby, Wyandot. 15. Samuel N. Titus, Meigs. 16. Thomas H. Armstrong, Belmont. 17. Samuel C. Bowman, Stark. 18. William A. Hanford, Summit. 19. Samuel J. Smith, Ashtabula. 20. Charles H. Ostrander, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. David H. Drake, Hamilton. 2. Philip Herberth, Hamilton. 3. Samuel Shafer, Butler. 4. Isaac M. Barrett, Greene. 5. Cornelius Parmenter,

Allen. 6. George W. Ainger, Henry. 7. Samuel S. Wetmore, Pike. 8. Griffith Ellis, Champaign. 9. William C. Cooper, Knox. 10. David C. Richmond, Erie. 11. John J. C. Evans, Jackson. 12. Philip Bope, Fairfield. 13. Thomas McLean, Licking. 14. Daniel W. Wilson, Richland. 15. Thomas O. Castle, Morrow. 16. William Hunt, Belmont. 17. William Jones, Stark. 18. Albert Munson, Medina. 19. Joseph E. Stevenson, Geauga. 20. Henry M. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Morritz A. Jacobi, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 5. Isaac N. Alexander, Van Wert. 6. J. R. Swigart, Lucas. 7. John Taylor, Adams. 8. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 9. Amos James Sterling, Union. 10. Henry C. Breckenridge, Huron. 11. Henry E. Jones, Scioto. 12. Philip H. Wagenhals, Fairfield. 13. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 14. Lewis J. Sprague, Ashland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. William K. Gooderel, Guernsey. 17. James Nash, Mahoning. 18. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 19. George W. Steele, Lake. 20. William T. Slade, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. Michael Protty, Hamilton. 3. James Purcell, Fayette. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. E. P. Johnson, Allen. 6. Robert McCune, Lucas. 7. Samuel H. Hurst, Ross. 8. Horace Coleman, Miami. 9. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 10. James B. Rothschild, Hancock. 11. Leo Ebert, Lawrence. 12. Samuel Rindfoos, Pickaway. 13. David W. Collier, Coshocton. 14. John Hopley, Crawford. 15. David C. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. William A. Waldron, Jefferson. 17. Joseph



Bruff, Mahoning. 18. Albert Munson, Medina. 19. William Ritezel, Trumbull. 20. Nelson Gardner, Cuyahoga.

*State Executive Committee:* Charles C. Walcutt, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; Isaac Welsh, Treasurer; James Williams, Francis B. Pond and Jacob C. Donaldson.

The Convention reassembled in the afternoon at two o'clock. William C. Cooper, of Knox, from the Committee on Credentials, reported all the counties fully represented with no contests, and recommended that S. S. Blackford, of the Ohio Voters' Union at Washington, District of Columbia, be admitted to a seat as a delegate, which was done.

William A. Hanford, of Summit, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following officers:

*President:* James Monroe, of Lorain County.

*Secretary:* Samuel N. Titus, of Meigs.

*Assistant Secretaries:* George J. Leinenger, of Hamilton; William K. Smith, of Cuyahoga; Frank Browning, of Clinton; O. T. Locke, of Seneca; William A. Hunt, of Belmont; and C. E. M. Jennings, of Athens.

Mr. Monroe was introduced and received in a flattering manner.

"The Republican party," said he, "is sometimes described as the 'Grand Old Party,' but with equal truth and equal accuracy it may be described as the noble, hopeful, strong and prosperous young party. Fellow Republicans, we are in our youth. As Republicans, to-day we feel the blood of youth coursing through our veins and throbbing in our hearts. Looking ahead of us we can perceive a maturer manhood. We can see long years of usefulness for our party—the party which saved the country in its hour of peril." After a somewhat lengthy eulogy of the Republican party and its wonderful accomplishments, the speaker called attention to the new class of questions confronting the Nation, which were fundamental to its

prosperity. "These," he said, "include all financial questions, concerning the public debt, the best method of raising revenue, the most economical method of expenditure, the restoration of our commerce, transportation of products, and the question of labor. The Republican party is preparing to grapple with these and to settle them satisfactorily. We must and will do so. It is God's commission for us. We can not escape from the message of the Lord or refuse to deliver it. Neither God nor man will give us so hard a task and expect us to arrive at perfect wisdom immediately, but both God and man will and do demand that we address our best intelligence to these questions and settle them as best we can and at as early a day as we can. There is no use for a political party in the United States that is not able to make some fair approximation toward the settlement of pending questions. No political party can gain, much less keep, the confidence of the people unless it shows itself ready and willing to take hold of the issues. I believe the Republican party is commissioned to do the work in a manner that will be beneficial to the country, and I discover no indisposition on the part of the party to take it up. We have settled more difficult questions than these in times past, and we will settle these."

J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke, presented Edward F. Noyes for renomination for Governor. He said his candidate's "patriotism, gallantry, sacrifices, ability, impartiality, and the manner in which he had discharged his duty, entitled him to the distinction of the nomination by acclamation," and he desired to make such a motion. Seconds were heard from all parts of the hall, and the motion was unanimously adopted. General Keifer, Judge Lawrence and Judge Humphreyville were appointed to notify the Governor of his renomination.

For Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Breck, of Cuyahoga, presented his neighbor, Allen T. Brinsmade. William C. Cooper, of Knox, named Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Athens. George W. Wilson, of Madison, nominated W. Morrow Beach, of that County. Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain, spoke for Alphonso Hart, of Portage. The friends of the respective candidates greeted their

names with applause, and a ballot was ordered. This resulted in the following vote: Hart 235½, Van Vorhes 179, Brinsmade 67, Beach 46½.

At this time Governor Noyes was conducted to the stage amid applauding cheers, and thanked the delegates, delivering an admirable address of some length, from which a few sentences are quoted. He first of all reminded the delegates of the importance of electing a Legislature that would choose a Republican successor to Allen G. Thurman as United States Senator, and then declared that:

"The opposition are now enjoying their annual season of hope and exultation. It is the habit of the Democracy," said he, "to rejoice before the election and the Republicans to do so afterward. It will be so again; and why should it not? Our party has had control of affairs in Ohio for sixteen years and during all this time no man has been able to find any evidence of corruption, fraud, or mismanagement on the part of any person elevated to a place of honor or trust by the people. The State authorities during this time have collected \$89,413,253, and none of this vast sum has without warrant of law found its way into the pockets of State officers, or been squandered or improperly expended. An investigating committee, whose chairman was a lawyer of great ability, and the leader of the Democratic side of the House, after remaining in session for three or four months and examining every person suspected of knowing any misconduct in office, was compelled to unanimously report as follows: 'The examination has taken a wide range. One hundred and nine witnesses, residing in various parts of the State, have been examined touching public contracts and expenditures, construction of public buildings, conduct of public institutions, etc. All matters, without reference to the date of their occurrence, coming to the knowledge of this Committee, that seemed to promise any probability of throwing any light upon the subjects of inquiry, or any one of them, has been diligently inquired into. Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that so far as elective officers and their subordinates are concerned, very commendable honesty and fidelity have been observed, and that in the official conduct of no public officer, elective or appointive, has corruption been discovered.' This we claim is a good record and we

propose to go before the people this fall, asking the endorsement of all good citizens who desire honest administration of public affairs. I care not whether the discussion of the campaign be confined to State Government or extended to National Administration, we are ready to defend both. If individuals do wrong they must suffer, our party is not responsible for their acts unless it endorses or approves them. With confidence, therefore, I call upon all men in the State who believe that our administrations have been honest and efficient, and who do not desire to reinstate the Democratic party to power in Ohio, to rally once more to the old standard, to perpetuate Republican control until some trust is betrayed. Change is not reform unless it be a change for the better."

The tremendous demonstration which followed the Governor's address was sufficient evidence of his great popularity with his fellow party workers. When he had concluded, the balloting for Lieutenant Governor was resumed. During the progress of the second ballot Brinsmade and Beach withdrew, and Hart was nominated, receiving 291 votes to 223 for Van Vorhes. He was then declared the unanimous nominee, and responded to repeated calls by a short and neat speech of acceptance.

On motion of William Lawrence, of Logan County, William White, of Clarke, was nominated for the full term for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Walter F. Stone, of Erie, was nominated by acclamation for the short term on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of William H. West.

Isaac Welsh, of Belinont, was renominated by acclamation for Treasurer of State, upon motion of Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati.

For Attorney General, Lyman B. Matson, of Richland, John Little, of Greene, Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette, and James L. Price, of Van Wert, were named. The first ballot resulted: Little 217½, Price 120½, Williams 97, Matson 91.

Jacob L'H. Long, of Ottawa, was then nominated and the second ballot was taken, resulting: Little 247, Price 103, Williams 89, Matson 72, Long 13. When the last county was reached on the call for third ballot, Price withdrew, and his vote went to Little, who was in the end declared the nominee by acclamation.

Ex-Mayor Davis, of Cincinnati, nominated Charles H. Babcock, of Cuyahoga, for Comptroller of the State Treasury. General Keifer in a speech which was received in a manner denoting that his candidate was very popular, proposed that William T. Wilson, of Portage, be renominated. General Wilson received 424 votes and Mr. Babcock 103, but the result was not announced, as Wilson's nomination was made unanimous by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, William Reynolds, of Lucas, Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize, Albert G. Conover, of Miami, Orange Sells, of Franklin, Thomas Brown, of Montgomery, and George Sillman, of Huron, were presented. All withdrew except Herzing and Reynolds and the ballot resulted in Herzing's nomination with 277 votes to 228 for Reynolds.

A. James Sterling, of Union, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform:

*Resolved* 1. That the principles of the party as heretofore expressed in its Conventions are reaffirmed and it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the country, and the maintenance of the interests, rights and liberties of the people.

2. We reaffirm our confidence in President GRANT, and in the wisdom, integrity, honesty and success of his administration of the high office.

3. There should be rigid economy both in State and National Administrations, and the taxes should be continued to be reduced in both as rapidly as consistent with good government, the maintenance of

the public credit, and the certain extinguishment of the State and National debts.

4. The public lands belong to the people, and should be sacredly reserved for the homes of actual settlers, and we pronounce against all further grants of these lands to corporations.

5. Adequate provision should be made by law for the protection of persons engaged in mining and other hazardous pursuits.

6. The producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration; all abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and the people protected from such wrongs, and from all improper and arbitrary uses of the growing power of railroad and other corporations.

7. We heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption and we have seen with profound regret, in the development made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption and abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties to further personal ends; we demand pure official conduct, and punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not by any partisanship of ours, be shielded from the disgrace of their acts, and we denounce all "Credit Mobilier" actions, whatever be their form.

8. When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation, and to continue the reduction of the public debt, the increase of salaries is unwise; that we condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving increased pay for services already rendered and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress by which salaries were increased, be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

9. We cordially welcome to our shores the oppressed of all countries, and remembering with pleasure that adopted fellow citizens have always proved loyal to the Republic, we favor such modification of the naturalization laws as to materially shorten the time before voting.

After adopting the platform by unanimous vote and listening to a congratulatory telegram from President Grant on their "good work," the delegates joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and then adjourned *sine die*.

A State Convention of Liberal Republicans assembled at Ambos Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, July 30th. Timothy E. Cunningham, of Allen County, was Temporary and Norton S. Townshend, of Lorain, Permanent Chairman. The Convention was addressed by George E. Pugh, Thomas Ewing, Frederick Hassaurek and William D. Caldwell. The resolutions were reported by Edmund A. Parrott, of Montgomery. The principal declarations were: that both the Republican and Democratic parties had outlived their usefulness, a plank in opposition to subsidies and one in favor of a tariff for revenue only. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Isaac C. Collins, of Hamilton County; Lieutenant Governor, A. Sanders Piatt, of Logan; Judges of the Supreme Court, Peter B. Ewing, of Fairfield, and Dewitt C. Loudon, of Brown; Attorney General, Seraphim Meyer, of Stark; Treasurer of State, Jonathan Harshman, of Montgomery; Comptroller of the Treasury, C. P. L. Butler, of Franklin; Member of the Board of Public Works, James McBeth, of Allen. Collins, Ewing, Harshman and McBeth were Democrats.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Opera House, Columbus, Wednesday, August 6th. Its Temporary and Permanent Chairmen were Samuel F. Hunt, of Hamilton County, and William H. Ball, of Muskingum. The nominees were: Governor, William Allen, of Ross County; Lieutenant Governor, Barnabas Burns, of Richland; Judges of the Supreme Court (full term), Henry C. Whitman, of Hamilton, and (short term) Charles H. Scribner, of Lucas; Attorney General, Michael A. Daugherty, of Fairfield; Treasurer of State, George Weimer, of Summit; Comptroller of the Treasury, James K. Newcomer, of Delaware; Mem-

ber of the Board of Public Works, Christian Schunck, of Cuyahoga. Addresses were made by Samuel F. Hunt and Allen G. Thurman. The platform adopted was one of great length and was recognized as a direct bid for the votes of the laboring and farming elements. With regard to the "Salary Grab" there were two resolutions, as follows:

(6) *Resolved*, That we condemn without reserve the late act of Congress granting additional salaries as unjust and unjustifiable, and demand its immediate and unconditional repeal, and we denounce every member of Congress, whether Republican or Democrat, who supported the law, or received and retained the money procured thereby; and we especially denounce the conduct of President GRANT in using the influence of his high position for its passage, and whose official signature made it a law.

8. That every department of the Government being in the hands of the Republican party, they are justly responsible for the evils and wrongs in the legislation and administration of which the country complains.

The Prohibitionists also put a complete ticket in the field, headed by Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron County, for Governor.

Led by "Fog-horn Allen," as his opponents, because of his powerful voice, derisively called William Allen, their nominee for Governor, the Democrats made a most vigorous campaign and won a partial victory. Mr. Allen was elected, although for several days the result was in doubt, the Republicans claiming the election of Noyes by a few hundred votes, while the Democrats asserted that Allen had a thousand to spare and that one or more of their other candidates were elected. Mr. Allen was the first Democratic Governor elected in twenty years, or since 1853, when William Medill defeated his Whig opponent, Nelson Barere, by a plurality of nearly 62,000. He was an able man, and his administration

was the best of any of the Democratic Governors elected since the Civil War. The total was more than 80,000 votes short of that polled at the Presidential election of the previous year, the vote of both parties having diminished. The Republicans were the greatest sufferers, losing 68,015 votes, while the Democrats lost only 29,667. A part of this aggregate loss went to the Prohibitionist and Liberal Republican tickets.

There never was, before or since, a closer result in an election in Ohio on so long a ticket. It was weeks, or until the official vote of the last county to report was in the hands of the Secretary of State, before it was known to a certainty who was elected State Treasurer. While Herzing, the one thought to have the closest race of any of the Republican candidates, had the largest plurality. The official vote was as follows:

## For Governor:

William Allen, Dem.....	214,654
Edward F. Noyes, Rep.....	213,837
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	10,278
Isaac C. Collins, Liberal Rep.....	10,109
Allen's plurality.....	817

## For Lieutenant Governor:

Alphonso Hart, Rep.....	214,228
Barnabas Burns, Dem.....	213,593
Hart's plurality.....	635

## For Judge of Supreme Court, full term:

William White, Rep.....	214,333
Henry C. Whitman, Dem.....	213,705
White's plurality.....	628

## For Judge of Supreme Court, short term:

Walter F. Stone, Rep.....	214,363
Charles H. Scribner, Dem.....	213,551
Stone's plurality.....	812

## For Treasurer of State:

Isaac Welsh, Rep.....	213,527
George Weimer, Dem.....	213,349
Welsh's plurality.....	178

## For Comptroller of Treasury:

William T. Wilson, Rep.....	214,244
James K. Newcomer, Dem.....	213,237
Wilson's plurality.....	1,007

## For Attorney General:

John Little, Rep.....	213,983
Michael A. Daugherty, Dem.....	213,413
Little's plurality.....	570

## For Member Board of Public Works:

Philip V. Herzing, Rep.....	214,558
Christian Schunck, Dem.....	212,793
Herzing's plurality.....	1,765

## SIXTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

While the Republicans elected all their candidates for State office, except Governor, the Democrats were successful in securing a majority in each branch of the Legislature, thus insuring a Democratic successor to Allen G. Thurman in the United States Senate. There were 22 Democrats and 14 Republicans in the Senate, and in the House 56 Democrats, 46 Republicans and 3 Independents, a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 15. The officers and members of both branches of the Legislature were as follows:

## SENATE.

- Alphonso Hart, President.  
 Emory D. Potter, President *pro tem*.  
 Simeon K. Donovan, Clerk.  
 Charles S. Parker, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1—Stephen H. Burton, William Pitt  
 Wallace and Vachel Worthington. Hamilton.  
 2—Benjamin Butterworth . . . . . Warren.  
 3—David B. Corwin . . . . . Montgomery.

- 4—Henry V. Kerr ..... Clermont.  
 5—Samuel N. Yeoman..... Fayette.  
 6—Henry A. Shepherd ..... Highland.  
 7—James W. Newman ..... Scioto.  
 8—John R. Philson .... Meigs.  
 9—Robert E. Reese ..... Hocking.  
 10—John G. Thompson. Resigned.  
     William Miller, successor..... Franklin.  
 11—Alexander Waddle..... Clarke.  
 12—John W. Morris..... Miami.  
 13—M. C. Lawrence ..... Union.  
 14—Perez B. Buell..... Washington.  
 15—Elias Ellis ..... Muskingum.  
 16—William P. Reid..... Delaware.  
 17 and 28—Daniel Paul..... Knox.  
 18—John C. Fisher..... Coshocton.  
 19—John W. Laughlin ..... Noble.  
 20—Samuel Knox..... Harrison.  
 21—Edwin Ferrall ..... Carroll.  
 22—Jonathan K. Rukenbrod..... Columbiana.  
 23—Lucian C. Jones..... Trumbull.  
 24—Isaac N. Hathaway..... Geauga.  
 25—William Bingham and Harvey W.  
     Curtis ..... Cuyahoga.  
 26—Nathaniel W. Goodhue..... Summit.  
 27 and 29—Andrew M. Burns..... Richland.  
 30—John H. Hudson..... Erie.  
 31—John Seitz..... Seneca.  
 32—George W. Andrews, Auglaize,  
     and William Sheridan, Jr..... Williams.  
 33—Emory D. Potter, Lucas, and Wil-  
     liam A. Tressler..... Henry.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

George L. Converse, Speaker.  
 Milton McCoy, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 Thomas Coughlin, Clerk.  
 John L. Huston, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adams—Richard Ramsey.  
 Allen—Thomas M. Robb.  
 Ashland—Benjamin Myers.  
 Ashtabula—William P. Howland.  
 Athens—Charles H. Grosvenor.  
 Auglaize—John H. Mesloh.  
 Belmont—Thomas H. Armstrong.  
 Brown—Eli B. Parker.  
 Butler—Jacob Kemp.  
 Carroll—Joseph Carnahan.  
 Campaign—John F. Gowey.  
 Clarke—Benjamin Neff.  
 Clermont—Samuel A. West.  
 Clinton—Jesse N. Oren.  
 Columbiana—Ephraim S. Holloway.

Coshocton—John Baker.  
 Crawford—Thomas J. White.  
 Cuyahoga—Henry M. Chapman, John M. Cooley,  
 Orlando J. Hodge, John P. Holt and Joseph M. Poe.  
 Darke—Edward M. Walker.  
 Defiance and Paulding — Henry Hardy, of  
 Defiance.  
 Delaware—Thomas B. Williams.  
 Erie—David C. Richmond.  
 Fairfield—George S. Baker.  
 Fayette—John L. Myers.  
 Franklin—George L. Converse and John H. Heit-  
 mann.  
 Fulton—Ezra Mann.  
 Gallia—Ethan Allen Stone.  
 Geauga—George H. Ford.  
 Guernsey—Abraham Armstrong.  
 Hamilton—Chapman C. Archer, George W. Boyce,  
 John J. Geghan, James S. Gordon, James L. Havens,  
 Paul A. J. Huston, Edwin W. Miller, Elbert P. New-  
 ell, John M. Pattison and Thomas E. Sater.  
 Hancock—William M. McKinley.  
 Hardin—Augustus W. Munson.  
 Harrison—Samuel Herron.  
 Henry—John M. Haag.  
 Highland—Thomas H. Baskin.  
 Hocking—Oakley Case. Resigned; William M.  
 Bowen, successor.  
 Holmes—Moses A. Hoagland.  
 Huron—Edgar Martin.  
 Jackson—Thomas J. Harrison.  
 Jefferson—Rees G. Richards.  
 Knox—Allen J. Beach.  
 Lake—Hosmer G. Tryon.  
 Lawrence—Jonathan Morris.  
 Licking—William Bell, Jr. Resigned; William  
 D. Smith, successor.  
 Lorain—John H. Faxon.  
 Lucas—Guido Marx and Russell C. Thompson.  
 Madison—Rodney C. McCloud.  
 Mahoning—Shelden Newton.  
 Marion—Robert Hill.  
 Medina—Finney R. Loomis.  
 Meigs—O. B. Chapman.  
 Mercer—Hiram Murlin.  
 Miami—Joseph E. Pearson.  
 Monroe—James Watson.  
 Montgomery—Christian A. Coler and James F.  
 Thompson.  
 Morgan—John C. Vincent.  
 Morrow—Thomas E. Duncan.  
 Muskingum—James A. Moorehead and John B.  
 Sheppard.  
 Noble—William VanMeter.

Ottawa—Lebbeus Cole.  
 Perry—Emanuel R. P. Baker.  
 Pickaway—William T. Conklin.  
 Pike—Jacob B. Ray.  
 Preble—Griffin H. Eidson.  
 Portage—Orvil Blake.  
 Putnam—George W. Light.  
 Richland—Robert Barnett.  
 Ross—Milton McCoy.  
 Sandusky—Benjamin Inman.  
 Scioto—George Johnson.  
 Seneca—James A. Norton.  
 Shelby—Edward M. Green.  
 Stark—Edward Brooke and Johnson Sherrick.  
 Summit—Hiram H. Mack.  
 Trumbull—Thomas J. McLain, Jr.  
 Tuscarawas—Edward C. Lewis.  
 Union—William H. Conkright.  
 Van Wert—Henry Weible.  
 Vinton—Thomas M. Bay.  
 Warren—James Scott. Resigned; Thomas M. Wales, successor.  
 Washington—John Varley.  
 Wayne—Ephraim B. Eshelman.  
 Williams—John W. Nelson.  
 Wood—Nathan Hatfield.  
 Wyandot—Lewis A. Brunner.

Morrison Rennick Waite, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was educated at Yale College and admitted to the bar after his removal to Ohio, in 1839. He settled in Maumee City but removed to Toledo in 1850. He soon distinguished himself at the bar, becoming one of the most noted legal authorities of the State. In politics he was first a Whig and then a Republican, but always conservative. During 1849 and 1850 he was a member of the State Senate, and in 1862 was an Independent Republican candidate for Congress, but both he and the Democratic candidate were beaten by the regular Republican nominee. In 1871 he was appointed, with William M. Evarts and Caleb Cushing, to represent the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration at

Geneva, Switzerland. His presentation there of the American case won the universal commendation of the legal profession, and the reputation he acquired thereby subsequently led President Grant to appoint him Chief Justice. Prior to this he had presided over the State Constitutional Convention of 1873, having been elected as a delegate without opposition. He died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

Alphonso Hart, Lieutenant Governor, was born July 4, 1830, in Vienna, Trumbull County, Ohio. His father's family came to Ohio from Connecticut. Alphonso enjoyed the usual advantages of the country youth in the public schools until the death of his father in 1844. He was then bound out to a farmer for three years, but at the end of seven months started out alone. By laboring and teaching he maintained himself at the Grand River Institute in Ashtabula County, also studied law and was admitted to the bar, August 12, 1851. He removed to New Lisbon, Columbiana County, remaining two years, and was then elected Assistant Clerk in the lower branch of the General Assembly of the State. The same year he purchased the Portage Sentinel, a Democratic newspaper at Ravenna, which he edited until he sold the plant in 1857. He resumed the practice of law in Ravenna and in 1861 was elected, on the Republican ticket, as Prosecuting Attorney of Portage County; he was reelected in 1863, but resigned in 1864 to take a seat in the State Senate. He was not a candidate for reelection until 1871, when he was again chosen Senator. In 1872 he was a Presidential Elector at large and, in 1873, was elected Lieutenant Governor by the Republicans. In 1874 he removed to Cleveland and in 1878 to Hillsboro, Ohio. In 1880

he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and the same year was nominated for Congress from the Seventh District, but was defeated. In 1882 he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District and was elected, but was defeated for reelection in 1884. He was appointed Solicitor of Internal Revenue in 1888 by President Harrison, but was removed for political reasons by President Cleveland in 1893. At present he is a practicing attorney in Washington, District of Columbia.

Walter F. Stone, Supreme Judge, was the son of Yankee parents who emigrated from Vermont to Ohio, settling first at Strongsville, Cuyahoga County, and removing to Wooster, Wayne County, where the subject of this sketch was born November 18, 1822. His father died soon afterward, but left sufficient provision for his family, so that the son never lacked educational facilities. He studied law in Pittsburg and Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1845, in the latter city. The following year he removed to Sandusky City, where he continued his residence during the remainder of his life. In his younger days

he was a Democrat, but joined the Free-soilers in 1848. He was elected Common Pleas Judge in 1865 and reelected in 1870, by the Republicans, and in 1872 was appointed by Governor Noyes Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William H. West. In 1873 he was elected for the remainder of the term, but was compelled to resign in August, 1874. He went directly to California for the benefit of his health, but died there on the 13th of the following December.

John Little, Attorney General, was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1837. He attended common school and Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, graduating in 1862. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1865, and was twice elected Prosecuting Attorney of Greene County—in 1866 and and 1868—and was also twice a Representative in the General Assembly of Ohio. He was elected Attorney General of the State in 1873, and again in 1877, and in 1884 was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, but was defeated for membership in the Fiftieth Congress by two votes. At present Mr. Little is serving as a member of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration.



## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1874.

POLITICAL troubles were rife in several of the Southern States, notably in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas—the most serious being in the second named State, during President Grant's last Administration, although they began in 1872 at the Presidential election. Armed violence was precipitated in Louisiana, and early in 1873 the President called the attention of Congress to the absence of any specific law governing such cases, and that he had recognized as the *de facto* government the officers certified as elected by the Returning Board of the State. In his message to Congress he said he was "extremely anxious to avoid even the appearance of undue interference in State affairs, and if Congress differed from him as to what should be done he respectfully urged its immediate decision to that effect." But neither the House nor the Senate took any action in the matter of aiding or relieving the President, thus leaving all the responsibility with him. In 1874 the trouble was renewed, resulting in armed hostilities between the Republicans under Kellogg and the Democrats under McEnery, the respective candidates for Governor, and dual State governments. The former was the *de facto* officer, and as such called upon the Federal authorities for protection in his rights. Accordingly, United States regular troops were sent to New Orleans, under

General W. H. Emory, and for a time all violence was suppressed. Then, upon a renewal of hostilities, General Philip H. Sheridan was sent to the scene of trouble. Becoming convinced that it was his duty to sustain the *de facto* government, and at Kellogg's request, the General forcibly ejected the McEnery adherents from the State Capitol buildings. After that there was no further serious trouble until the time came for another gubernatorial election in Louisiana. The President submitted a comprehensive statement of the case to Congress, in the shape of a special message, and asked for legislation defining the duties of the Executive in such emergencies, but was again disappointed, as no specific law was enacted.

What was known as the "Inflation Bill" was passed by Congress early in April, 1874. This would have greatly increased the volume of the paper currency of the Government, and it received the hearty approval of many of President Grant's most ardent political supporters. But, after thoroughly studying the measure, and after actually having resolved at one time to approve it, the President returned it with a veto message to Congress on April 22d. The arguments he advanced against the measure were unanswerable and he was successful in thoroughly convincing the country that if enacted, it would indefinitely de-

lay the resumption of specie payments. While this action cost him a few friends it met the instant approval of the public at large and of most of the Republicans of Ohio in particular.

Another expression of his views on the financial question was made public during the summer and attracted great attention. It was a letter dated June 4, 1874, addressed to Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, beginning with this statement: "I believe it a high and plain duty (for the United States) to return to a specie basis at the earliest practicable day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to lasting National prosperity." The communication in its entirety was strictly in accord with the principles that the President had always entertained and ever had advocated in his State papers. It was printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated throughout Ohio as a campaign document by the Republican State Committee.

William Allen was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 12, 1874. The occasion was celebrated by a large concourse of people and an extensive and gorgeous military parade. The oath of office was administered on the east terrace of the State House, where the Governor also delivered his inaugural address in the presence of an enormous crowd. The exultant Democracy wound up the day's proceedings with a brilliant ball in the city building and with addresses from in front of the Neil House by Allen G. Thurman, Samuel F. Hunt, George H. Pendleton and Thomas Ewing. On the following Wednesday, January 14th, Allen G. Thurman, nephew and namesake of the Governor, was elected United States Senator to serve during the

term beginning March 4, 1875. The following was the vote in detail: Senate—Allen G. Thurman, Dem., 22; Edward F. Noyes, Rep., 14. House—Thurman, 57; Noyes, 44; Jacob D. Cox, Ind., Rep., 1. Joint ballot—Thurman, 79; Noyes, 58; Cox, 1.

Early in the year there spread over Ohio, starting in the village of Hillsboro, what was known as the "Woman's Temperance Crusade." It was a movement on the part of the women of the State against the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As an organization the Republicans were in no way responsible for the inauguration of the crusade, but the party suffered greatly in the reaction which followed, because a larger percentage of the total abstainers and practical temperance men were Republicans and naturally, therefore, gave the women greater encouragement and more protection from insult and injury. Such of the liquor element as had been Republicans took note of this fact, and, leaguering themselves with those already Democrats, supplied the campaign managers of the latter with all the funds they could use, thus enabling them to effect a complete organization, to get out a full party vote, and to gain a decisive victory in the State.

A special election for the adoption or rejection of the proposed State Constitution framed by the Convention of 1873, was held Tuesday, August 18th. The result was its rejection by an overwhelming vote, chiefly because one of the propositions directly voted upon was whether or not the State should license the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This, coming at the time when the excitement caused by the "Crusade" was at its highest point, aroused great interest as well as much antipathy. The proposed Constitution contained many excellent provisions designed to restrict special legis-

lation and the growth of public indebtedness, which at that time, as ever since, were sources of serious evil. Only such information regarding it can be given in this connection as is necessary to explain the voting. Four propositions were printed on the ballot, on each of which the vote cast is given herewith: (1.) For or against the Constitution (as a whole): Yes, 102,285; No, 250,169. (2.) For or against a separate proposition providing that where three or more Judges of either the Supreme Court or Circuit Court were to be chosen at the same election, no elector should vote for a greater number of candidates than a majority of the number to be chosen to each bench: Yes, 73,615; No, 259,415. (3.) For or against a separate provision authorizing cities, townships and villages, under general laws, to aid railroad companies, subject to stated and other restrictions, as might be prescribed by law: Yes, 45,416; No, 296,658. (4.) For or against giving the Legislature power to license the trade in spirituous liquors: Yes, 172,252; No 179,538. The only counties declaring in favor of the new Constitution, and perhaps the only ones voting right, were: Ashtabula, Clarke, Cuyahoga, Hamilton and Montgomery. The total vote of the State at that election was 351,840.

Thomas Ewing was the leading spirit of the Democratic State Convention of 1874, which was held at Columbus, Wednesday, August 26th. J. C. McKenny, of Montgomery County, was the Temporary Chairman, but Mr. Ewing was its Permanent Chairman, and as such sounded the "key note" of the year. It is said that he was the author of the lengthy and somewhat rambling platform adopted, and certainly he was sponsor for William Allen as the "rag-baby" or inflation candidate for the Presidency in

1876. Allen having carried Ohio by a few hundreds, less than a year previous, Ewing proposed that the Democratic National Convention, over two years ahead, should endorse him and adopt Greenbackism. After the election of this year he became fairly infatuated with the idea. Upon the currency, tariff and civil rights questions the resolutions adopted declared as follows—the numbers being given of the planks quoted:

2. A sound currency is indispensable to the welfare of a country; its volume should be regulated by the necessities of business; and all laws that interfere with such natural regulations are vicious in principle and detrimental in their effects. We are in favor of such an increase of the circulating medium as the business interests of the country may from time to time require.

3. Sound policy and justice require that not less than one half of the customs duties should be payable in the legal tender notes of the United States, commonly called greenbacks.

7. We are friendly to all the industries of the country, whether agricultural, mechanical or commercial, and believe that these industries thrive best when no unequal privilege is conferred by law upon one over the other. We are, therefore, opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist upon their repeal or modification so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them.

8. While we admit the equality of all persons before the law, we protest against the attempt that is being made by the Radicals in Congress to enforce social equality by unconstitutional pains and penalties; and we call the attention of the voters of Ohio to the fact that, although our Supreme Court unanimously decided that our statute, which provides for separate schools for white and colored children, is a Constitutional law, and that this decision is supported by recent judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, yet the Civil Rights Bill, so-called, which passed the Senate at its last session, is now pending in the House of Representatives, and that this seeks to overthrow our statute, and, in disregard and defiance of it, to compel mixed schools in Ohio by the infliction of severe punishment and civil penalties upon all who resist that unconstitutional attempt.

The other planks in this wordy document declared in favor of "equal rights for

all;" condemned National banks; the "act of March 18, 1860, which pledged the faith of the Nation to the payment in coin of the Government bonds," and the exemption of those bonds from taxation; declared against Presidential third terms, excessive taxation and land grants; advocated the freedom of the press and liquor license laws; ending with an arraignment of the Republican party for numerous alleged sins of commission and omission.

The ticket nominated was as follows: Secretary of State, William Lang, of Seneca County; Judge of the Supreme Court, William J. Gilmore, of Preble; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga; Commissioner of Common Schools, Charles S. Smart, of Pickaway; Member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schilder, of Ross. On September 11th, the State Executive Committee completed the ticket by nominating George Rex, of Wayne, for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Judge Walter F. Stone.

Charles C. Walcutt, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Republican State Convention to order at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, September 2d, in the Opera House at Columbus. Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, of the First Congregational Church, opened the proceedings with prayer, making a special petition for wisdom in the formation of a platform and referring particularly to the cause of temperance.

Charles Foster, of Seneca County, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and after giving thanks for the honor conferred he made a pertinent address. He said in part:

We are met again as the representatives of the great Republican party of the greater State of Ohio, for the purpose of taking counsel together, as we did

through its earlier years of trial and triumph—the bloody years of war and carnage, and its later years of reconstruction and reconciliation. We meet to deal with any new question that may have arisen and to perfect our organization by the selection of candidates that will be elected in October. After our almost uninterrupted control of the State for twenty years, our opponents last year obtained control of the Legislature, and also elected William Allen Governor of the State. We have no apology to make for the character of our acts in all that time; our opponents themselves testify to the fact that we have administered the affairs of the State wisely and well. We have already reduced our State debt and in a few years we hope it will be wiped out forever. Under our fostering care the benevolent and reformatory institutions have largely increased their capacity for the alleviation of suffering and crime, until they have become the pride of the people. So, too, in National affairs, the Republican party points with pride to its brilliant and glorious achievements, and it challenges the most rigid scrutiny of its record through the vicissitudes of both peace and war. By its efforts of self examination, its wise economy—shown both in the reduction of taxation and expenditures (the reduction this year amounting to more than twenty million dollars) it proves that it does not rely upon its past history for public favor, but retains the confidence of the people to deal with the present, and its unfaltering determination to administer the affairs of the Nation with integrity and economy. It shows its ability to deal with the present by promptly grappling with cheap transportation, instituting and inaugurating a system of scientific and practical inquiry, that will result in the enactment into law of measures which largely decrease the cost of transportation. The Republican party stands pledged to carry out the principles embodied in its three great Amendments to the United States Constitution, and their practical application by the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will make every man in the Republic, let him live North or South, be he black or white, a freeman in fact as well as a freeman in name. The Republican party rejects with indignation any and all attempts at repudiation, in any degree whatever. The credit of the Nation must be kept inviolate. Let our opponents if they choose—and they have so chosen—indulge in the attempt to revive the corpse of Pendletonian repudiation; let them place the seal of condemnation on their great Senator because he dared to be honest; let him bow his neck to the yoke of repudiation if he will, but as for us and ours, we will honor the men who stand for honesty against repudiation. On an issue of this kind the people have spoken once, and their response will be equally emphatic again. Congress has

proved itself to be wise and the good effects of its acts are seen in the plainly discernible prosperity of the country. The rate of interest is lower than for years, and the value of the paper dollar has been enhanced. Let our legislation in the future be such as will still further increase the value of the paper dollar and the fulfillment of the pledge of an early return to specie payments. We have the best paper currency ever devised by man, so far as safety to the holder is concerned, and when banking is made free we will hear no further discussions over contraction and inflation, but the whole subject will be regulated by the legitimate law of supply and demand. After the successful administration of fourteen years, we are told that our mission is ended, and that we ought to give up the ghost and die, surrendering the reins of Government to a party whose every suggestion for the past twenty years has been that of stupid imbecility, or downright dishonor. A party that now advocates repudiation, and even refuses a Christian burial to the colored people of this Republic. With a fair presentation of the issues made for us by the Democratic party, we can confidently appeal to the people, whose response will gladden the hearts of all those who ranged themselves on the side of the country in the hour of its greatest peril.

The temporary organization was completed by the selection of Cyrus E. Irwin, of Scioto, for Secretary, with Henry L. Morey, of Butler, Dudley W. Rhodes, of Delaware, and Joseph R. Johnson, of Mahoning, for Assistant Secretaries.

The membership of the various committees was as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Lewis C. Franz, Hamilton. 2. A. E. Cramer, Hamilton. 3. Charles L. Gano, Butler. 4. Robert Williams, Montgomery. 5. Jacob C. Donaldson, Defiance. 6. Henry L. Wood, Wood. 7. Samuel Burwell, Adams. 8. Noah Thomas, Madison. 9. William Z. Davis, Marion. 10. J. G. Sherman, Huron. 11. John T. Raper, Vinton. 12. Michael Work, Pickaway. 13. Samuel Oldham, Muskingum. 14. T. B. Cunningham, Holmes. 15. Augustus W. McCormick, Washington. 16. David D. Taylor, Guern-

sey. 17. John Sterling, Carroll. 18. John H. Green, Medina. 19. Oliver L. Wolcott, Trumbull. 20. Henry M. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Henry Schlottman, Hamilton. 2. Robert J. Morgan, Hamilton. 3. Frank Browning, Clinton. 4. Barney Collins, Darke. 5. Daniel Staley, Shelby. 6. Charles M. Keith, Fulton. 7. James A. Patton, Brown. 8. Mordecai Clark, Miami. 9. William H. Robb, Union. 10. Martin Gray, Hancock. 11. David W. Dalley, Hocking. 12. John F. Kelly, Perry. 13. Joseph W. Dwyer, Coshocton. 14. William C. Lemmert, Crawford. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 17. Richard R. Porter, Stark. 18. George A. Whitmore, Wayne. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. John W. Grimshaw, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Charles H. Blackburn, Hamilton. 3. Joseph H. Barrett, Clermont. 4. John Little, Greene. 5. James L. Price, Van Wert. 6. Clark Waggoner, Lucas. 7. David Noble, Highland. 8. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 9. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 10. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 11. Benjamin F. Coates, Scioto. 12. John H. Kelly, Perry. 13. A. W. Train, Muskingum. 14. Pietro Cuneo, Wyandot. 15. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 16. Lorenzo Danford, Belmont. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Jamin Strong, Lorain. 19. James A. Garfield, Portage. 20. Allen T. Brimsmade, Cuyahoga.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. F. L. Emmert, Hamilton. 2. George W. Skaats, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. John Riley Knox, Darke. 5. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 6. Patrick H. Dowling, Lucas.

7. Thomas W. Gordon, Brown. 8. William W. Beatty, Logan. 9. Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. 10. A. H. Balsley, Sandusky. 11. Jonathan Morris, Lawrence. 12. Augustus B. Kellar, Fairfield. 13. L. K. Warner, Licking. 14. Lewis J. Sprengle, Ashland. 15. David C. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. C. P. Simons, Guernsey. 17. Josiah Thompson, Columbiana. 18. John Johnston, Summit. 19. Thomas J. McLain, Trumbull. 20. Harvey W. Curtis, Cuyahoga.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials the Convention took a recess until afternoon.

Chairman Foster called the Convention to order at two o'clock, and Jonathan T. Updegraff reported the following named persons for permanent officers:

*President:* John Sherman, of Richland County.

*Secretary:* William A. Hunt, of Belmont.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Jesse R. Foulke, of Morgan; O. J. Dewolf, of Hancock; Frank Browning, of Clinton; C. F. Hornberger, of Hamilton; E. A. Lee, of Stark; and Silas N. Field, of Franklin.

Chairman Foster presented Senator Sherman, who said in part:

I was invited by your State Executive Committee to make some public remarks in front of the Capitol this evening and had no expectation of participating in any other manner in the proceedings of this assembly. The duties of the Convention are plain and simple; there is here no unseemly struggle for office or honor. You meet to designate from the more than 250,000 Ohio Republicans, a few men to hold offices of trust and power. No doubt you will make these selections with wise consideration and for merit and honor. As for your platform of principles there need be no trouble. The principles of the Republican party are engrafted in the Constitution of the United States and in the laws which have been enacted by our

own Representatives in Congress in the last fourteen years. Your highest duty is to see that the Constitutional provisions and laws are faithfully, honestly and religiously enforced without fear, favor or affection, and without distinction between good citizens, native or naturalized, white or black. And now again, fellow citizens, I trust the Republican party will be bold and fearless, as it always has been whenever an issue has been presented, of meeting it face to face in a manly way, and that you will express in a few brief, terse, Anglo-Saxon sentences your convictions as they shall be approved by your consciences, leaving it to an intelligent people to say whether they are right or not.

Francis B. Pond, of Morgan, presented Allen T. Wikoff, of Adams County, as a candidate for renomination for Secretary of State. He referred to Mr. Wikoff's record as a brave soldier during the war, and as one who during his official term, had demonstrated that he was particularly fitted for the place. William Lawrence, of Logan, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and it was ratified with cheers.

The Chair then said that he had just received a telegram from Walter F. Stone, announcing that he (Stone) had that day forwarded to the Governor his resignation as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The telegram was submitted at this time to the Convention so that it could nominate a candidate to fill the unexpired term. Charles H. Grosvenor nominated William W. Johnson, of Lawrence County. He said his candidate had been a Common Pleas Judge for fifteen years, had been elected on two different occasions without opposition, and was "a man of fine legal talents, perhaps not excelled by any other lawyer in the State." General Grosvenor was under the impression that the candidate for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench was to be nominated first, and when informed differently by the Chair, temporarily withdrew Mr. Johnson. Luther Day, of Portage,

was then nominated by acclamation for the full term Judgeship and like action was taken in naming Judge Johnson for the vacancy.

Thomas W. Harvey, of Lake, was presented for renomination to the office of Commissioner of Common Schools, and his nomination made by acclamation. He was called for and responded briefly, thanking the delegates and asserting his faith in the party, "trusting that he might never be found wanting as an earnest worker in the Republican ranks."

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Stephen R. Hosmer, of Muskingum, and Daniel L. June, of Sandusky, were named. During the balloting June withdrew and Hosmer was renominated by acclamation. Rodney Foos was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by a dozen different delegates and was chosen by acclamation.

This completed the ticket and the Committee on Resolutions made its report, through James S. Robinson, of Hardin County, Chairman:

*Resolved*, 1. That we reaffirm the principles and policy of the Republican party as announced by its National Convention; that we are proud of its history and great services, and we especially commend the vigor and force by which it maintained the Union, abolished slavery, and secured equal civil and political rights to all citizens; we demand that these rights be enforced by appropriate legislation, so that all citizens shall have the equal protection of the law and be sure in the equal enjoyment of their rights; we demand of our public agents fidelity to their principles, the execution of the pledges made to the people; purity, integrity, and economy in the discharge of their official duties, and the prompt and fearless examination and punishment of those who violate any of their obligations.

2. We favor a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as may foster and encourage American industry.

3. We denounce all forms of open or covert

repudiation, and declare that justice and the public faith alike demand that the debt of the United States be paid in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the laws under which it was created, as declared in the act of Congress of March 18, 1869; and that it is the duty of the National Government to adopt such measures as shall gradually but certainly restore our paper money to a specie standard without shock to the business interests of the country.

4. When the currency shall have been restored to a specie value, banking should be made free, so that the circulating medium may be expanded or contracted according to the demands of commerce and trade.

5. The Democratic party, by its uniform opposition to the improvement of our harbors and our great natural water courses, has shown itself incompetent to deal with the vitally important questions of cheap transportation and all other internal improvements; the cheap and prompt transportation of the products of industry should be promoted by the National and State Governments by appropriate legislation.

6. We heartily endorse the present Republican Congress in repealing the law increasing official salaries; in reducing expenses by more than twenty million dollars; in successfully resisting all "jobs;" in abolishing the extravagant local government of the District of Columbia; and in reforming abuses generally, whereby the Republican party is proved to be worthy of the continued support of the people.

7. The recent outrages and murders in the South, of which unoffending colored citizens have been the victims, committed in pursuance of the avowed purpose of maintaining an exclusively "white man's government," demand and hereby receive the indignant condemnation of the Republicans of Ohio.

8. The restraint of intemperance and its causes to the full extent of the legislative, judicial and police powers of the State, and the forfeiture of public trust for intoxication, are demanded by the moral and material welfare of society and of the State.

9. We deprecate the action of the present General Assembly in reorganizing the punitive and benevolent institutions of the State for merely partisan and political purposes, as tending inevitably to the impairment of their efficiency and usefulness.

Charles H. Grosvenor offered a resolution of thanks to General Charles C. Walcutt for the faithfulness and efficiency with which he had discharged his duties as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee,

which was unanimously adopted. The Convention was the shortest on record, adjourning *sine die* at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The following were selected as members of the State Central Committee:

1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. William H. P. Denny, Clinton. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 6. Alexander Reed, Lucas. 7. John T. Raper, Ross. 8. John F. Gowey, Champaign. 9. William C. Cooper, Knox. 10. Charles N. Locke, Seneca. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 12. Philip M. Wagenhals, Fairfield. 13. William A. Pittenger, Tuscarawas. 14. Andrew M. Burns, Richland. 15. David C. Pinkerton, Morgan. 16. Samuel Knox, Harrison. 17. Peter C. Young, Columbiana. 18. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 19. George W. Steele, Lake. 20. William K. Smith, Cuyahoga.

They selected the following State Executive Committee: Allen T. Wikoff, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; Jacob C. Donaldson, Charles C. Walcutt and John Little, advisory members, all of Columbus. It will be noticed that the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee were also candidates for two of the principal offices to be filled—an incident quite unusual in Ohio politics.

The Prohibitionists nominated a full State ticket—notwithstanding the temperance plank in the Republican platform, headed by John R. Buchtel, of Summit County, for Governor. The Liberal Republicans could not get enough delegates together to nominate a State ticket, and during the campaign most of them resumed their former allegiance to the principles of the Republican or Democratic parties.

While the Democrats gained a partial victory in 1873 in electing their candidate for Governor and a majority in each branch of the State Legislature, they achieved a signal triumph in 1874, electing their whole ticket, including two Judges of the Supreme Court, and thirteen out of the twenty members of Congress. Their campaign managers were successful in securing a majority of the labor vote, increasing thereby their strength 24,000 over the vote cast for Allen a year previous, and polling almost as many votes as were cast in the State for Greeley for President in 1872. The Republican vote also increased, but, with the exception of that cast for Edward F. Noyes in 1873, it was less than had been cast at any election since 1862. Notwithstanding the fact that the platforms of the two parties dwelt almost entirely upon National affairs, the campaign had been conducted mainly upon local issues and had not been at all exciting except in localities where the temperance question was injected and became party politics. Spurred on by their success of the previous year, the Democrats were much more active and effective than the Republicans in getting their voters to the polls." The "Salary Grab" and the prevailing "hard times," also had considerable bearing on the election especially of Congressmen. The effect of low prices and consequent idleness in inducing people to vote against the party in power is recognized by all, and this was strongly manifest in the Congressional elections throughout the country in 1874 and resulted in the choice of a Democratic House of Representatives for the first time in eighteen years. The Democrats were greatly elated and strengthened and freely predicted the election of their candidate for the Presidency two years later.



The official abstract of votes was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

William Bell, Jr., Dem.....	238,406
Allen T. Wikoff, Rep.....	221,204
John R. Buchtel, Pro.....	7,815

Bell's plurality.....	17,202
Bell's majority.....	9,387

For Judge of Supreme Court, full term:

William J. Gilmore, Dem.....	237,556
Luther Day, Rep.....	221,701

Gilmore's plurality.....	15,855
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For Judge of Supreme Court, short term:

George Rex, Dem.....	238,307
William W. Johnson, Rep.....	221,182

Rex's plurality.....	17,125
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For Clerk of Supreme Court:

Arnold Green, Dem.....	238,089
Rodney Foos, Rep.....	221,581

Green's plurality.....	16,508
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For Commissioner of Common Schools:

Charles S. Smart, Dem.....	237,044
Thomas W. Harvey, Rep.....	221,621

Smart's plurality.....	15,423
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For Member Board of Public Works:

Martin Schilder, Dem.....	238,106
Stephen R. Hosmer, Rep.....	220,625

Schilder's plurality.....	17,481
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For Members of the Forty-fourth Congress the vote in detail in the several districts was as follows:

First District:

Milton Sayler, Dem.....	11,566
John K. Greene, Rep.....	7,252

Democratic majority.....	4,314
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Second District:

Henry B. Banning, Dem.....	10,852
Job E. Stevenson, Rep.....	9,317

Democratic majority.....	1,535
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Third District:

John S. Savage, Dem.....	12,972
John Q. Smith, Rep.....	11,810

Democratic majority.....	1,162
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Fourth District:

John A. McMahon, Dem.....	15,411
Lewis B. Gunckel, Rep.....	14,312

Democratic majority.....	1,099
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Fifth District:

Americus V. Rice, Dem.....	13,477
Reynolds K. Lytle, Rep.....	8,279

Democratic majority.....	5,198
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Sixth District:

Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	13,108
Albert M. Pratt, Rep.....	11,271

Democratic majority.....	1,837
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Seventh District:

Lawrence T. Neal, Dem.....	11,333
Thomas W. Gordon, Rep.....	9,108

Democratic majority.....	2,225
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Eighth District:

William Lawrence, Rep.....	10,756
Joseph E. Pearson, Dem.....	10,378

Republican majority.....	378
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Ninth District:

Early F. Poppleton, Dem.....	11,627
James W. Robinson, Rep.....	11,199

Democratic majority.....	428
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Tenth District:

Charles Foster, Rep.....	13,778
George E. Seney, Dem.....	13,619

Republican majority.....	159
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Eleventh District:

John L. Vance, Dem.....	12,437
Hezekiah S. Bundy, Rep.....	10,496

Democratic majority.....	1,941
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Twelfth District:

Ansel T. Walling, Dem.....	13,580
David Taylor, Jr., Rep.....	9,667

Democratic majority.....	3,913
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Twelfth District—vacancy.*	
William E. Finck, Dem .....	14,090
David Taylor, Jr., Rep .....	9,301
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Democratic majority. ....	4,789
*Vice Hugh J. Jewett, resigned.	
Thirteenth District:	
Milton I. Southard, Dem.....	13,602
John H. Barnhill, Rep.....	9,651
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Democratic majority.....	3,951
Fourteenth District:	
Jacob P. Cowan, Dem .....	12,394
William A. Armstrong, Rep .....	7,214
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Democratic majority.....	5,180
Fifteenth District:	
Nelson H. VanVorhes, Rep.....	11,755
Wiley H. Oldham, Dem .....	10,655
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Republican majority.....	1,100
Sixteenth District:	
Lorenzo Danford, Rep.....	12,097
Henry Boyles, Dem .....	10,861
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Republican majority.....	1,236
Seventeenth District:	
Laurin D. Woodworth, Rep .....	11,113
David M. Wilson, Dem.....	10,837
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Republican majority.....	276
Eighteenth District:	
James Monroe, Rep.....	12,229
John K. McBride, Dem.....	10,095
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Republican majority.....	2,134
Nineteenth District:	
James A. Garfield, Rep .....	12,591
Daniel B. Woods, Dem.....	6,245
Robert H. Hurlburt, Ind. Rep.....	3,427
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Republican plurality.....	6,346
Republican majority.....	2,919
Twentieth District:	
Henry B. Payne, Dem.....	13,849
Richard C. Parsons, Rep.....	11,330
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Democratic majority.....	2,519

Rodney Foos, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born in Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, March 4, 1836. He was educated in the public schools, read law with his father, Griffith Foos, of Wilmington, and with General William H. Lytle, of Cincinnati. He was elected Clerk of the Courts of Clinton County in 1857, and reelected in 1860. In the spring of 1862 he was commissioned by Governor Tod to open a military camp at Wilmington for the temporary reception of soldiers. He was chosen First Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on its organization, July 21, 1862, and served as such officer until June, 1864, when he was wounded in a skirmish at Ackworth, Georgia. He was commissioned as Captain about this time, but was confined in the hospitals on Lookout Mountain and at Nashville, and being unable to return to duty was honorable discharged October 26, 1864. Captain Foos was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1865, although, as is elsewhere stated, it was the reported intention of the framers of the law creating the office that another should be nominated. He was reelected in 1868 and again in 1871, but was defeated for reelection with the other Republican candidates in 1874. He conducted the office with such ability that had his Democratic opponent not been successful this year he would in all probability have continued in the office the remainder of his life. For many years he was connected with the Republican State Executive Committee, serving as Secretary most of that time. He served as Executive Clerk for Governor Hayes until he was inaugurated President, and then became Private Secretary to Governor Young. He died April 21, 1884, at Xenia, Ohio.

William Wartenbee Johnson, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born near Chancellersville, Muskingum County, Ohio, August 26, 1826. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, was a student and subsequently a teacher at Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. In 1849 he commenced the study of law in the office of Charles C. Convers, then Speaker of the Ohio Senate and afterward Supreme Judge—was admitted to the bar in 1852 and commenced practice at Ironton. In 1858 he was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court, serving continuously until in the fall of 1866.

Two years later he was reelected, but retired from the bench in 1872 because of ill health. In 1874 he was nominated as a candidate for the Supreme Bench by the Republicans, but shared in the general defeat of his party. In 1876 he was appointed, by Governor Hayes, a member of the first Supreme Court Commission of the State, serving for three years. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court and was elected. He was reelected in 1884, but resigned, because of ill health, on November 9, 1886, and died March 2, 1887.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1875.

THE "Resumption Act" became a law in January, 1875, and was approved by President Grant because it embodied many of the views advanced by him the previous year. There were doubts in the minds of many Republicans as to the ability of the Government to carry it into effect, and the Democrats generally were sure that the effort would be a disastrous failure. They took up the "Ohio (Greenback) idea" of Governor Allen and General Ewing and urged its adoption. But after all the agitation, the many predictions of failure, and the apprehensions of some of the Republican leaders, it proved entirely successful. The faith of President Grant that the country would never permit the stigma to be fastened upon it of circulating irredeemable currency was fully justified, although resumption proper did not take place until after his successor was installed in the Presidential office.

Early in 1875 the President had reason to suspect that frauds were being practiced by many internal revenue officers in certain States in connection with the manufacture and storage of whisky. He took active measures for their detection and punishment, his stringent order for their prosecution ending with the now famous saying, "Let no guilty man escape." In consequence many indictments followed, the ring-leaders were sent to the penitentiary, and

an honest service secured. Some of the revenue officers were men of much prominence and of strong political influence, and they and their friends resorted to desperate means to curtail the President's power and diminish his popularity with the people. In this they were aided by the Democratic press, and the prosecution unquestionably had much bearing upon the campaign in Ohio and other States.

While attending a soldiers' reunion in Iowa, in September, President Grant spoke on the subject of education. A quotation from his remarks on that occasion was widely published and received with expressions of marked appreciation by the press and people. It was as follows:

Let us labor for the security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments and equal rights and privileges for all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion. Encourage free schools, resolve that not a dollar appropriated to them shall go to the support of any sectarian school; resolve that neither State nor Nation shall support any institution save those where every child may get a common-school education, unmixed with any atheistic, pagan or sectarian teaching; leave the matter of religious teaching to the family altar, and keep Church and State forever separate.

The first Ohio political State Convention of the year was that of the Prohibitionists at the City Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, February 24th. A complete ticket was nominated, headed by Jay Odell as the candidate

for Governor. An unique National Convention was that called to meet at the Opera House, Columbus, Wednesday, March 10th, on behalf of the Covenanters. All societies and religious denominations that desired an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in "recognition of the Deity" were requested to send delegates. A goodly number assembled and were addressed by Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg, who was elected presiding officer. Aside from adopting a series of resolutions and forming State Associations, nothing of importance was accomplished and the movement soon died away.

The call for the Republican State Convention was issued April 2d, by Allen T. Wikoff, Chairman, and Rodney Foos, Secretary, of the Executive Committee. It provided for 547 delegates, or one for every 500 votes cast for Allen T. Wikoff for Secretary of State in 1874.

The Convention opened its sessions in the Opera House at Columbus, at eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 2d. The delegates were called to order by Chairman Wikoff, and Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, pastor of the First Congregational Church, offered prayer. Lorenzo Danford, of St. Clairsville, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and after returning thanks for the honor, said, in part:

I believe that no man who has been observant of public sentiment in Ohio during the last few months but must feel that the people of this State are beginning to realize that it is not wise or safe to trust the Democratic party with power, and if we to-day act with reference to their wishes, then the ticket we nominate will be triumphant in October. The Democratic party elected the Governor and carried the Legislature two years ago, and was entirely successful last October. It promised retrenchment and reform, and especially a higher order of public service and greater attention to the interests of the people. We have had

two winters of Democratic legislation, aided and assisted by a Democratic Governor, and in that time, in their unselfishness, the Democrats have gone into the reformatory and charitable institutions and have, to a great degree, devoted their efforts to turning out faithful public servants. They have created new State offices for the same purpose, and in the matter of retrenchment have increased the running expenses of the Government—but, for the purpose of keeping their word of promise to the ear, have stricken from the State levy \$300,000, in the aggregate; yet it is well known to the people of Ohio that, to the full extent of the levy thus stricken out, we will have a deficit at the end of the year. They retrench by refusing to pay the public dues of the State, like an individual resolved upon retrenchment who attempts it by increasing the size of his family and adding to the number of his servants, but refusing to pay his honest debts. They have a high regard for local self-government—in their platform and stump speeches—but attempted, last session, to deprive one of the chief cities of the State of her right to control her own local affairs, and that, too, in the interests of a ring of speculators. And in the interest of the public service, these Legislators went to trading their votes at a hundred dollars per head. The leaders were anxious that the Legislature should go home early in March, but the members adjourned with their work half done—bills in their pockets—but not until they had passed a law by which, should they be so unfortunate as to get into the penitentiary, they will have the right to choose their own spiritual advisers. The Ohio Democrats in calling their State Convention seemed to regard themselves as the advance guard of the Democratic party of the country. I want to say just a word here. We are no longer engaged in an ordinary State contest. The people have been confiding in the Democrats of Ohio and in view of the Democratic Legislature of the State, I believe it would not be impious to say "And may God have mercy upon the people." We must recognize that this is not merely a State campaign, for as Ohio goes this fall, she may possibly go next year. We organize here for 1876, and we must beat that "advance guard" of the lost cause.

The speaker then referred at some length to the Confederates who had displaced Union men in the National House of Representatives, and to the number of ex-Rebels then holding office. He eulogized General Grant and his Administration and pleaded for unity and harmony among Ohio Republicans.

The Convention chose additional temporary officers as follows:

*Secretary:* George Palmer, of Washington County.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Peter S. Grosscup, of Ashland; Joseph B. Rothschild, of Hancock; and Ephraim Morgan, of Hamilton.

The districts were called, and having caucused before the Convention met, reported Vice Presidents and the various committeemen as here given:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. John K. Greene, Hamilton. 2. J. S. Wise, Hamilton. 3. John Q. Smith, Clinton. 4. Isaac M. Barrett, Greene. 5. James R. Price, Van Wert. 6. Guido Marx, Lucas. 7. Thomas W. Gordon, Brown. 8. George Green, Miami. 9. Thomas E. Duncan, Morrow. 10. Henry W. Owen, Huron. 11. Joseph P. Bradbury, Gallia. 12. A. W. Scott, Perry. 13. Perry Miles, Muskingum. 14. Thomas Phillips, Richland. 15. Henry Dunmore, Morgan. 16. Wilson S. Kennon, Belmont. 17. Simon Wisdon, Columbiana. 18. John Hill, Summit. 19. D. C. Thompson, Trumbull. 20. Henry M. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. John Bierbaum, Hamilton. 2. J. A. Remley, Hamilton. 3. Ephraim Sellers, Warren. 4. Charles F. Brooke, Preble. 5. Charles J. Swan, Putnam. 6. Justin H. Tyler, Henry. 7. William S. Patterson, Highland. 8. Griffith Ellis, Champaign. 9. Hylas Sabine, Union. 10. George Dane, Erie. 11. William J. Rannels, Vinton. 12. Henry C. Greiner, Perry. 13. Thomas J. McCartney, Coshocton. 14. John Caskey, Holmes. 15. Nathan Hollister, Monroe. 16. George W. Taylor, Noble. 17. Joseph Carnahan, Carroll. 18. John H. Faxon, Lorain. 19.

William P. Howland, Ashtabula. 20. William B. Regner, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Michael Pohlman, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. William Millikin, Butler. 4. Aaron Spangler, Greene. 5. Thomas C. Sherman, Allen. 6. E. A. Higgins, Wood. 7. Henry Hoover, Ross. 8. William M. Beach, Madison. 9. William Stevens, Hardin. 10. John H. Ridgely, Seneca. 11. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. Isaac G. Carter, Tuscarawas. 14. Pietro Cuneo, Wyandot. 15. Rufus R. Dawes, Washington. 16. J. T. McPherson, Guernsey. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 19. Marvin Kent, Portage. 20. William Mitchell, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Charles Evans, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. David W. McClung, Butler. 4. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 5. James Murray, Shelby. 6. George R. Haynes, Lucas. 7. Orange Edwards, Brown. 8. William H. West, Logan. 9. Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. 10. E. G. Dewolf, Hancock. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. James L. Bates, Franklin. 13. Allen Miller, Perry. 14. Lyman B. Matson, Richland. 15. S. D. Horton, Meigs. 16. Samuel Knox, Harrison. 17. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 18. James A. Bell, Medina. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. Edward H. Bohm, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. S. H. Burton, Hamilton. 2. Amzi Magill, Hamilton. 3. Henry B. Maynard, Fayette. 4. Ashley Brown, Montgomery. 5. Joseph H. Foster, Van Wert. 6. Alexander Reed, Lucas. 7. Marcus Boggs, Ross. 8. Oscar T. Martin, Clarke. 9. William C. Cooper,

Knox. 10. A. H. Balsley, Sandusky. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 12. R. H. Bostwick, Pickaway. 13. Appleton B. Clark, Licking. 14. S. W. Holmes, Wyandot. 15. E. H. Moore, Athens. 16. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Jefferson. 17. James M. Nash, Mahoning. 18. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 19. George W. Steele, Lake. 20. Charles L. Russell, Cuyahoga.

*State Executive Committee:* Allen T. Wikoff, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; John Little, Charles C. Walcutt, Francis B. Pond and Charles H. Moore—all electors or temporary residents of Columbus.

W. B. Sloan, of Ottawa, moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to invite General William Tecumseh Sherman to a seat on the stage during the deliberations of the Convention. Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, opposed the motion on the ground that the distinguished Buckeye was General of the United States Army and could not consistently accept such an invitation. James Bruff, of Youngstown, moved to amend the motion so as to tender the respects of the Convention to General Sherman. Other delegates asserted that, as the General was not here on military duty, there would be no impropriety in extending him the courtesies of the Convention and furnishing him a comfortable seat upon the stage. The motion prevailed amid great applause and W. B. Sloan, Charles H. Grosvenor, William H. Enochs, Joseph Bruff and Charles Foster were appointed. A recess was then taken for lunch.

At the afternoon session William M. Beach, from the Committee on Organization, made a report recommending the following for permanent officers:

*President:* Edward F. Noyes, of Hamilton County.

*Secretary:* Silas N. Field, of Franklin.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Jewett Palmer, Joshua K. Brown, M. E. Cozad, William Ritezel and William Leonard.

The announcement of General Noyes' name was received with expressions of appreciation and he, with the other officers proposed, were elected unanimously. The new Chairman spoke briefly, saying, among other things:

I trust that your platform will be such as will appeal to the patriotic sentiment of every lover of our State and country throughout the broad limits of Ohio. I do not choose to here indicate much of which, in my judgment, your platform ought to contain. I think there ought not to be very much matter in it; that this year we should go forth to battle in light marching order, carrying as few weights as possible. I believe you will endorse the excellent and patriotic Administration of the President and his advisers and the spirit of his recent letter in which he declares against a third term. I trust you will declare against any union of Church and State in this country. That you will enter your solemn protest against the recent action of the Democratic party, when, under the lash of the Catholic priesthood, they did its behests. That you will revert with pride to the past history of the Republican party of Ohio, which, after being in power twenty years, has been endorsed by all the committees of the Democratic Legislature, and by the Democratic Chief Magistrate of the State. That you will contrast this with the record which Democracy has made in the past two years, wherein they have overturned our public institutions in the interests of their party, and have sacrificed what was dearest to the people of our State. I trust you will contrast it with the action developed by their investigating committee in the last Legislature, when votes were for sale at one hundred dollars per head, and when a Democratic committee had so reported, we find the Democratic Legislature, in the interest of the party, taking up the delinquents, man by man, and exonerating every one of them.

While Governor Noyes was speaking, General W. T. Sherman came into the house and when the speaker concluded, was conducted from one of the wings to the

front of the stage. His appearance was the signal for wild demonstrations of applause, especially from the old soldiers, many of whom had followed him "from Atlanta to the Sea," in that renowned "march through Georgia." The Chair said it was wholly unnecessary to introduce "The Old Man" to an Ohio audience. The sentiment and reference was ratified by another tremendous explosion of applause. General Sherman said:

I confess to being a little bit scared (the idea was so funny to the "boys in blue" that they laughed uproariously); and if I could have done so with respect to this magnificent public gathering I see before me now—if I could have evaded or dodged this position, I assure you I would have done it, for this is the first time in my life that I have ever stood in the presence of a political convention. I have been reared a soldier from my boyhood, and claim to respect and obey the laws of the land, and those who are appointed to administer them. That is my simple code, and, gentlemen, when you have selected a proper Governor and proper Legislators, and when those Legislators have enacted the laws, you may be certain that the men of my schooling will be loyal citizens and obedient soldiers. I am in Columbus, as you know, to attend the funeral of my Aid-de-camp, McCoy, whom most of you knew during the war, now buried in a sweet and beautiful place here where he was reared, and I must leave this afternoon. Therefore, I have made my appearance, I assure you, solely out of respect to the men who have assembled here on a very important occasion. I believe, gentlemen, you are fully qualified to do that for which you are assembled, and that you will do it with wisdom and do it well; also, that it will command the universal respect, not alone of your own fellow-citizens, but of the people of the whole United States, for Ohio is now generally regarded as the leading State of our Union. I thank you very cordially for your kindness in inviting me here, and assure you I respect the duties which bring you together and hope that you may be endowed with all the wisdom that the occasion demands.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but, not being ready, nominations for Governor were declared in order.

Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga, said, "I desire to present the name of Alphonso Taft, of Hamilton County. I need only to say of him as Governor Hayes has said, that he is an able and pure man and a sound Republican." Thomas J. McLain, of Trumbull, nominated Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams County, referring particularly to his record as a soldier, a State officer and a Member of Congress. Each nomination was greeted with applause. Benjamin Eggleston, of Hamilton County, named Rutherford B. Hayes, of Sandusky. This was the signal for tremendous cheers, which were again renewed and continued, effectually shutting off the remarks that the gentleman intended to make. A delegate withdrew the name of General Sherwood and said that he had not been and was not a candidate. Jared Dunbar, of Jefferson, announced "Old Ben Wade," of Ashtabula County, as a candidate.

At the request of William D. Bickham, of Dayton, the following correspondence was read:

*To the Republican Delegates to the State Convention:*

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Acting in the interest of harmony, I addressed the following letter to Hon. Alphonso Taft, this morning:

*Hon. Alphonso Taft:*

DEAR SIR:—Apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion exist among the delegates of our State Convention about to assemble, relative to your position on the demand now being made for a sectarian division of the public school fund. And, inasmuch as these differences are so serious as to imperil the harmony of the Convention, will you, therefore, enable me to state definitely your position on this question, that the delegates may act advisedly?

Very respectfully,

CHARLES FOSTER.

The following is the answer of Mr. Taft:

*Hon. Charles Foster:*

MY DEAR SIR:—In answer to your note of this date, asking me to define my position on the demand now being agitated for a sectarian division of the



public school fund, I say that I am now, and always have been, opposed to any such division of this fund, directly or indirectly. The common school system and the common school fund, are a trust to be administered by the State and can not be delegated to any sect whatever, without a violation of the Constitution; and if the Constitution permitted it, a division of the fund among the religious sects would be fatal to the common school and dangerous to the State. Hoping that this may make my position understood on this subject, I am respectfully your obedient servant,

ALPHONSO TAFT.

This correspondence is submitted for your intelligent consideration. Very respectfully,

CHARLES FOSTER.

William Allen, of Darke, was then named as a suitable subject for Gubernatorial honors. Mr. Bickham wanted to know who would assure the Convention that Governor Hayes would accept the nomination. Charles Foster, being from Mr. Hayes' district, said he felt it due to that gentleman to read a dispatch which he had sent last evening, declaring he would not accept a nomination in opposition to Judge Taft. Benjamin Eggleston declared that if the people of Ohio should call for Rutherford B. Hayes, he would respond. Mr. Bickham insisted that General Hayes could not accept. Charles H. Grosvenor referred to the seeming determination to continue "to immolate Mr. Taft when there were four votes for Hayes to one for Taft," and nominated Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs.

After the balloting had progressed through a number of counties, the names of Allen and Horton were withdrawn, and the votes cast for the latter transferred to Hayes. "Before the totals could be ascertained Mr. Bickham arose and in a commanding voice said: 'In behalf of the friends of Judge Taft, I desire to move that the nomination of Rutherford Birchard Hayes be made unanimous.' He had scarcely uttered the

words until there was a deafening uproar of applause, the delegates abandoning business and giving themselves over to an exuberance of spirits." After the restoration of order Thomas F. Wildes inquired, as a friend of Judge Taft, if Mr. Bickham was authorized to do as he had done; if so, he desired to move Hayes' nomination by acclamation. Mr. Bickham explained that he was not delegated by the Judge himself, but by some of his friends. After this explanation several counties changed back to Taft and others to Hayes amid much confusion. Finally the Chair announced that the number of votes necessary to a choice was 274, and that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 396 and was nominated. There was a feeling among a number of the delegates that the matter was not yet settled, and the Secretary was directed to inform Hayes by wire of his nomination. Nathaniel W. Goodhue argued that if it should be necessary to nominate some other gentleman for Governor there would have to be a change as to the geographical situation of the nominee for Lieutenant Governor, and, on his motion, the nomination of a candidate for the latter office was deferred until a later hour.

On motion of Mr. Goodhue, of Summit, George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas, was named by acclamation as the candidate for Supreme Judge. James Williams, of Champlain, was chosen in like manner for Auditor of State, and John Little, of Greene, for Attorney General.

Lewis B. Gunckle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following platform, which was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, reaffirming the cardinal principles of their organi-

zation, which have become received maxims of policy, State and National, declare on specific points the series of sentiments following:

1. The States are one as a Nation, and all citizens are equal under the laws, and are entitled to their fullest protection.
2. A policy of finance should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary shock to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the purchasing capacity of the coin and paper dollars.
3. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.
4. We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school funds.
5. Under our Republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect. Upon this subject we should not fail to profit by the experience of foreign governments, where the efforts of the Church to control the State constitutes an evil of great magnitude, and endangers the power and prosperity of the people.
6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in administration.
7. A grateful people can never cease to remember the services of our soldiers, and it is due to them that liberality and generosity should obtain in adjustment of pay and bounties.
8. We demand that the public domain shall be scrupulously reserved for the occupancy of actual settlers.
9. The determination of the Government to collect the revenue and prevent and punish frauds, has our unqualified approval.
10. The power of municipal corporations to create debt should be restricted, and local and other expenditures should be reduced so as to diminish taxation.
11. The observance of Washington's example in retiring at the close of a second Presidential term will be in the future, as it has been in the past, regarded as a fundamental rule in the unwritten law of the Republic.
12. The distinguished success of his Administration, which, to the fame of the patriot and soldier, has been added that of the capable and judicious statesman, entitles President GRANT to the gratitude of his countrymen.

The Chair announced that Charles P. Taft, son of Alphonso Taft, desired to say

a few words to the Convention. The gentleman stated that in view of the dispatch sent to General Hayes, Tuesday night, and fearing that he might still feel that he was obliged to decline the honor, he would move to make the nomination of Hayes unanimous. The Chair called especial attention to the fact that the motion was authorized by Judge Taft through the person of his son, and that a nomination under such circumstances would relieve General Hayes of all embarrassment in accepting. He invited the delegates to ratify the action by giving three cheers, and Rutherford B. Hayes was thus selected for the third time as a candidate for Governor of Ohio.

For Lieutenant Governor, the following were named: Thomas L. Young, of Hamilton County; Arvine C. Wales, of Stark; Mills Gardner, of Fayette; Orange Edwards, of Brown; Charles P. Taft, of Hamilton; and Charles C. Walcutt, of Franklin. The latter two were withdrawn almost immediately, and all the others, except General Young, during the progress of the ballot which was ordered, and he was finally nominated by acclamation. The nominee being called for, responded with a short speech, in which he declared he did not take the nomination so much as a compliment to himself as to the city and county in which he resided, and promised that Hamilton County would redeem itself and help to carry the State for the Republican ticket.

Those named as aspirants for the office of Treasurer of State were: John M. Millikin, of Butler; John F. Oglevee, of Clarke; Thomas M. Johnson, of Guernsey; George D. Grove, of Montgomery; Henry M. Wooster, of Huron; Schuyler R. Oviatt, of Summit; William H. Wallace, of Jefferson; Joseph Turney, of Cuyahoga;

Daniel Stanley, of Shelby; and William L. Nelson, of Logan.

The first ballot resulted: Turney 169, Wooster 77, Millikin 51, Oglevee 49, Wallace 37, Nelson 34, Oviatt 33, Grove 28, Johnson 26, and Stanley 25.

The names of Johnson and Grove were withdrawn. The result of the second ballot was: Turney 228, Millikin 142, Wallace 62, Wooster 51, Oglevee 49, Oviatt 28, Nelson 25, and Stanley 17.

After the second ballot, speeches were made by R. C. Thomas, Charles H. Grosvenor and others, in favor of conciliating the agricultural interests by nominating the farmer candidate, Major Millikin. Mr. Dayton, of Steubenville, spoke in favor of conciliating the private soldier element by nominating Wallace, "who was in the war from start to finish." Oglevee, Wooster and Nelson were withdrawn and the third ballot was taken, resulting: Millikin 320, Turney 181, the others receiving a scattering support. Major Millikin's nomination was made unanimous on motion of Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Peter Thatcher, of Cuyahoga, Daniel S. June, of Sandusky, Jacob W. Stigleman, of Hamilton, and James C. Evans, of Delaware, were presented, friends of the respective candidates advocating their claims.

William A. Hunt, of Belmont, made the point in opposition to June that Sandusky County already had a candidate on the ticket—the nominee for Governor. Mr. Foster explained, amid laughter, that that county was not responsible for Hayes' nomination. The Chairman announced that he had something akin to that subject and read a telegram from General Hayes, which said, "In obedience to the wish of the Convention I

yield my preference and accept the nomination." The delegates arose and gave three cheers.

The ballot for Member of the Board of Public Works resulted in Mr. Thatcher's nomination by an overwhelming vote, 362 votes being recorded in his favor, before the choice was made unanimous.

After a short address by Chairman Noyes, who exhorted the delegates to exhibit in the campaign the same degree of enthusiasm they had displayed in nominating a ticket, the Convention adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for its most excellent presiding officer.

On the evening following the Convention a great ratification meeting was held in the State House park, at which Judge Alphonso Taft and others made addresses.

The Democratic State Convention was held at the Opera House, Columbus, Thursday, June 7th, with John L. Vance, of Gallia County, and Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga, respectively, as Temporary and Permanent Chairmen. The ticket nominated, after a number of sharp contests, which for a number of years had been an unusual occurrence in Ohio, was as follows: Governor, William Allen, of Ross County; Lieutenant Governor, Samuel F. Cary, of Hamilton; Judge of the Supreme Court, Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont; Auditor of State, Edward M. Green, of Shelby; Treasurer of State, John Schreiner, of Meigs; Attorney General, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware; Member of the Board of Public Works, Henry E. O'Hagan, of Erie.

The platform adopted was almost all dictated by General Ewing, and embraced all the crank beliefs of the "Inflationists" and demagogues of that day. It contained the

following among its many long since discarded ideas:

8. The contraction of the currency heretofore made by the Republican party, and the further contraction proposed by it, with a view to the forced resumption of specie payment, has already brought disaster upon the business of the country, and threatens it with general bankruptcy and ruin. We demand that this policy be abandoned and that the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade, leaving the restoration of legal tenders to par with gold to be brought about by promoting the industries of the people, and not by destroying them.

9. The policy already initiated by the Republican party of abolishing legal tenders and giving National banks the power to furnish all the currency, will increase the power of an already dangerous monopoly, and the enormous burdens now oppressing the people without any compensating advantage. And we oppose to this policy, the demand that all the National bank circulation be promptly and permanently retired, and legal tenders issued in their place.

10. The public interest demands that the Government should cease to discredit its own currency and should make its legal tenders receivable for all public dues except where respect for the obligation of contracts requires payment in coin; and that we favor the payment of at least one-half the customs in legal tenders.

11. We favor the extinction of the present National banks and the establishment in their stead of a system of free banks of discount and deposit only under such regulations as the States may respectively prescribe. And no paper currency except such as may be issued directly by and upon the faith of the General Government.

The campaign that followed was close and exciting. The Democrats strained every nerve to re-elect Governor Allen and the Republicans were equally as determined that their ticket should win. Mr. Allen was popular with all the Democrats and had many Republican friends, but General Cary, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, was unpopular because of his former affiliation with the Republicans and because his espousal of Democratic doctrines was but recent; for,

until the previous year, he claimed to be a Liberal Republican. The vote polled was larger than any previously cast at an election in the State and, considering the size of the vote, was very close, both sides confidently claiming a victory during all the day following the election. The official result as determined by the Secretary of State was as follows:

For Governor:

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	297,817
William Allen, Dem.....	292,273
Jay Odell, Pro.....	2,593
<hr/>	
Hayes' plurality.....	5,544
Hayes' majority.....	2,951

For Lieutenant Governor:

Thomas L. Young, Rep.....	297,931
Samuel F. Cary, Dem.....	287,968
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Young's plurality.....	9,963

For Auditor of State:

James Williams, Rep.....	296,210
Edward M. Green, Dem.....	292,271
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Williams' plurality.....	3,939

For Treasurer of State:

John M. Millikin, Rep.....	296,677
John Schreiner, Dem.....	292,714
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Millikin's plurality.....	3,963

For Judge of Supreme Court:

George W. McIlvaine, Rep.....	296,944
Thomas Q. Ashburn, Dem.....	292,328
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McIlvaine's plurality.....	4,616

For Attorney General:

John Little, Rep.....	296,858
Thomas E. Poweil, Dem.....	292,487
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Little's plurality.....	4,371

For Member Board of Public Works:

Peter Thatcher, Rep.....	296,901
Henry E. O'Hagan, Dem.....	292,067
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Thatcher's plurality....	4,834

## SIXTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Besides electing their candidates for State office, the Republicans carried both branches of the Legislature, the Senate by 20 to 17 and the House by 64 to 47. The following is a complete list of the officers and members:

## SENATE.

Thomas L. Young, President.  
Harvey W. Curtis, President *pro tem*.  
Jacob C. Donaldson, Clerk.  
E. L. Jones, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Joshua H. Bates, Henry Kessler,  
Ernst F. Kleinschmidt and Ed-  
ward P. Ransom.....Hamilton.
- 2—Peter M. Dechant, Butler. Died;  
William H. Stokes, successor... Warren.
- 3—Abner Haines, Sr., Preble. Died;  
George A. Grove, successor.....Montgomery.
- 4—Henry V. Kerr.....Clermont.
- 5—Aaron Spangler.....Greene.
- 6—Alston L. Brown.....Ross.
- 7—Isaac T. Monahan.....Jackson.
- 8—John R. Philson.....Meigs.
- 9—Robert E. Reese.....Hocking.
- 10—William Miller.....Franklin.
- 11—William R. Warnock.....Champaign.
- 12—Nathan R. Burress.....Darke.
- 13—William W. Beatty.....Logan.
- 14—Richard Stanton.....Morgan.
- 15—Elias Ellis.....Muskingum.
- 16—James W. Owens.....Licking.
- 17 and 28—John Ault.....Wayne.
- 18—Edward C. Lewis.....Tuscarawas.
- 19—Joseph B. Williams... Noble.
- 20—Samuel Knox.....Harrison.
- 21—Albert R. Haines.....Carroll.
- 22—Jonathan K. Rukenbrod.....Columbiana.
- 23—Joseph R. Johnston.....Mahoning.
- 24—S. S. Burrows... Geauga.
- 25—Harvey W. Curtis and Julius C.  
Schenck.....Cuyahoga.
- 26—Marvin Kent.....Portage.
- 27 and 29—Andrew M. Burns.....Richland.
- 30—John H. Hudson.....Erie.
- 31—Edson T. Stickney.... Seneca.
- 32—George W. Andrews, Auglaize, and  
William Sheridan, Jr.....Williams.
- 33—Theophilus P. Brown, Lucas, and  
Charles J. Swan.....Putnam.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Charles H. Grosvenor, Speaker.  
Orlando J. Hodge, Speaker *pro tem*.  
William Leonard, Clerk.  
Harry R. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
Adams—Joseph W. Eylar.  
Allen—Michael L. Baker.  
Ashland—Benjamin Myers.  
Ashtabula—William P. Howland.  
Athens—Charles H. Grosvenor.  
Auglaize—John H. Mesloh.  
Belmont—William Bundy and Eli W. Cleaver.  
Brown—Elijah Flaughter.  
Butler—Jacob Kemp and James E. Neal.  
Carroll—Joseph Carnahan.  
Champaign—Thomas A. Cowgill.  
Clarke—John F. Oglevee.  
Clermont—Samuel A. West.  
Clinton—Isaiah W. Quimby.  
Columbiana—David Boyce and Edward S. Hol-  
loway.  
Coshocton—Edward L. Lybarger.  
Crawford—Jacob G. Meuser.  
Cuyahoga—Theodore Breck, Marshall L. Dempcy,  
John Fehrenbatch, Orlando J. Hodge and Harry  
Sorter.  
Darke—S. A. Hostetter.  
Defiance and Paulding—Asa Toberen, of Defi-  
ance.  
Delaware—John A. Carothers.  
Erie—James Douglas.  
Fairfield—Abram Seifert.  
Fayette—William Millikan.  
Franklin—George L. Converse and John C.  
Groom.  
Fulton—John Fenton.  
Gallia—Ethan Allen Stone.  
Gauga—Peter Hitchcock.  
Greene—Isaac M. Barrett.  
Guernsey—Thomas S. Luccock.  
Hamilton—S. W. Bard, Leopold Burckhardt,  
Gabriel Dirr, Henry P. Goebel, John E. Naylor,  
George W. Skaats, Peter F. Stryker, R. M. White, W.  
P. Wiltsee and John Zumstein.  
Hancock—Alexander Phillips. Died; Henry  
Sheets, successor.  
Hardin—John Haley.  
Harrison—A. C. Nixon.  
Henry—A. R. Scheble.  
Highland—Henry C. Dawson.  
Hocking—William M. Bowen.  
Holmes—Moses A. Hoagland.  
Huron—Everet Bogardus.  
Jackson—Albert B. Monahan.

Jefferson—Rees G. Richards.  
 Knox—Abel Hart.  
 Lake—Hosmer G. Tryon.  
 Lawrence—Elias Nigh.  
 Licking—William D. Smith.  
 Logan—Duncan Dow.  
 Lorain—John H. Faxon.  
 Lucas—Christian Huberich and Russel C. Thompson.  
 son. Thompson died; James C. Messer, successor.  
 Madison—John N. Beach.  
 Mahoning—Joseph Barclay.  
 Marion—John D. Guthery.  
 Medina—Edward S. Perkins.  
 Meigs—Alban Davies.  
 Mercer—George W. Raudabaugh.  
 Miami—Joseph C. Ullery.  
 Monroe—James Watson.  
 Montgomery — Emanuel Schultz, Thomas F. Thresher and George A. Grove. The latter resigned to become State Senator.  
 Morgan—Charles S. Cory.  
 Morrow—Thomas E. Duncan.  
 Muskingum—Harvey L. Cogsil and Louis Rambo.  
 Noble—James M. Dalzell.  
 Ottawa—Lebbeus Cole.  
 Perry—Emanuel R. P. Baker.  
 Pickaway—C. F. Krimmell.  
 Pike—John W. Washburn.  
 Portage—Orvil Blake.  
 Preble—Albert J. Hawley.  
 Putnam—George W. Light.  
 Richland—Robert Barnett.  
 Ross—John C. Entrekin.  
 Sandusky—Benjamin Inman. Died; Andrew Dunham, successor.  
 Scioto—J. T. Sellards.  
 Seneca—James A. Norton.  
 Shelby—J. M. Carson.  
 Stark—Johnson Sherrick and R. G. Williams.  
 Summit—Orrin P. Nichols.  
 Trumbull—David J. Edwards and Thomas J. McLain, Jr.  
 Tuscarawas—William Johnson.  
 Union—F. Garwood.  
 Van Wert—Joseph C. Stump.  
 Vinton—Andrew J. Swaim.  
 Warren—Thomas M. Wales.  
 Washington—Henry Bohl and Gilbert Smith.  
 Wayne—Thomas A. McCoy.  
 Williams—George W. Money.  
 Wood—Edwin R. Sage.  
 Wyandot—Lewis A. Brunner.

Thomas Lowry Young, Lieutenant Gov-

ernor and Governor of Ohio, was born December 14, 1832, in the town of Killyleagh, County Down, Ireland, and when but a lad of twelve years came to America with his parents. He was attending the common schools of the city of New York, and was not quite sixteen years of age, when he enlisted in the United States infantry. He served out the full term and then re-enlisted, spending ten years in all in the regular Army. He then went to Pennsylvania, engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1859, when he removed to Cincinnati, and was soon afterward appointed Assistant Superintendent of the House of Refuge. In August, 1861, he was commissioned a Captain in General Fremont's Body Guard and served as such until the following January. He then edited a Democratic paper at Sidney for six months. In August, 1862, he was commissioned to raise a company for the One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made its first Major. In 1863 he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and in 1864 to Colonel of the regiment. He was honorably discharged for disability, caused by hardship and disease, on September 14, 1864. For acts of gallantry President Lincoln brevetted him Brigadier General, on March 13, 1865. After leaving the army he began the study of law and was admitted to practice in April, 1865. The same year he was appointed Assistant City Auditor of Cincinnati, and in October following was elected Representative in the General Assembly. In 1867, he was chosen Recorder of Hamilton County, and after serving one year resigned to accept the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, to which he was appointed by President Johnson, but also resigned this office after one year's service. In 1871 he was

the only Republican nominee for the State Senate elected from Hamilton County. In 1875 he was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket. Rutherford B. Hayes having been elected President of the United States, in 1877, he resigned the office of Governor, to which General Young succeeded. In 1878, and again in 1880, he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Second District. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Affairs of Cincinnati, which office he was holding at the time of his death, July 20, 1888.

John M. Millikin, Treasurer of State, was born in Greensboro, Greene County, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1804. When he was three years old his parents settled at Hamilton, Ohio, the father being the first physician to locate in that place. He received instruction from private teachers and spent one year at college in Washington, Pennsylvania, studied law and on September 5, 1827, was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and formed

a partnership with William Bebb, afterwards Governor of the State. He was an officer in the State militia for several years, and was on Governor Thomas Corwin's staff. In 1846 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization and three terms on the State Board of Agriculture. In 1873 he negotiated a treaty with the Creek Indians for the Government. In October, 1875, he was elected Treasurer of State by the Republicans, was renominated in 1877, but went down in the general defeat of that year. He died at Hamilton, April 8, 1884.

The only political office Peter Thatcher ever held was that of Member of the State Board of Public Works, to which he was elected for one term in 1875. He was a contractor and bridge builder, and was born in Attleborough, Massachusetts, July 20, 1812, and was a direct descendant from a very old family of English divines. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850, and resided there, engaging very actively in business until his death, February 12, 1880.

## CHAPTER XXII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1876.

THE call for the Sixth National Convention of the Republican party was issued January 13, 1876, at Washington, D. C., and was signed only by Edwin T. Morgan, of New York, and William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the National Committee. All previous calls had been signed by the representatives of the States present at the Committee meeting. In accordance with this notification the call for the Ohio Republican State Convention was issued by Allen T. Wikoff and Jacob C. Donaldson, Chairman and Secretary of the State Executive Committee, on January 24th, the basis of representation being one delegate for each 400 votes cast for Rutherford B. Hayes for Governor the previous October, or 700 delegates in all.

The Prohibition State Convention was held at Columbus, Wednesday, February 23d, and was the first of many political conventions in Ohio in 1876. The attendance was small, but a full ticket was put in the field, headed by Edward S. Chapman, of Montgomery County, for Secretary of State.

The regularly elected delegates and alternates, accompanied by a great number of earnest Republicans from every section of the State, assembled in State Convention at the Opera House, Columbus, at the hour of 11, Wednesday morning, March 26th. The

Convention was not enthusiastic in the sense that it was boisterous and vociferous in its demands, but its enthusiasm was of a quiet, vigorous and zealous character, backed by a determination that its work should be well done and that its candidate for the Presidency should secure the coveted nomination if active, unceasing work and a determination to stand by him at all hazards was all that was necessary to accomplish that object.

Chairman Wikoff called the body to order and introduced Rev. I. T. Stidham, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, who offered a brief, appropriate prayer.

John C. Lee, of Lucas, was selected as Temporary Chairman, and said in part:

It is twenty-two years since the National Republican party was organized. Sixteen years ago it gained National ascendancy, since when it has substantially stood charged with the administration of the Government; a partial suspension having existed from 1865 to 1869. The blessings or the evils of administration so far as either existed or exist are mainly due to the Republican party. If slavery was checked and stayed in the universality of its empire; if personal liberty was exalted to a Constitutional protection coextensive with the country; if slavery was condemned, resisted and overthrown; if slavery was abolished and four millions of people brought into the light of liberty; if the most powerful and most determined insurrection, maintained by unparalleled persistence and courage, was suppressed; if the destroyed credit of a temporarily disrupted Union was recovered and maintained; if the Constitution was amended so as to forever prohibit slavery; if the freedman was clothed



with citizenship, with civil rights and with suffrage; if the dismembered States have been reunited, and the forces put into action that will bring a civilization inspired by universal education, intelligence, patriotism, morality and religion; if a National debt of two and a half billions, incurred in the preservation of a reunited Republic, has been partly paid and put in course of ultimate extinction; if the faith of the Nation has been kept with its creditors—it is due, under God, wholly due, to the Republican party. If in the future the North is to continue its good faith to its creditors; if the National debt shall be steadily reduced, and the currency, born of the necessities of the Civil War, and which then served a noble purpose, shall within a reasonable time be brought to an equality with coin, it must be done by the National Republican party.

<sup>1</sup>We are here not only to nominate State officers, but to select delegates to voice our wishes in the National Republican Convention. We are here not merely to reaffirm our devotion to that financial policy by the Republicans of Ohio heretofore declared, of a steady return to the convertibility of currency and coin; of the maintenance intact of our common schools; of the continuance of fidelity, integrity and purity in the administration of public affairs—but we are here, also as representatives of 300,000 voters of Ohio, to give form to their united preference for President of the United States. That preference is one and unmistakable, and has not required a magnet to gather together its scattered and disintegrated parts, or an inquest to ascertain its character. It is a growth, natural, healthy and mature. The people demand full evidence of patriotism, and they have found it in both military and civil service. They demand maturity of consideration and wisdom in council and they have found them. They demand firmness and sagacity in administration and they have found them. They demand fearlessness and honesty, coupled with courtesy, in the discharge of public duty, and they have found them all. In these days of wild and criminal expenditure, they demand simplicity of life and moderation in expenditure, and they see both before them. They especially demand purity of private life, and they find it before them in its highest degree. Every one of these attributes are seen by all in our Governor, Ruth-  
erford Birchard Hayes.

The speaker closed with a review of the campaign of 1875 and the reasons for the Republican victory that year.

On motion of Charles H. Grosvenor, William Leonard, Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, was elected Temporary

Secretary. His assistants were Walter Cox, of Hamilton; Joseph R. Johnston, of Mahoning; P. B. Conn, of Jefferson; E. H. Anderson, of Guernsey; and A. B. Carpenter, of Union.

The districts were called by numbers for announcement of members of the various Committees and for Vice Presidents, and after a short discussion as to the manner in which district delegates should be reported, the Convention took a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon. The membership of the various Committees was as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. George Weber, Hamilton. 2. William Scott, Hamilton. 3. John W. Erwin, Butler. 4. James M. Barnett, Preble. 5. Robert T. Hughes, Allen. 6. Asher Cook, Wood. 7. Henry Collings, Adams. 8. George W. Wilson, Madison. 9. Thomas F. Joy, Delaware. 10. H. M. Roby, Sandusky. 11. William Betts, Lawrence. 12. John Groce, Pickaway. 13. Daniel Applegate, Muskingum. 14. Thomas B. Cunningham, Holmes. 15. John T. Matthews, Washington. 16. H. F. Barnes, Belmont. 17. John Sterling, Carroll. 18. John H. Boynton, Lorain. 19. George W. Steele, Lake. 20. R. R. Herrick, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Henry Schlotman, Hamilton. 2. Jacob Grosius, Hamilton. 3. William Millikan, Fayette. 4. Isaac M. Barrett, Greene. 5. Daniel Staley, Shelby. 6. Albert M. Pratt, Williams. 7. Henry L. Dawson, Highland. 8. John Q. A. Campbell, Logan. 9. Curtis Milton, Hardin. 10. J. A. Bope, Hancock. 11. Arthur B. Monahan, Jackson. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 14. R. A. Henderson, Wyandot. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. James M. Dalzell, Noble.

17. Joseph Bruff, Mahoning. 18. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 19. Oliver Blake, Portage. 20. J. W. Pope, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. M. B. Hagans, Hamilton. 2. J. M. McKenzie, Hamilton. 3. Addison P. Russell, Clinton. 4. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 5. C. J. Swan, Putnam. 6. Robert McCune, Lucas. 7. Chambers Baird, Brown. 8. Alexander Waddel, Clarke. 9. William G. Beatty, Morrow. 10. Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Leander J. Critchfield, Franklin. 13. Albert W. Train, Muskingum. 14. O. H. Booth, Richland. 15. O. B. Chapman, Meigs. 16. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Albert Munson, Medina. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. William Collins, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Alexander C. Sands, Hamilton. 2. John Karr, Hamilton. 3. James B. Wallace, Clermont. 4. Ashley Brown, Montgomery. 5. Joseph H. Foster, Van Wert. 6. E. S. Barber, Fulton. 7. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 8. John F. Gowey, Champaign. 9. William C. Cooper, Knox. 10. William W. Miller, Erie. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 12. John Beatty, Franklin. 13. O. C. Faulkner, Muskingum. 14. William C. Lemert, Crawford. 15. John W. Dougherty, Monroe. 16. Samuel Knox, Belmont. 17. Edward S. Myer, Stark. 18. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 19. George B. Kennedy, Trumbull. 20. William C. McFarland, Cuyahoga.

The delegates reassembled and resumed business in the afternoon at two o'clock. The Committee on Credentials reported every county fully represented, that Wood County was entitled to ten instead of nine

delegates as provided by the State Committee, and favored seating Mr. Foster as a delegate without a vote from the Ohio Republican Club at Washington, District of Columbia. The report was agreed to without division.

Charles H. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the adoption, so far as applicable, of the rules of the Ohio House, and the following selections for permanent officers:

*President:* Alphonso Hart, of Cuyahoga County.

*Vice Presidents:* 1. J. P. Bangurd, Hamilton. 2. John W. Warrington, Hamilton. 3. Andrew McBurney, Warren. 4. Scipio Myers, Darke. 5. J. L. Whitman, Auglaize. 6. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 7. A. L. Brown, Ross. 8. George D. Burgess, Miami. 9. Silas Stevens, Union. 10. John A. Bradner, Seneca. 11. John G. Peebles, Scioto. 12. John W. Free, Perry. 13. William C. Lyon, Licking. 14. William Beer, Ashland. 15. William F. Curtis, Washington. 16. William H. Wallace, Jefferson. 17. William Powers, Mahoning. 18. H. D. Foster, Summit. 19. Abner Kellogg, Ashtabula. 20. James Barnett, Cuyahoga.

*Secretary:* William Leonard, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Jasper S. Sprague, of Washington; George J. Leininger, of Hamilton; Robert W. Tayler, of Columbiana; Cyrus E. Irwin, of Scioto; and James M. Dalzell, of Noble.

The report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Hart being introduced to the Convention, after a few preliminary remarks, said:

The principles of the Republican party, so far as they relate to the cardinal rights of the people, were announced by the fathers and founders of the Repub-

lic a century ago. More than that—by the action and vote of the Republican party of the State and Nation, they have been incorporated into the National Constitution, there to remain an everlasting covenant of the people forever and ever. So far as relates to State and National principles and policies, I hope the Committee on Resolutions will construct a platform which shall clearly and certainly indicate the position of our party. We are in favor of the maintenance of the public faith and the public credit. We are in favor of that policy of finance which shall secure and advance the great business interests of the country, which, in due and proper time, will make the purchasing power of the paper dollar and the gold dollar alike. We favor free public schools for the education of all the children of the State and Nation. We are in favor of equal and exact justice to all men. We are in favor of an honest and pure administration of the Government, State and National. The time has come when not only party loyalty and capacity, but personal integrity and purity, will be regarded as essential requisites for public position. If wrong exists within or without the party, if public men in high positions are unfaithful to the trusts confided to them, let the wrongs be corrected, let the unfaithful be punished. In this matter, while proud of the glorious Republican party records of the State, admitting always that no party and no administration ever existed that did not make some mistakes or errors of judgment, we affirm that whatever of that sort of evil may exist in our party, it has the ability and disposition within itself to correct it. One thing is certain, if the like is to be accomplished, we will not look—we dare not look, to that other party, which, in bygone days, sought the dismemberment of the Union; that other party some of whose members built the stockades of Andersonville to starve Union soldiers; that party that now, when the war is over, seeks to elevate the greatest murderer of the century. Do not, I beg you, transmit either the interest of the Nation or the cause of reform to any such party or to any such hands.

In closing the speaker referred to the proud position of Ohio as a leader among the States of the Union and the interest people all over the land were taking in the proceedings of the Ohio Convention.

For Delegates-at-large to the National Convention the following were presented: Clark Waggoner, of Lucas; John Sherman, of Richland; Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens; John W. Warrington, of Hamilton; J.

Warren Keifer, of Clarke; William H. Upson, of Summit; Edward F. Noyes, of Hamilton; William C. Cooper, of Knox; Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery; Lewis Weitzel, of Hamilton; A. B. Cornell, of Mahoning; Dresam W. H. Howard, of Fulton; Robert Harlan, of Hamilton.

The names of Warrington and Cooper were withdrawn and Andrew M. Burns, of Richland, said he believed if Senator Sherman were present he would not be a candidate. William D. Bickham replied that while Senator Sherman had not asked any favors of the present Convention, he represented the Hayes sentiment and the Convention ought to suspend the rules and nominate him by acclamation. Thomas C. Campbell, of Cincinnati, said the people of Ohio would see to the nomination of Hayes without withdrawing Senator Sherman from his duties at Washington. Mr. Burns explained that Richland County felt proud of the way the announcement of Sherman had been received, but he knew the Senator had no desire to enter the contest. At this point Benjamin F. Wade was presented with great demonstrations of popular favor. Addison S. McClure moved to suspend the rules and nominate Senator Wade by acclamation, but not having a two-thirds vote the motion was declared lost. Major Bickham moved that those placing candidates in nomination should state authoritatively what the feelings of the proposed delegates were in relation to General Hayes' candidacy, but the motion was laid on the table. Mr. Burns said he was authorized to withdraw Senator Sherman, but the Convention would not permit it. The ballot resulted: Noyes 450, Wade 443, Upson 383, Keifer 374, Grosvenor 275, Sherman 255, Waggoner 214, Weitzel 166, Craighead 118, Cornell 34.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Jefferson, Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, William H. Upson, of Akron, and J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, were declared elected.

On motion of Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, Clark Waggoner, of Toledo, Lewis Weitzel, of Cincinnati, and John Sherman, of Mansfield, were elected Alternates-at-large by acclamation.

The candidates presented for Senatorial Electors were: Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati; F. W. Streator, of Cleveland; Andrew M. Burns, of Mansfield; John C. Lee, of Toledo; Edward H. Bohm, of Cleveland; and Charles J. Albright, of Cambridge.

The first ballot resulted in the selection of Aaron F. Perry, the vote standing: Perry 577, Burns 310, Bohm 290, Streator 226, John G. Mitchell 76—the names of Lee and Albright having been withdrawn.

The second ballot resulted: Burns 314, Bohm 291, Streator 137—no nomination.

Mr. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, made a speech urging the nomination of Streator, and presented the claims of Cuyahoga County for a place on the ticket. General Grosvenor urged that a motion be adopted, suspending the rules so that a nomination could be made by acclamation. It was not agreed to. Bohm withdrew, but his candidacy was renewed and a delegate made a talk explaining that he was a good representative of the German Republicans of Ohio, which was an element in the party that should receive recognition. Mr. Burns said, "I did not come here for the purpose of stirring up strife. It is claimed that Mr. Bohm is the representative of a nationality which I honor. It has also been said that Cuyahoga County demands an elector—Richland County demands nothing, and,

although my friends appear to be largely in the majority, it affords me much pleasure to withdraw from the contest." Mr. Fairbanks then withdrew Dr. Streator, and the rules were suspended and Captain Bohm named by acclamation.

For Secretary of State the candidates announced were: Rodney M. Stimson, of Washington; Robert Martin, of Jefferson; John F. Sinks, of Montgomery; Milton Barnes, of Guernsey; and Asa Jenkins, of Clinton.

The first ballot resulted: Barnes 236, Sinks 210, Stimson 152, Martin 112, Jenkins 24.

Stimson withdrew and thanked his friends for their support, and Jenkins was withdrawn by a Clinton County delegate. The second ballot had proceeded with the call of but a few counties when Judge Martin also withdrew and Barnes was nominated, receiving 432 votes to 309 for Sinks.

Andrew M. Burns, of Richland, was recognized by the Chair, and moved that Senator Sherman be withdrawn as an alternate delegate to the National Convention and Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, be substituted, which was agreed to.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet in the City Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Convention assembled at the hour designated, and the names of Washington W. Boynton, of Lorain, and Alexander S. Latta, of Defiance, were presented as candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court. The call of the counties proceeded as far as Defiance when Judge Latta was withdrawn and Judge Boynton nominated by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, the following were announced:

Price Hilton, of Defiance; James C. Evans, of Delaware; James B. Luckey, of Ottawa; Richard R. Porter, of Stark; and Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize. All were withdrawn before the ballot was completed except Mr. Evans, who received 401 votes, and Mr. Luckey, who had 318. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Leander J. Critchfield, reported the following State platform:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Republicans of Ohio renew their allegiance to the Republican party of the United States, and reaffirm the principles of free government as declared and defined by the grand men of 1776, and endeared to the people of our time by the sacrifices of war and the blessings of an assured Union of the States, based upon universal liberty.

2. The citizens of the several States of the Union are also citizens of the Nation, and are equal under the Constitution and laws in all rights of citizenship, and are entitled to full and equal protection in their exercise.

3. We favor an honest and economical administration of the Government, and favor retrenchment and reform in the public service. Personal integrity and fidelity should be required of all officials, and when found to be dishonest and corrupt they should be prosecuted and punished; and we cordially commend the vigorous prosecution of public offenders by the present National Administration.

4. The National credit and honor must be sacredly maintained.

5. We recognize gold as the true standard of value, and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium, and declare that that policy of finance should be steadily pursued, which, without unnecessary injury to business or trade, will ultimately equalize the value of the coined and paper dollar.

6. We favor a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection to American industry.

7. We stand by our system of free common schools, supported by general taxation. There must be no division of the school fund and no sectarian interference with the schools.

8. To the soldiers and sailors who fought for the Union, the Nation owes a debt of gratitude, and they, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, are justly entitled to liberal bounties and pensions.

9. The thanks of the people are due to President

GRANT for his faithful adherence to Republican principles, and we assure him of the gratitude of the country for the distinguished services he has rendered as a soldier and as a civilian.

10. The Republican party of Ohio, having full confidence in the honesty, ability and patriotism of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, cordially presents him to the National Republican Convention for nomination for President of the United States, and our State delegates to that Convention are instructed, and the district delegates are requested, to use their earnest efforts to secure his nomination.

After the platform was adopted Thomas C. Campbell moved that three cheers be given for the ticket this day nominated, which was agreed to and the cheers given with a will.

Calls for Governor Noyes were made from all parts of the house, and John C. Lee said as he saw there was still considerable "halloo" left in the Convention, he would suggest that "everybody give three cheers for the next President of the United States, Rutherford B. Hayes," and cheer after cheer—they did not stop with three—were given, amid other demonstrations of approval.

Renewed calls being made for General Noyes he responded with a telling speech eulogistic of General Hayes and commendatory of the Republican party, but offensive in some of its points to the many Democratic spectators present.

On Wednesday, May 17th, the Prohibition party held a National Convention at Cleveland and nominated Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, for President, and Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio, for Vice President. The Convention was not largely attended, but attracted considerable local attention.

On the same day the Democratic State Convention met at Music Hall, Cincinnati, with John A. Shank, of Hamilton County, for Temporary and George H. Pendleton

Permanent Chairman, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, William Bell, Jr., of Licking County; Judge of the Supreme Court, William E. Finck, of Perry; Member of the Board of Public Works, Horace P. Clough, of Butler. George H. Pendleton and William L. O'Brien, of Hamilton County, George W. Morgan, of Knox, and Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga, were selected as Delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention. Regarding resumption, currency, an income tax and the tariff, the platform declared as follows:

1. The immediate and unconditional repeal of the Republican Resumption Law.

2. The defeat of all schemes for resumption, which involve either contraction of the currency, perpetuation of bank issues or increase of the interest burden of the debt.

3. The gradual but early substitution of legal tenders for National bank notes.

4. The issue by the General Government alone of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic.

5. No forced inflation; no forced contraction; but a sound currency equal to the wants of trade and industry, to be regulated in volume and gradually equalized with gold by means of appropriate legislation, such as making it receivable for customs and interconvertible, at the pleasure of the holder with a bond bearing an interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent., payable in gold, so that the volume of currency shall not be determined by the pleasure or caprice of Congress or the banks.

6. A graduated income tax to meet at least the premium on gold needed to pay interest on the public debt.

7. Public policy and a sense of common justice require that the silver issued by the Government should be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and we demand the unconditional repeal of the so-called silver act so far as the same limits the amount for which silver currency shall be a legal tender.

8. We are in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and we denounce the Republican scheme of resumption as intended and operating through a large increase of the bonded debt, and a sudden and an

enormous contraction of the currency, to double the burden of taxation, to rob debtors of their property, paralyze productive and commercial industries, cast laborers out of employment, and fill the land with want and misery, for the wicked purpose of doubling the values of money securities and subjugating the masses of the people to the imperious sway of a money oligarchy.

The resolutions also declared that "William Allen is the choice of Ohio for the Presidency," instructed the Delegates-at-large, and requested the district delegates "to use all honorable means to secure his success."

The platform adopted was the one brought in by a minority of the Committee on Resolutions and was a victory for the "soft-money faction" of Governor Allen over the "hard-money supporters" of Senator Thurman. Frank H. Hurd, of the Thurmanites, presented the majority report, which he and John W. Heisley, of Cuyahoga, championed in able arguments, while Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, and George W. Morgan, of Knox, the latter making the minority report, captured the Convention with their pleas for cheaper money. The substitute platform received 386 votes to 266 for the original resolutions.

On Thursday, May 18th, the Greenbackers held a National Convention at Indianapolis and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President, and Newton Booth, of California, for Vice President. Subsequently Booth declined to run and Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, was nominated by the Executive Committee and accepted.

The American National Convention, commonly known as that of the Anti-Secret Society party, was held at Pittsburg, Thursday and Friday, June 8th and 9th. On the second day a platform of principles was adopted and James B. Walker, of Wheaton,

Illinois, and Donald Kirkpatrick, of Syracuse, New York, were respectively nominated for President and Vice President.

#### THE CINCINNATI NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Sixth National Convention of the Republican party met in the Exposition Building at Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 14th, at twelve o'clock, noon. The attendance was greater than at any previous National Convention, and included the most noted Republicans of the time, who were seated either as guests of honor upon the platform or among the delegates and alternates in the main body of the hall. It was remarked that the attendance of colored men, among whom were United States Senators and ex-Senators, Representatives and ex-Representatives in Congress, State Legislators and lawmakers, was very large—greater in number than ever before, and more numerous, perhaps, than at any Convention since. Frederick Douglass, Henry Highland Garnett and P. B. S. Pinchback made the principal addresses delivered by colored men.

Ohio was represented in this Convention by the following Delegates:

At large—Benjamin F. Wade, of Jefferson; Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati; William H. Upson, of Akron; J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield.

By districts—1. Benjamin Eggleston and Christian Moerlein, of Cincinnati. 2. Henry Kessler and Lewis C. Weir, of Cincinnati. 3. Henry L. Morey, of Hamilton; Frank Browning, of Wilmington. 4. William D. Bickham, of Dayton; Barney Collins, of Greenville. 5. James L. Price, of Van Wert; James Irvine, of Lima. 6. N. M. Howard, of Toledo; Earl W. Merry, of Bowling Green. 7. Samuel H. Hurst, of

Chillicothe; John A. Smith, of Hillsboro. 8. Henry W. Smith, of London; A. R. Byrkett, of Troy. 9. Thomas C. Jones, of Delaware; Hylas Sabine, of Richwood. 10. Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont; J. B. Rothschild, of Findlay. 11. Homer C. Jones, of McArthur; Samuel H. Bright, of Logan. 12. Leander J. Critchfield, of Worthington; John Groce, of Circleville. 13. Edwin L. Lybarger, of Coshocton; John L. McIlvaine, of New Philadelphia. 14. D. W. Wilson, of Belleville; Henry C. Carhart, of Galion. 15. Valentine B. Horton, of Pomeroy; Jewett Palmer, of Marietta. 16. Jonathan T. Updegraff, of Mt. Pleasant; John Lemmox, of Freedom. 17. Cornelius Aultman, of Canton; Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem. 18. Addison S. McClure, of Wooster; George T. Perkins, of Akron. 19. Henry B. Perkins, of Warren; George H. Ford, of Burton. 20. Edwin C. Cowles and Hiram Garretson, of Cleveland.

Alternate Delegates at Large—Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens; Clark Waggoner, of Toledo; Lewis Weitzel, of Cincinnati; Samuel Craighead, of Dayton.

By Districts—1. Lawrence Spath and Moses B. Hagans, of Cincinnati. 2. Edward P. Ransom and Walker M. Yeatman, of Cincinnati. 3. Mills Gardner, of Washington C. H.; Watts McMurchy, of Batavia. 4. Charles Folkerth, of Eaton; John Little, of Xenia. 5. Jacob L'H. Long, of Ottawa; Price Hilton, of Defiance. 6. Alexander Reed, of Toledo; D. B. Ainger, of Bryan. 7. Chambers Baird, of Ripley; Smith Grimes, of West Union. 8. Milton Steen, of DeGraff; John Howell, of Springfield. 9. William G. Beatty, of Cardington; S. E. DeWolf, of Marion. 10. Frank Sawyer, of Norwalk; James A. Blair, of Tiffin. 11. Elias Nigh, of Ironton; Henry

A. Towne, of Portsmouth. 12. Andrew J. Ashbrook, of Somerset; Peter Bope, of Lancaster. 13. Elmer J. Rambo, of Dresden; William R. Shields, of New Comers-town. 14. J. C. Cook, of Nevada; Thomas B. Cunningham, of Millersburg. 15. William F. Hunter, of Woodsfield; George W. Baker, of Athens. 16. Joseph D. Taylor, of Cambridge; Wesley B. Hearn, of Cadiz. 17. Isaac H. Taylor, of Carrollton; George W. Brooke, of Ellsworth. 18. J. H. Greene, of Medina; Sidney S. Warner, of Wellington. 19. Stephen A. Northway, of Jefferson; Aaron Wilcox, of Painesville. 20. William S. Streator and Julius C. Schenck, of Cleveland.

The Convention was called to order by Edwin D. Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the National Committee, who introduced Rev. D. H. Muller, of Covington, Kentucky, to offer prayer. Governor Morgan then addressed the Convention at some length, closing by nominating Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New York, for Temporary Chairman, and he was made the choice of the Convention. After being escorted to the Chair and introduced Mr. Pomeroy made an excellent impression and was received with liberal applause. In the course of his address he said:

The Republican party can not continue to live by reason of its splendid achievements of the past, nor the Democratic party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. The former has but to present men representative of its principles; the latter must discover both its principles and its men. In former days, when party ties were firmer, when the immediate pressure of impending National calamity hedged us about and compelled party fidelity, the platform carried along the man, whomsoever he might be. Party ties are looser now, and no platform is buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate. The necessity for the continuance of the administrative policy of the Republican

party, while not so apparent in immediate results, is as commanding, respecting future consequences, as at any time in its history. We are told that it has accomplished its mission, and has no longer claim to live. Well, if so, and the time for dissolution has come, it can die triumphantly and can exclaim with the apostle of old, "I have fought a good fight—I have kept the faith." It has fulfilled many missions. It fulfilled the mission of its birth in neutralizing the disastrous effects of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in saving freedom to the great Territories of the Northwest and in bringing California into the sisterhood of States undefiled by slavery and adorned like a bride in the glitter of her golden promises. It fulfilled the mission of its youth in accepting the "irrepressible conflict," and it was a mission worth living to have saved a Nationality like ours—to have freed four million slaves and to have raised them to the dignity of American citizenship, and to have reconstructed the Federal Constitution so as to place the liberties of the citizen and the credit of the Nation upon foundations strong enough to endure anything except the imbecility of a Democratic Administration.

Irving M. Bean, of Wisconsin, and Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, were elected Temporary Secretaries and E. W. Hincks, of Wisconsin, Sergeant-at-Arms, all upon motion and by ye and nay vote.

Upon the motion of George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded by Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, each State delegation, in which there were no contests, was directed to announce the names of the delegates selected to serve upon the following Committees: Credentials, Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business, and Resolutions. The Ohio members of the Committee designated were respectively: William H. Upson, Ralph P. Buckland, Jonathan T. Updegraff and Edwin C. Cowles.

On behalf of the National German Republican Convention, which had held a session in Cincinnati a few days previous, Abraham J. Dittenhoefer, of New York, its presiding officer, presented a series of resolutions which that body had adopted, and



asked their approval by the Republican party; after being read, upon motion, they were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. An address by the Republican Reform Club, of New York, was read by George William Curtis and took the same reference.

While the Convention awaited the report of the Committee on Credentials, and in response to calls, addresses were made by John A. Logan, of Illinois, Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, Henry Highland Garnett, of New York, William A. Howard, of Michigan, and Frederick Douglass, of the District of Columbia.

George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, presented the report of the Committee on Organization, naming Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Permanent President, and a Vice President for each State and Territory—Benjamin F. Wade was Ohio's choice; Irving M. Bean, of Wisconsin, for Secretary, with an assistant for each State and Territory—Leander J. Critchfield being the selection for Ohio. The report was adopted by unanimous vote and Messrs. William Orton, of New York, W. G. Donnan, of Iowa, and Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona, were appointed a committee to escort the new Chairman to the stage. Their appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. At the conclusion of a very short address of thanks. Mr. McPherson announced that the Chair was ready to proceed to the business of the Convention.

Following a few announcements and selections for vacancies in Committees, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock, Thursday morning.

On reassembling Thursday, the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. George B. Beecher, pastor of the First Presbyterian

Church of Cincinnati. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, presented the resolutions and memorial of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the United States, which were ordered read. Then Mr. Hoar moved that Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer be allowed to address the Convention in support of the memorial presented, which was agreed to, and she spoke at some length.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was presented by John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, and after some discussion was adopted.

Majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials were presented, there being contests in Alabama, Florida and the District of Columbia.

A motion to adopt the minority report was voted down after considerable discussion—yeas 354, nays 375; and then the majority report was agreed to with but few dissenting votes.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented by Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, and was as follows:

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride. Incited by their memories to high aims for the good of our country and mankind, and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, we, the representatives of the party, in National Convention assembled, make the following declaration of principles:

1. The United States of America is a Nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments, under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted.

2. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the Nation's birth, and they are now embodiments of the great

truths spoken at its cradle, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, and, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional Amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their Constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President GRANT, the National Government assumed to remove any doubt of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith "to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals, and the National credit, demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, the Senate is to advise and consent to appointments and the House of Representatives is to accuse and prosecute faithless officers. The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives, who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public serv-

ice and the right of citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6. We rejoice in the quickened consciences of the people concerning political affairs. We will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and, with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon importations, which, so far as possible, should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be devoted to free homes for the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the Government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to adopted American citizens that is given to the native born, and that all necessary laws be passed to protect emigrants, in the absence of power in the States, for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to investigate fully the effect of immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government; and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy; and we demand such legislation as will

secure this end, and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which our Nation has given to our soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for the country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party counts, as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the Nation; and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth, that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, and imperil National honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the Nation's recent foes; with reasserting and applauding in the National Capitol the sentiments of unrepentant rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile upon the overshadowing financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself, through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the Government; and we warn the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President GRANT deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his eminent services in war and in peace.

18. We present as our candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, two distinguished statesmen, of eminent ability and character, and conspicuously fitted for those high offices, and we confidently appeal to the American people to intrust the administration of their affairs to RUTHERFORD B. HAYES and WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Several of the resolutions were vigorously applauded when read, especially those on finance in favor of a protective tariff, the restriction of Mongolian immigration and woman suffrage. A motion to strike

out the eleventh plank—referring to the exclusion of Chinese laborers—caused considerable debate, but was unsuccessful. The resolution was denounced by E. L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, and George William Curtis, of New York, as un-American and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, but was defended by S. B. Axtell, of New Mexico, John P. Jones, of Nevada, and James B. Belford, of Colorado. An attempt was also made to substitute for the financial plank a resolution offered by Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, to the effect that there be no further delay in the resumption of specie payments than the first of January, 1879; but the delegates thought the law explicit enough and voted it down overwhelmingly. The eighteenth resolution was adopted after the nominations had been made, and was added to the platform on motion of Charles E. Smith, of New York, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions.

For President of the United States, Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, was presented by Stephen W. Kellogg, of that State. Richard W. Thompson named Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, seconding. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, in a speech of considerable length, nominated Benjamin H. Bristow, the seconds being by Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, George William Curtis, of New York, and Richard H. Dana, of Massachusetts. Robert G. Ingersoll, in his famous "Plumed Knight" speech, named James G. Blaine, of Maine, whose nomination was seconded by Henry M. Turney, of Georgia, and William P. Frye, of Maine. Colonel Ingersoll's speech was delivered with great dramatic effect and is celebrated as a masterpiece of political oratory. Only the con-

cluding paragraphs are given in this connection:

Our country, crowned by the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of her past and prophetic of her future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who has the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain the world ever saw. That man is James G. Blaine. For the Republican hosts, led by this intrepid man, there can be no such thing as defeat. This is a grand year—a year filled with the realizations of the Revolution; filled with proud and tender memories of the past; filled with the legends of liberty; a year in which the sons of freedom will drink from the fountain of enthusiasm; a year in which the people call for the man who has preserved in Congress what the soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for the man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander; the man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hideous face of the rebellion; the man who, like the intellectual athlete, hath stood in the arena of debate challenging all comers, and who, up to the present moment is a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of every traitor to his country and every maligner of his fair reputation. For the Republican party to desert that gallant man now is as though an army should desert its General upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine is now, and has been for years the bearer of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. Gentlemen of the Convention—In the name of the great Republic, the only republic that ever existed upon the face of the earth; in the name of all her defenders and all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers who died upon the field of battle; and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next President of this country that prince of parliamentarians, that leader of leaders, James G. Blaine.

Stewart L. Woodford presented the claims of Roscoe Conkling, of New York, in a pleasant and well-worded speech.

In nominating Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, General Edward F. Noyes said:

On behalf of the forty-four delegates from Ohio, representing the entire Republican party of the State, I have the honor to present a gentleman well and favorably known throughout the country; one held in high respect and much beloved by the people of Ohio; a man, who, during the dark and stormy days of rebellion, when those, who are invincible in peace and invisible in battle, were uttering brave words to cheer their neighbors on, was himself in the forefront of the battle and followed his leaders and his flag until the authority of our Government was reestablished from the lakes to the gulf and from the river around to the sea; a man who has had the rare good fortune since the war to be twice elected to Congress from the Democratic district where he resided, and subsequently the rarer fortune of beating successively for the highest office in the gift of the people of Ohio, Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton and William Allen. He is a gentleman who has somehow fallen into the habit of defeating Democratic aspirants for the Presidency, and we in Ohio all have a notion that from long experience he will be able to do it again. In presenting the name of Governor Hayes, permit me to say that we wage no war upon the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been presented here to-day. They have rendered great service to the country which entitles them to our respect and to our gratitude. I have no word to utter against any one of them. I only wish to say that General Hayes is the peer of these gentlemen in integrity, in character, and in ability. They appear as equals in all the great qualifications which fit men for the highest positions which the American people can give them. Governor Hayes is honest. He is brave. He is unpretending. He is wise, sagacious, a scholar, and a gentleman. Enjoying an independent fortune, the simplicity of his private life, his modesty of bearing, are a standing rebuke to the extravagance, the reckless extravagance, which leads to corruption in public and private places. Remember, gentlemen, that a responsible duty rests upon you. You can be governed by no wild impulse. You can not afford to run risks in this campaign. You must, if you would be successful, nominate a candidate here who will carry not only the old strong Republican States, but who will carry Indiana, Ohio and New York, as well as other doubtful States. Whoever you nominate shall receive Ohio's heartiest and most earnest efforts for success, but we beg leave to submit that in Governor Hayes you have those qualities which are calculated best to compromise all difficulties and soften all antagonisms. He has no personal enmities. His private life is so pure that no man has ever dared to assail it. I ask you then, if in the lack of all these antagonisms, and with

all these good qualities—living in a State which holds its election in October, the result of which will be indicative, it may be, of the Presidential election—if it is not worth while to see to it that a candidate is nominated against whom nothing can be said, and who is sure to succeed in the campaign.

Benjamin F. Wade, in making the seconding speech, continued in the same strain and said:

After what has been told you by my colleague there remains very little for me to say. In fact, General Hayes needs no second to name him as a nominee for President. He is well known by all the Republicans of Ohio and respected by all Ohio Democrats. He is a gentleman about whom nothing to his discredit can be said—a man who will run without opposition, or without the fear of opposition, whatever. We of Ohio know him well. He is not unknown to official life. He has occupied high and responsible official positions, not in the State only, but in the Nation, and in the whole period of his official career he has acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him there. Two years ago, when the Republican flag seemed to be trailing, when the Republicans stood in the fear that their cause might be temporarily lost, he is the man we put up to bear the standard of our great State in the face of the Nation, when the eyes of the whole people were upon us with most intense anxiety. I need not tell you, in whatever portion of the United States you may reside, that the results of his canvass cheered the hearts of Republicans in every part of this Union and turned the tide of victory against the boasting Democracy. Rutherford B. Hayes has ever been a sound Republican, never deviating from his course when others have fallen; always abetting the cause of Republicanism, spending his fortune and his power and his strength to promote its interests; an undeviating Republican in whom there never was any mistrust. He stood by the Republican party in the blackest hour of our peril; he stood by it in council and in peace, and he stood by our guns in war, and we intend to stand by him as he stood by us.

Augustus St. Gem, of Missouri, and James W. Davis, of West Virginia, also seconded Governor Hayes' nomination.

Linn Bartholomew, on behalf of Pennsylvania, presented the name of John F. Hartranft. At this time it was growing

dark in the hall and it was announced that the gas fixtures were out of order, and upon motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, Friday.

On reassembling Friday morning, after prayer by Rev. Morgan, the delegates immediately commenced balloting. The first ballot resulted: Blaine 285, Morton 124, Bristow 113, Conkling 99, Hayes 61, Hartranft, 58, Jewett 11, William A. Wheeler, of New York, 3.

Second ballot: Blaine 296, Morton 120, Bristow 114, Conkling 93, Hayes 64, Hartranft 63, Wheeler 3, Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, 1.

When the State of Pennsylvania was called, on taking the second ballot, its vote was announced as 58 for Hartranft. Immediately J. Smith Futhey, delegate from the Sixth District, objected, saying that he and two others of the delegation desired to vote for James G. Blaine. On the point of order thus raised, the Chair ruled that it was the right of each individual delegate to vote his sentiments in the Convention, regardless of instructions. William McCormick, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision, and the question being put, the Chair was sustained. The roll call was completed, but at its conclusion J. M. Thornburg, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote sustaining the Chair, which was adopted by 381 yeas to 359 nays. So the vote was reconsidered, and after considerable debate another vote was taken, resulting in sustaining the decision of the Chair for the second time, by the vote of 395 to 353, and the balloting was resumed.

The third ballot resulted: Blaine 93, Bristow 121, Morton 113, Conkling 90,

Hartranft 68, Hayes 67, Wheeler 2, Washburne 1.

Fourth ballot: Blaine 292, Bristow 126, Morton 108, Conkling 84, Hartranft 71, Hayes 68, Washburne 3, Wheeler 2.

Fifth ballot: Blaine 286, Bristow 114, Hayes 104, Morton 95, Conkling 82, Hartranft 69, Washburne 3, Wheeler 2.

Sixth ballot: Blaine 308, Hayes 113, Bristow 111, Morton 85, Conkling 81, Hartranft 50, Washburne 4, Wheeler 2.

During the progress of the seventh ballot all the candidates were withdrawn except Hayes and Blaine, and the result was announced as follows: Hayes 384, Blaine 351, Bristow 21.

On motion of William P. Frye, of Maine, the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States was made unanimous.

For Vice President: Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, named William A. Wheeler, of New York. Thomas C. Platt presented Stewart L. Woodford, also of New York, and the nomination was seconded by Will Cumback, of Indiana. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, named Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, as a candidate. Henry C. Pitney, of New Jersey, presented Theodore Frelinghuysen, of the same State. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, was nominated by S. H. Russell, of Texas. When South Carolina had voted on the roll call, William A. Wheeler had received 366 votes, and then all the other candidates were withdrawn and Mr. Wheeler declared the nominee by acclamation.

After the adoption of an additional plank in the platform endorsing the nominees, and the appointment of a committee of one from each State to wait upon the candidates and naming the new National Committee, the

Convention adjourned. Allen T. Wikoff was named as the Ohio National Committeeman, but after attending one meeting resigned, Edward F. Noyes taking his place. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, was chosen Chairman and Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona, Secretary of the Executive Committee.

Notification Committee, of which Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was the member for Ohio, proceeded to Columbus from Cincinnati on June 17th, and at nine o'clock in the evening, in the Executive Chamber at the State House, formally notified Governor Hayes of his nomination. Mr. Wheeler was notified by letter, replying July 15th.

General Hayes' formal letter of acceptance was dated at Columbus, July 8th, and in this he laid especial stress upon three things which he considered of the greatest importance: Civil-service reform, the currency and the permanent peace of the South. Of the former he declared that a "thorough radical and complete reform," was necessary to get back to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government. "They," he said, "never expected nor desired any partisan service from the officers, but that they should owe their whole service to the Government and the people," and also that each "should be secure in his tenure of office so long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory." In connection with the currency "all the laws relating to the public indebtedness—legal tender notes included," were regarded by him "as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the Government which must be kept in good faith." As to pacifying the South, he asserted that there

was "a necessity for honest and intelligent government for the protection of all classes of citizens in those States in their personal, political and private rights," and deprecated the foundation of political parties there solely upon sectional and race issues. He believed it practicable to promote by legitimate agencies of the General Government, honest and capable local governments in all the States.

The Democratic National Convention met at St. Louis, Tuesday, June 27th, with Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, as Temporary Chairman. That evening the Committee on Organization reported a list of officers, with John A. McClernand, of Illinois, as Permanent Chairman. On the 28th, the Convention met and listened to speeches from William P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and several others, before the Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform; do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and cooperation to this end; and do hereby appeal to our fellow citizens of every former political connection, to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

For the Democracy of the whole country, we do here reaffirm our faith in the permanency of the Federal Union, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States, with its Amendments universally accepted as a final settlement of the controversies that engendered civil war, and do here record our steadfast confidence in the perpetuity of republican self-government. In absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority—the vital principle of republics; in the supremacy of civil over military authority; in the total separation of Church and State, for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom; in the equality of all citizens before just laws of their own enactment; in the liberty of individual conduct, unvexed by sumptuary laws; in the faithful education of the rising gen-

eration, that they may preserve, enjoy and transmit these best conditions of human happiness and hope, we behold the noblest products of a hundred years of changeful history; but while upholding the bond of our Union and great charter of these, our rights, it behooves a free people to practice also that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Reform is necessary to rebuild and establish in the hearts of the whole people, the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a secession of States, but now to be saved from a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon ten States the rapacity of carpet-bag tyrannies, has honey-combed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud; infected States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of "hard times." Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the National honor.

We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value, in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the Nation. We denounce the improvidence which, in eleven years of peace, has taken from the people in Federal taxes thirteen times the whole amount of the legal-tender notes, and squandered four times their sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption and no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments, and by wise finance, which shall enable the Nation soon to assure the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system, well devised, and, above all, intrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency, and at no time alarming the public mind into a withdrawal of that vaster machinery of which ninety-five per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public, and inspiring general confidence, would from

the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harrassed industries, set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its natural sources the prosperity of the people.

Reform is necessary in the sum and modes of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distrust, and labor lightly burdened.

We denounce the present tariff, levied upon nearly 4,000 articles, as the masterpiece of injustice, inequality, and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank on the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture—an industry followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud, fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Reform is necessary in the scale of public expense—Federal, State and municipal. Our Federal taxation has swollen from sixty millions gold, in 1860, to four hundred and fifty millions currency, in 1870; our aggregate taxation from one hundred and fifty-four millions gold, in 1860, to seven hundred and thirty millions currency, in 1870; or in one decade from less than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace, the people have paid to their tax gatherers more than thrice the sum of the National debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a rigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to tillers of the soil. Reform is necessary to correct the omissions of a Republican Congress and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy, which have stripped our fellow citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic, of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific coast to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock, and in fact now by law denied citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the traditions of a progressive civilization nor exer-

cised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German and tolerates a revival of the coolie trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men held to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation within Constitutional limitations, as shall prevent further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race.

Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding class and the party in power seek to smother it:

1. The false issue with which they would enkindle sectarian strife in respect to the public schools, of which the establishment and support belong exclusively to the several States, and which the Democratic party has cherished from their foundation, and is resolved to maintain without prejudice or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without largesses from the Treasury to any.

2. The false issue by which they seek to light anew the dying embers of sectional hate between kindred peoples once estranged but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot-box—be a brief reward of party zeal instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again promises falsified in the performance attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of the public service. President, Vice President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet Officers, these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private perquisite; they are a public trust.

When the annals of this Republic show the disgrace and censure of a Vice President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his rulings as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; five Chairmen of the leading Committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriched or enriching friends by



percentages levied off the profits of contractors with his department; an Ambassador to England censured in a dishonorable speculation; the President's Private Secretary barely escaping conviction upon a trial for guilty complicity in frauds upon the revenue; a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors—the demonstration is complete that the first step in reform must be the people's choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the body politic, and lest by making no change of men or parties, we get no change of measures and no real reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by Republicans themselves; but their reformers are voted down in Convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the 80,000 office-holders, its leaders and guides.

Reform can only be had by peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of Administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men.

*Resolved*, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of the United States, cordially endorses the action of the present House of Representatives in reducing and curtailing the expenses of the Federal Government, in cutting down salaries and extravagant appropriations, and in abolishing useless offices, and places not required by the public necessities, and we shall trust to the firmness of the Democratic members of the House that no Committee of Conference and no misinterpretation of the rules will be allowed to defeat these wholesome measures of economy demanded by the country.

*Resolved*, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow citizens.

A minority of the Committee—Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Daniel Voorhees, of Indiana, John C. Brown, of Tennessee, Malcolm Hay, of Pennsylvania, H. H. Trimble, of Iowa, John J. Davis, of West Virginia, Thomas L. Davis, of Kansas, and C. H. Hardin, of Missouri, brought in a separate report. They desired to strike out the clause "As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal" and to sub-

stitute the following: "The law for the resumption of specie payments on the first of January, 1879, having been enacted by the Republican party without deliberation in Congress, or discussion before the people, and being both ineffective to secure its objects and highly injurious to the business of the country, ought to be forthwith repealed." After some debate the Convention rejected the minority report—yeas 219, nays 550, and adopted the platform as reported—yeas 651, nays 83.

The candidates placed in nomination were: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Joel Parker, of New Jersey; Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; William Allen, of Ohio; and Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania. But two ballots were taken, resulting in Tilden's nomination by the following vote—First ballot: Tilden 417, Hendricks 140, Hancock 75, Allen 56, Bayard 33, Parker, 18.

Second ballot: Tilden 535, Hendricks 60, Hancock 59, Allen 54, Parker 18, Bayard 11, Allen G. Thurman 7.

On June 29th, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated by acclamation for Vice President.

The nomination of Governor Hayes was not received at first, outside of Ohio, with general enthusiasm by the Republicans, as he had not been before the public with such commanding prominence as Blaine, Morton and Conkling, whom he defeated in Convention. His spotless public and private record, however, soon attracted the attention of the observing electors, and this in connection with his unassuming demeanor during the progress of the campaign, caused him to grow in popular esteem and favor. His Democratic opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, was a man of great wealth and recognized political adroit-

ness, who had been elected Governor of New York as a "reform" candidate and had prosecuted and convicted a number of Tammany Democrats for violations of the laws. Notwithstanding this, he soon demonstrated that he was somewhat of a political schemer himself, and in consequence had perfected a "machine" of his own. His notoriety as a reformer undoubtedly gained him many recruits from the independents and others who had, in times past, supported Republican candidates, but the fact that he stood upon an anti-resumption platform and the revival of his anti-Union record during the Civil War deterred many otherwise dissatisfied Republicans from supporting him. As it was, the vote was exceeding close, and the result in dispute in a number of States, owing to wholesale corruption in New York City and an almost successful attempt by means of cipher dispatches, bribery and other questionable means, to prevent a number of Republican candidates from securing their certificates of election. There had also been assassinations as well as armed intimidation in the South, and for weeks after the election timid people in America were fearful, and the European press was sure—the English press especially, that there would be another civil war in the United States. Some of the Democrats, too, went so far as to threaten that they would inaugurate Tilden President by force of arms, a prominent Kentucky editor pledging one hundred thousand men from his State for that purpose. While realizing the gravity of the situation the people in general were confident that a peaceable solution of the controversy would be discovered, and the proceedings of Congress, the following January, fully justified their belief. The

attention of the fearful was called to the fact that, unlike the conditions in 1860, the White House had an occupant in Ulysses S. Grant who was fearless and determined, and that, almost within the sound of his voice, was an equally resolute commander of the United States troops—General William Tecumseh Sherman. These, it was believed, at the first insurrectionary movement, would act immediately and decisively. Fortunately the threats of the hotheads, and the foolish vaporings of a few would-be leaders in riotous demonstrations, were unheeded by the great mass of the populace.

The Republican electoral ticket chosen at the November election was as follows:

At large—Aaron F. Perry, Hamilton County; and Edward H. Bohm, Cuyahoga.

By Districts—1. John W. Herron, Hamilton. 2. John W. Warrington, Hamilton. 3. George W. Hulick, Clermont. 4. John C. Williamson, Darke. 5. Isaac N. Alexander, Paulding. 6. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 7. Orange Edwards, Brown. 8. Anson P. Howard, Champaign. 9. John J. Hane, Marion. 10. John S. Davis, Erie. 11. John L. Jones, Jackson. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. Edward M. Downer, Crawford. 14. Andrew M. Burns, Richland. 15. Columbus Downing, Morgan. 16. David Cunningham, Harrison. 17. John H. Whitcraft, Mahoning. 18. Samuel G. Barnard, Wayne. 19. Benjamin F. Wade, Ashtabula. 20. Worthington G. Streator, Cuyahoga.

The vote for State officers at the October election was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

Milton Barnes, Rep.....	317,856
William Bell, Jr., Dem.....	311,220
Edward S. Chapman, Pro.....	1,863
Barnes' plurality.....	6,636
Barnes' majority.....	4,773

## For Judge of Supreme Court:

Washington W. Boynton, Rep.....	318,772
William E. Finck, Dem.....	309,933

Boynton's plurality..... 8,839

## For Member Board of Public Works:

James C. Evans, Rep.....	318,373
Horace P. Clough, Dem.....	310,348

Evans' plurality..... 8,025

The following were the results of the elections in the districts for Members of the Forty-fifth Congress:

## First District:

Milton Sayler, Dem.....	14,144
Manning F. Force, Rep.....	13,474

Democratic majority..... 670

## Second District:

Henry B. Banning, Dem.....	14,133
Stanley Matthews, Rep.....	14,058

Democratic majority..... 75

## Third District:

Mills Gardner, Rep.....	16,594
John S. Savage, Dem.....	16,098

Republican majority..... 496

## Fourth District:

John A. McMahon, Dem.....	18,557
John Howard, Rep.....	18,461

Democratic majority..... 96

## Fifth District:

Americus V. Rice, Dem.....	20,643
Jacob L'H. Long, Rep.....	12,645

Democratic majority..... 7,998

## Sixth District:

Jacob D. Cox, Rep.....	17,276
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	15,361

Republican majority..... 1,915

## Seventh District:

Henry L. Dickey, Dem.....	14,859
Alston L. Brown, Rep.....	13,518

Democratic majority..... 1,341

## Eighth District:

J. Warren Keifer, Rep.....	17,728
George Arthur, Dem.....	14,012

Republican majority..... 3,716

## Ninth District:

John S. Jones, Rep.....	15,968
Early F. Poppleton, Dem.....	15,175

Republican majority..... 793

## Tenth District:

Charles Foster, Rep.....	17,324
John H. Hudson, Dem.....	17,053

Republican majority..... 271

## Eleventh District:

Henry S. Neal, Rep.....	15,213
John L. Vance, Dem.....	14,639

Republican majority..... 574

## Twelfth District:

Thomas Ewing, Dem.....	19,628
George K. Nash, Rep.....	14,541

Democratic majority..... 5,087

## Thirteenth District:

Milton I. Southard, Dem.....	17,706
John H. Barnhill, Rep.....	14,642

Democratic majority..... 3,064

## Fourteenth District:

Ebenezer B. Finley, Dem.....	16,654
Peter S. Grosscup, Rep.....	11,067

Democratic majority..... 5,587

## Fifteenth District:

Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Rep.....	14,620
William W. Poston, Dem.....	14,113

Republican majority..... 507

## Sixteenth District:

Lorenzo Danford, Rep.....	16,089
William Lawrence, Dem.....	13,837

Republican majority..... 2,252

## Seventeenth District:

William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	16,489
Levi L. Sanborn, Dem.....	13,185

Republican majority..... 3,304

## Eighteenth District:

James Monroe, Rep.....	16,906
John J. Hall, Dem.....	12,772
Republican majority.....	4,134

## Nineteenth District:

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	20,012
John S. Casement, Ind. Rep.....	11,349
Republican majority.....	8,663

## Twentieth District:

Amos Townsend, Rep.....	17,894
Henry B. Payne, Dem.....	14,516
Republican majority.....	3,378

There was but a slight increase in the vote cast in Ohio in November over that cast in October; nor was there a greater increase in the Republican plurality. The "third party" vote was quite small, the total cast by the three minor parties, including seventy-six votes cast for James B. Walker, "Anti-secret Society" candidate, being but 4,769. The result for each Presidential candidate was as follows:

## For President:

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	330,698
Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....	323,182
Peter Cooper, Greenback.....	3,057
Green Clay Smith, Pro.....	1,636
James B. Walker.....	76
Republican plurality.....	7,516
Republican majority.....	2,747

The total vote cast in the United States at the election on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, was 8,411,455. Of these Hayes and Wheeler received 4,033,295; Tilden and Hendricks, 4,284,265; Cooper and Cary, 81,737; Smith and Stewart, 9,522; scattering—which included the combined Anti-Secret-Society and American-Alliance party votes, 2,636—a plurality in the popular vote for the Democrats of 250,970, or a majority of 157,075. The States carried by the Republicans, with the pluralities in

each, were as follows: California, 2,769; Florida, 926; Illinois, 19,631; Iowa, 59,228; Kansas, 40,420; Louisiana, 4,499; Maine, 17,017; Massachusetts, 41,286; Michigan, 25,439; Minnesota, 24,163; Nebraska, 14,362; Nevada, 1,075; New Hampshire, 3,030; Ohio, 7,516; Oregon, 1,057; Pennsylvania, 17,964; Rhode Island, 5,075; South Carolina, 964; Vermont, 23,838; Wisconsin, 6,741. Those returning Democratic pluralities were: Alabama, 33,772; Arkansas, 19,302; Connecticut, 2,900; Delaware, 2,629; Georgia, 79,642; Indiana, 5,515; Kentucky, 62,534; Maryland, 19,799; Mississippi, 159,568; Missouri, 58,048; New Jersey, 12,445; New York, 32,742; North Carolina, 17,010; Tennessee, 43,600; Texas, 59,955; Virginia, 44,112; West Virginia, 13,757. In Colorado the Presidential electors were chosen by the Legislature, which on joint ballot gave the Republicans fifty votes and the Democrats twenty-five. The Democrats also claimed to have carried Florida by 1,197 votes, Louisiana by 8,010 and South Carolina by 1,134. The State Returning Boards certified the election returns favorably to the Republicans, and on December 6th the electors of all the States met and cast their ballots, Hayes and Wheeler receiving 185 votes and Tilden and Hendricks 184.

Milton Barnes, Secretary of State, was born at Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, April 26, 1830. His paternal ancestors were English, and on his mother's side Welsh. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education such as could be obtained at a country school. At eighteen he became a teacher, and at nineteen attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, but failing health compelled his return home. He studied law and higher mathematics at an academy at Salem, Ohio,

and then entered a law office at Mt. Vernon, and in January, 1859, was admitted to the bar. He removed to Cambridge and established an office, but in 1861 raised a company of soldiers and enlisted as Captain in the Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Returning home on sick leave, he resigned this command, and reenlisted as Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninety-seventh Regiment, with which he did gallant service. He was twice severely wounded, and was mustered out in June, 1865. He resumed his law practice on his return home, and in 1867, and again in 1869, was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Guernsey County. In 1876 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State and reelected in 1878.

Washington Wallace Boynton, Supreme Judge, was born in Russia Township, Lorain County, Ohio, January 27, 1833. He was educated in the common schools, and followed teaching for six years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. In 1858 he was chosen Prosecuting Attorney,

and in 1865 was elected to the General Assembly. He was the author of the amendment to strike the word "white" out of the State Constitution, which was defeated in 1867. In 1869 he was appointed Common Pleas Judge by Governor Hayes, and in 1871 was elected to that office by the people. In 1876 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court by the Republicans, but resigned in 1881 on account of poor health and meager salary. He then engaged in the practice of law at Cleveland.

James C. Evans, Member of the Board of Public Works, was about fifty-three years of age when nominated by the Republican party. He was a manufacturer and business man in Delaware, and took great interest in educational matters. At that time he was a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University, and had never held any political office, but had once been the Republican candidate for State Senator in a Democratic district. He was elected for one term only.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1877.

THE year opened with the result of the Presidential election of the previous November still in dispute. This absorbed most of the public attention, causing the demoralization of business and not a little serious anxiety. A mass Democratic State Convention called to protest against any count of the electoral vote that would be unfavorable to Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks was held at the City Hall, Columbus, Saturday, January 8th. Durbin Ward, of Warren County, presided and several speeches were made, with some talk of bloodshed and rebellion, but nothing more serious developed than the adoption of inflammatory resolutions denunciatory of the Republican party and favorable to the claims of the Democratic Presidential candidate, and an appeal to the Committee to call a National Democratic Convention at Washington City the following February.

The election returns in controversy were those of Florida, Oregon and South Carolina, from each of which two sets had been sent, and from Louisiana, which had sent three. They were referred to the Electoral Commission, formed under the act of January 29th, composed of five United States Senators chosen by the Senate, five Representatives elected by the House, and five Justices of the United States Supreme Court. Of the latter, four were designated and the manner of

choosing the fifth was provided for by the act referred to, in this manner:

On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, or as soon thereafter as may be, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, now assigned to the first, third, eighth and ninth circuits, shall select, in such manner as a majority of them may see fit, another of the Associate Justices of said Court, which five persons shall be members of said Commission; and the person longest in commission of said Justices shall be President of said Commission.

The four Justices thus named were: Nathan Clifford, of Maine, Democrat; William Strong, of Pennsylvania, Republican; Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Republican; and Stephen J. Field, of California, Democrat. They selected Justice Joseph P. Bradley, Republican, of New Jersey, as the fifth member on the part of the Supreme Court. The Senatorial branch of the Commission was composed of George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Republicans, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Democrats. The House elected James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Republicans, and Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, and Josiah G. Abbott, of Massachusetts, Democrats. Thus three of the fifteen members were Ohio men.

By the law double returns and all returns to which objection had been offered were referred to the Commission unless reversed by the vote of both the Senate and House. The Commission held to the general rule that it was only empowered to canvass electoral votes, not to declare who were legal voters in the States, and to decide whether the Governors had certified those electors who had been declared elected by the legal State Canvassing Boards. It thus ascertained that in Louisiana the Governor had certified the proper electors, while the Governor of Oregon had not done so. In the South Carolina and Florida cases, the Commission decided in favor of the Republican electors, to whom objection had been made because of being alleged officeholders, as well as the claim that they were elected fraudulently. In all these cases the Senate voted to sustain and the House to reject the finding of the Commission. The twenty disputed votes—Florida 4, Louisiana 8, Oregon 1, and South Carolina 7, were decided in favor of the Republican candidates by the vote of eight to seven, and the result was declared to be: Hayes and Wheeler, 185 votes; Tilden and Hendricks, 184 votes. The final count proceeded in the alphabetical order of States commencing March 1st, but the last vote was not reached until the 2d, at four o'clock in the morning, when William B. Allison, of Iowa, one of the Senate tellers, read the summing up, and Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, announced the result.

It is interesting to note that on the passage of the act creating the Commission such prominent Democratic Senators as William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Francis M. Cock-

rell, of Missouri, Thomas C. McCreery, of Kentucky, Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, Matthew W. Ransom, of North Carolina, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, spoke and voted for it; on the contrary that James G. Blaine, of Maine, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and John Sherman, of Ohio, noted Republicans, spoke and voted against it. It passed the Senate by the following vote: Ayes, 47—Republicans 21, Democrats 26; nays, 17—Republicans 16, Democrat 1; not voting 10—Republicans 9, Democrat 1. Only 33 Republicans in the House voted for the law on its final passage, while 68 voted "Nay" and seven did not vote. On the contrary it received 158 Democratic votes to 18 against it, seven not voting. Charles Foster was the only Republican from Ohio who voted for it with Banning, Cowan, McMahon, Neal, Payne, Rice, Savage, Sayler, Southard and Walling, Democrats. All the other Ohio Republican Representatives—Danford, Garfield, Lawrence, Monroe, Van Vorhes and Woodworth, voted against it, as did Hurd, Poppleton and Vance, Democrats.

It may be said in passing that while President Hayes lived there was always a prejudice against him among some of his fellow citizens because of the dispute over the Presidency; after his death, however, even his Democratic opponents admitted that there never had been the slightest reason for doubting the justness of the findings of the Electoral Commission.

The Prohibitionists celebrated Washington's birthday, 1877, by meeting in State Convention at Columbus and nominating a complete ticket headed by Henry A. Thompson, of Franklin County, for Governor.

Their's was the first political declaration of the year.

On Monday, February 28th, a farewell reception to President-elect and Mrs. Hayes took place in the State Senate chamber, at Columbus. After the reception, at which there was a very large attendance, the distinguished guests were escorted to the hall of the House of Representatives, where an informal joint meeting of the two branches of the General Assembly was held, Senator Harvey W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, presiding. Introductory speeches were made by William R. Warnock, of Champaign, on behalf of the Senate, and by Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, for the House, to which General Hayes replied briefly but felicitously. On the following day, March 1st, General Hayes and party were escorted from the family residence on Broad street to the Union depot by two companies of military cadets and an immense concourse of other citizens. In response to the enthusiastic cheers and clamor of the people, the President-elect spoke as follows:

*My Fellow Citizens:* I understand very well the uncertainty of public affairs at Washington, and that possibly next week I may be with you again to resume my place in the Governor's office and as your fellow citizen. But I also understand it is my duty to be at Washington prepared to assume another position, higher and more responsible and with more difficult duties. I have thought while looking upon this great audience, and as to-day I gazed upon the people who thronged our route to the depot, of a similar occurrence years ago. A little less than sixteen years ago, with a thousand men, we marched down High street to pass to the East and to the South, to do what we could to restore the Union of the States, and to re-establish the authority of the National Constitution. In that work we were eminently successful, so far as it was possible to be successful by force of arms. I am not here to say a word in disparagement of what was accomplished by the brave men who went out with me from different parts of the country. Of my comrades, one-third and over never returned to their homes;

they perished in the discharge of their duty that the Republic might live. But there was something force was unable to do. We would have our Union to be a union of friends, and we would have our Constitution obeyed; not only because of force which compels obedience, but obeyed because the people love the principles of the Constitution. And to-day, if I am called to the work to which Abraham Lincoln was called sixteen years ago, it is under brighter skies and more favorable auspices. I do hope—I do fervently believe—that by the aid of Divine Providence, we may do something in this day of peace, by works of peace, toward re-establishing in the hearts of our countrymen, a real, a hearty attachment to the Constitution as it is and to the Union as it is.

On March 2d, the resignation of Rutherford B. Hayes as Governor of Ohio was placed on file in the executive office at Columbus by his Private Secretary, Alfred E. Lee, in accordance with telegraphic instructions from Washington. The paper had been prepared on February 28th, and left with Lee to file or withhold in accordance with the verdict of the Electoral Commission. The decision of that tribunal was handed the President-elect during the night of the 1st by a telegraph operator, while *en route* to Washington; hence the message and the action noted. Lieutenant Governor Thomas L. Young was immediately notified, and, in the presence of a few friends, took the oath of office as Governor of Ohio, at the executive chambers, Chief Justice Welch, of the Supreme Court, officiating.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1842, and at the Law School of Harvard University in 1845. He adopted the profession of law and was City Solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. He entered the Union Army and served as Major and



Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers in 1861, and was Colonel of the regiment from 1862 until 1864, when he was appointed Brigadier General, serving with great distinction in the Army of West Virginia. The same year he was elected as a Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving on the Committee on Private Land Claims and as Chairman of the Committee on Library; he was also elected to the Fortieth Congress, but resigned in 1867 to accept the office of Governor of Ohio, to which he was chosen that year. He was reelected Governor in 1869 and again in 1875. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for President by the National Convention of 1876 and elected the following November. A most determined effort made to defeat him in the Electoral College and in Congress failed by reason of the creation of the Electoral Commission. At the close of a remarkably successful Administration, he retired to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died, after a few hours' illness, January 17, 1893.

For the third time since the adoption of the United States Constitution, inauguration day fell upon Sunday, and, in consequence, the ceremonies took place on March 5th. As a matter of precaution, President Hayes took the oath of office in the "Red Room" at the White House, on March 2d, Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite administering it, in the presence of President Grant and a few others. These proceedings were kept secret and took place while a number of other persons were assembling for an informal dinner. The public ceremonies occurred on Monday, March 5th, at noon, and were blessed with very pleasant weather. A great crowd was present and thousands heard the new Chief Magistrate read his address from the stand

adjoining the east portico of the Capitol. When he had finished the oath of office was publicly administered by the Chief Justice.

His Cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of War, George W. McCrary, of Iowa; Secretary of the Navy, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Postmaster General, David M. Key, of Tennessee; Attorney General, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts. There were but three changes during the four years—Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, becoming the successor of McCrary, on December 10, 1879; Nathan Goff, Jr., of West Virginia, taking the place of Thompson, on January 6, 1881, and Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, that of Key, on June 2, 1880.

John Sherman having resigned the office of United States Senator from Ohio on March 7th, to accept a position in President Hayes' Cabinet, on March 20th the Legislature assembled in joint session and elected Stanley Matthews, of Hamilton County, to the vacant Senatorship. The vote was as follows: Senate—Matthews 20, blanks (Democrats) 13; House—Matthews 64, Alfred Gaither, Democrat, 6, Frank H. Hurd, Democrat, 1, blanks (Democrats) 34. In the Republican caucus on March 15th, three ballots were necessary for a choice. On the first, Stanley Matthews, of Hamilton, had 29 votes; William P. Howland, of Ashtabula, 30; Alphonso Taft, of Hamilton, 12; William Lawrence, of Logan, 6; Samuel Shellabarger, of Clarke, 5. The second stood: Matthews 37, Howland 29, Taft 7, Shellabarger 7 and Lawrence 3. Third: Matthews 43 (one more

than necessary), Howland 29, Shellabarger 8, Taft 2, Lawrence 1. The nomination was then made unanimous.

A State Convention of Nationalists, a union of Greenbackers and Workingmen, was held Wednesday, June 6th, at Columbus. A platform, containing many theories long since exploded, was adopted and a full ticket, headed by Stephen Johnson, of Miami County, for Governor, was nominated. It was a "mushroom party"—its first Convention being its largest and most enthusiastic.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Opera House, Columbus, Wednesday, July 25th. The Temporary and Permanent Chairmen were respectively Warren P. Noble, of Seneca County, and J. Frank McKinney, of Miami. The platform adopted declared that "as essential to the preservation of a free Government" the Democratic party demanded "faithful adherence to the following principles" some of which, in action at least, the party had always opposed:

A strict construction of the Constitution; home rule; supremacy of civil over military power; separation of Church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of individual action unvexed by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; the reservation of public lands to the uses of actual settlers; and the maintenance of the common-school system.

In view of the sanguinary attitude of the 8th of January Mass Convention, the resolution relative to the Presidential question adopted by this more representative body of Democrats, sounded comparatively tame. It was, however, regarded by the public as a protest emanating solely from force of habit. The platform asserted:

That we look upon the inauguration of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES to the high office of President of the

United States in spite of a majority of the electoral and popular votes given by the people to SAMUEL J. TILDEN, as the most dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country, and a repetition of the fraud would not be tolerated.

Notwithstanding this condemnation, they incorporated, in the sixth resolution of this same platform, their commendation of President Hayes' Southern policy, to-wit:

We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present Administration of the Constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the country.

Regarding resumption, the currency and the tariff, these expressions were promulgated:

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption Act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the people the enactments of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore silver to its monetary power.

5. That we are in favor of the retention of the greenback currency as the best paper money we have ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

8. We favor a tariff for revenue only.

9. We favor the issue by the General Government alone, of all the circulating medium, whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal legal tender and inconvertibility.

The nominees were as follows: Governor, Richard M. Bishop, of Hamilton County; Lieutenant Governor, Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga; Judge of the Supreme Court, John W. Okey, of Franklin; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Richard J. Fanning, of Cuyahoga; Attorney General, Isaiah Pillars, of Allen; Treasurer of State, Anthony Howells, of Stark; Commissioner of Common Schools, James J. Burns, of Bel-

mont; Member of the Board of Public Works, Martin Schilder, of Ross.

The Republican State Convention assembled at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, at ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, August 1st. William C. Cooper, of Knox County, on behalf of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order and delivered a short address. He expressed the strong belief that, as the Republican party had squarely met all the exigencies that had arisen since its organization, it would be able to meet whatever questions might arise in the future. He counseled a sacrifice of personal interests and prejudices and in conclusion expressed the hope that the verdict of Ohio would not be uncertain and that the delegates would display courage and fidelity in standing by Ohio's favorite son and his Administration, —a sentiment which was received with loud and prolonged applause.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Twitchell, Colonel Cooper introduced as Temporary Chairman, Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens County, from whose address we quote:

Any man may be proud of membership in the Republican party for it has done more for America, mankind at large, and Christian civilization throughout the world than any other party that ever existed. The Democratic party, unappalled by its numerous defeats and the condemnation so often poured upon it by the people of Ohio, has its ancient audacity in framing its declaration of principles. It declares as "essential to the preservation of free government a strict construction of the Constitution," whatever that may mean. The sound is familiar, its meaning obscure. It demands "home rule"—the cardinal principle of the present Republican Administration is that very idea. It demands "the supremacy of the civil over the military power." That is the law of the country, established in every State of the Union and is the fruit of Republican legislation and Republican administration. It calls for "the separation of Church and State." There never has been a victory achieved in favor of this idea that was not the outgrowth of Republican

sentiment and establishment of Republican principles. It demands "the equality of all citizens before the law." The Democratic party stained the battle-fields of this country, polluted the ballot-boxes and blighted with indelible stains the pages of its history, in trying to fight the growth and perpetuity of the grand Republican doctrine of "the equality of all citizens before the law." The settlement of that question by an Amendment to the National Constitution will be memorable as one of the greatest victories ever achieved by the Republican over the Democratic party. Our Democratic brethren, as if to crown their achievements in duplicity and hypocrisy, have placed in their platform a section denouncing "sumptuary regulation," while the record of that party's chief candidate shows how illy the platform and candidate harmonize.

The speaker then referred briefly to the record of the Democrats in the South in overcoming legitimate majorities. To the declaration that the Democratic party was "opposed to subsidies" he said it was that party which invented the idea of subsidies to railroad corporations. He dismissed the demand for "the preservation of the public lands for actual settlers" by pointing to the fact that the Democrats had refused to pass a homestead law and it was a proud distinction of the Republican party that it had saved the public lands for homes for the people. He showed how false they were in demanding "the maintenance and perfection of the common-school system" when their's was the only party that ever countenanced an ally that sought to break down the integrity of the public school. The cause of the recent labor riots and strikes in Ohio and other States was traced by the speaker directly to the teaching of the Democracy. He denounced the Democratic declaration on the tariff issue and the cry of that party for irredeemable paper currency as the only circulating medium of the country. In regard to the labor plank he said:

The Democratic party dares to charge Republican legislation as the cause of the sufferings of labor,

while the record shows that its own Congress, last winter, cut down the appropriation for the pay of labor upon the unfinished Government buildings until tens of thousands were thrown out of employment in the midst of a hard season and have been unable since to procure employment or bread.

He closed with a glowing description of the achievements of the Republican party and a eulogy of President Hayes and his Administration.

William Leonard, of Cuyahoga, was named for Temporary Secretary, and Charles Wheeler, of Morrow, James R. Minor, of Sandusky, William M. Eames, of Ashtabula, and John A. Nesbit, of Greene, for Assistant Secretaries.

On a call of the districts, the Vice Presidents and members of the various committees were announced before the noon adjournment, as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Morritz A. Jacobi, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. Andrew G. McBurney, Warren. 4. John G. Laine, Preble. 5. Joseph Cummings, Allen. 6. E. L. Barber, Wood. 7. William Waddle, Ross. 8. Perry Stewart, Clarke. 9. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 10. Evert Bogardus, Huron. 11. Ethan A. Stone, Gallia. 12. George W. Gregg, Pickaway. 13. Levi Knowlton, Licking. 14. John Wand, Wyandot. 15. John W. Dougherty, Monroe. 16. Isaac F. Norman, Guernsey. 17. Paul Wick, Mahoning. 18. Heman Ely, Lorain. 19. George H. Ford, Geauga. 20. Alphonso Hart, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Luke M. Staley, Hamilton. 2. Isaac C. Wiltsee, Hamilton. 3. James C. McMath, Clermont. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. George W. Holbrook, Auglaize. 6. D. B. Singer, Henry. 7. J. R. English, Pike. 8. Charles Phellis,

Madison. 9. Aaron B. Robinson, Union. 10. John Leman, Sandusky. 11. John T. Davis, Jackson. 12. A. P. Ashbrook, Perry. 13. Edwin L. Lybarger, Coshocton. 14. J. A. Maxwell, Richland. 15. E. R. Alderman, Washington. 16. James M. Dalzell, Noble. 17. Robert Reilly, Carroll. 18. George U. Harn, Wayne. 19. H. W. Hull, Portage. 20. Charles L. Russell, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. W. H. Pierce, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. Isaiah W. Quimby, Clinton. 4. Andrew J. Hawley, Greene. 5. W. L. Porter, Paulding. 6. John Shannon, Williams. 7. Henry Collings, Adams. 8. Samuel Sullivan, Miami. 9. Israel Green, Morrow. 10. William J. Rannels, Vinton. 11. Charles Townsend, Athens. 12. J. R. Flowers, Franklin. 13. Andrew W. Ferry, Coshocton. 14. Benjamin C. Brown, Holmes. 15. R. E. Phillips, Morgan. 16. Wesley B. Hearn, Harrison. 17. Joseph R. Johnston, Mahoning. 18. J. H. Green, Medina. 19. William P. Howland, Ashtabula. 20. Francis H. Barr, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. John W. Herron, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. David W. McClung, Butler. 4. Samuel Craighead, Montgomery. 5. Urban H. Hester, Van Wert. 6. William Baker, Lucas. 7. S. S. Fullerton, Highland. 8. John A. Price, Logan. 9. John S. Jones, Delaware. 10. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 11. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 12. Augustus R. Kellar, Fairfield. 13. John H. Barnhill, Tuscarawas. 14. Stephen K. Harris, Crawford. 15. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Athens. 16. David D. T. Cowen, Belmont. 17. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 18. George W. Crouse, Summit.





*Benjamin Butterworth*

19. James A. Garfield, Lake. 20. G. G. Miner, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Benjamin Butterworth, Hamilton. 2. Thomas F. Shaw, Hamilton. 3. J. S. Sutton, Warren. 4. L. D. Griswold, Greene. 5. William Binkley, Shelby. 6. Moses R. Brailey, Fulton. 7. Orange Edwards, Brown. 8. Griffith Ellis, Champaign. 9. William C. Cooper, Knox. 10. Theodore Totten, Hancock. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 12. George Donaldson, Franklin. 13. O. C. Farquahar, Muskingum. 14. Peter S. Grosscup, Ashland. 15. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 16. J. W. Holliday, Jefferson. 17. Samuel C. Bowman, Stark. 18. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 19. George B. Kennedy, Trumbull. 20. John Dellabaugh, Cuyahoga.

Chairman Grosvenor again called the Convention to order at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties fully represented, with no contests. For permanent officers the following were reported:

*Chairman:* James A. Garfield, of Lake County.

*Secretary:* William Leonard, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Silas N. Field, of Franklin; Walter T. Cox, of Hamilton; W. L. Thomas, of Lorain; Samuel Burwell, of Adams; and Isaac Uhlman, of Stark.

The report was adopted and a committee of three appointed to escort General Garfield to the stage, consisting of Orlando J. Hodge, Benjamin Eggleston, and Samuel Craighead; but the new Chairman being detained with the Committee on Resolutions, there was considerable delay in the proceedings and the delegates demanded speeches. Charles Foster responded briefly to the

calls for him, and extended his congratulations at the magnificent Convention. He thought he saw in the proceedings assurances that it would stand by "the grand man who stands at the National helm." Lorenzo Danford, Stanley Matthews and William H. Gibson were called for without response, except that the latter declined to speak until he knew what the platform was going to contain. A resolution of thanks to the people of Cleveland for their courtesies and hospitalities was proposed and adopted with unanimity. Renewed cries for Senator Matthews brought him to the front. He responded by saying:

"I do not deem it a suitable time to make a speech, and am reserving myself for the ratification meeting of the evening. Just now I am an anxious spectator of the proceedings of the day. I feel sure that this Convention, in its wisdom, will fairly and truly represent the honest sentiment of the great body of Republicans of the State and Nation. I believe in the country and in the Republican party, whose success is identical with the greatest public good, and both deserve the very best things from the deliberations of the delegates. We can not hope to embody in a platform all shades of opinion, for it is one of the glories of our party that every man has the right to speak for himself; but I feel sure that all will lay aside everything but conscience to support the party which holds the interests of the country in its hands. That is my determination." He then referred to the action of the Democrats relative to the labor troubles. "They met," said he, "and all they could do was to throw a sneaking sneer at their opponents. I hope the Republicans will speak the truth in the love of men and fear of God; that we will show that we belong to the party of law and order and, at the same time, that we sympathize with honest labor, which is the important foundation stone of the Government. I am also sure that great and grand man—the choice of the people of Ohio for President—will not, as has been asserted, be read out of his party by this Convention."

The Committee on Resolutions still being detained a recess of forty-five minutes was taken. When the delegates were again called to order General Garfield took the

chair and said he would occupy the fifteen minutes that would elapse before the Committee would be ready to report. He proceeded to contrast the marked differences between the Republican and Democratic parties, showing that at all times in the war, during reconstruction, and in the attempt to deal with the labor question in their recent State Convention, the Democratic party had always been governed by its violent and reactionary elements. "A week ago," said he, "they talked of the pauperization of labor, after having worked for more than fifty years to place one-fifth of the labor population in chains and buy and sell and scourge them." He reviewed the Democratic frauds in connection with the Presidential election, the bad faith of the Democrats in their attempt to defeat the electoral count and complimented in strong terms the forty Southern men who broke loose from their Northern leaders and declared the promises were made in good faith and should be kept. In regard to the President's course he declared that "When the Republican party comes to where the roads fork it is ready to say that military methods shall come to an end and the process of peace begin—to reunite all the States, North and South, and grant equally the right of self-government. This does not mean that the party has abandoned its belief in the Constitutional Amendments. I am glad our own chief, chosen from among us, has had the courage to see the epoch in which he lives, and has dared to do what he believes the necessities of the Nation require. It is our duty to see that he is fairly, independently, but earnestly supported in the struggle he is now carrying on."

After considerable further delay the platform was finally reported, as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, congratulate the people that during their long term of control of the affairs of the State, no stain has been found upon their record as a party; that their management of local affairs has been true to the moral and industrial interests of the people, and therefore, they confidently point to their past as the best evidence of their intentions for the future. On National questions the Republicans of Ohio claim the same fidelity to right principles and practices they have exhibited in local and State affairs. Appealing to the determination of the people to maintain Republican principles and practices, they offer for the candid consideration of the voters of Ohio the following:

*Resolved*, 1. That we affirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican party, adopted in Convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1876.

2. The Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unflinching confidence in RUTHERFORD B. HAYES as a statesman, patriot, and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacification of the country and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and efficiency.

3. We reaffirm it as the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent Amendments of the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the equal rights of all citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and insist upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in executing all of its powers and its Constitutional obligations in that behalf.

4. We are in favor of both silver and gold as money; that both shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the Nation, as contemplated by the Constitution, and we, therefore, demand the remonetization of silver.

5. We are opposed to any further grants of public lands, or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government, to aid in the construction of railroads.

6. We are opposed to renewal of patents which are burdensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especially to the laboring classes, by acts of Congress.

7. We view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country as evidenced by the extensive strikes of workingmen, followed by destruction of life and property in different parts of the country, and while we deprecate each and every resort to



violence and disorder, and cordially approve the action of our National and State authorities in enforcing the supremacy of the law, yet we do most heartily sympathize with the condition of the honest and industrious laborers, who are willing to work; but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence, and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for their condition, we recommend:

*First*, That Congress establish a National Bureau of Industry.

*Second*, That Congress exert its authority over all National highways of trade by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel; secure fair returns for capital invested, and fair wages to employes, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders, shippers and employes.

*Third*, That provision be made for statutory arbitration between employers and employes, to adjust controversies, reconcile interests and establish justice and equity between them.

J. R. Minor, of Cuyahoga, offered a minority resolution "in favor of taxing all property in the State, except that used for Government, State and County purposes exclusively." The platform was received with great applause. The resolution referring to the President was received with vociferous and prolonged demonstrations of approval. Colonel Minor's resolution, which he offered as an amendment, and which in substance called for legislation providing for the taxation of churches, created much commotion and for a time appeared to meet the approval of quite a number of the delegates but was finally laid on the table by a decisive vote. The platform as a whole was not adopted, however, without protest, quite a number responding in the negative when the question was put.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Chair announced that nominations for Governor were in order and the Conven-

tion immediately divided into factions. The contest was sharp and incisive and at times there was considerable ill feeling and much confusion and the prospect ahead was for a heated and protracted struggle. The candidates presented in the order named were Alphonso Taft, of Hamilton County; William H. West and William Lawrence, of Logan; Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; and Laurin D. Woodworth, of Mahoning; the latter being almost immediately withdrawn.

Mr. Taft's name was presented by Benjamin Eggleston in a forcible speech and brought forth a tremendous demonstration from those who wanted to nominate him notwithstanding a letter of declination he had written. J. G. Lowe, of Montgomery, arose to ask for information. He said he was informed that, with characteristic candor, Judge Taft had asserted that he would not stand on a Hayes platform, and that the delegates desired to have some authoritative statement as to the truth or falsity of the assertion. Patrick H. Dowling, of Toledo, seconded Taft's nomination, claiming that he represented the feeling of Northwestern Ohio, but this statement was denied by several voices. George R. Sage, to whom Judge Taft had addressed the letter referred to, read the epistle to the Convention. It was as follows:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July 30, 1877.

*To Hon. George R. Sage:*

*My Dear Sir:*—I have your favor communicating the wish of the Warren County delegation to the State Convention, that I should be a candidate for Governor, and referring to the report that I would not be a candidate, and expressing the hope that I would conclude not to refuse the nomination. I can only assure you that the published statements, to which you refer, were made on my authority and expressed my true position. I thank your delegation for their confidence and regret to disappoint their wishes. With

out repeating the reasons heretofore made public, I must repeat that I can not accept a nomination.

Yours very truly,

ALPHONSO TAFT.

"In addition to the letter Judge Taft informed me," said Mr. Sage, "that he did not desire to be forced to an expression of his opinions regarding the present Administration's policies." At this point the Convention became very noisy, the delegates vociferating their opinions and declaring themselves for and against Mr. Taft, and in favor or against the endorsement of President Hayes.

Mr. Eggleston came to the front again and declared that Judge Taft was in accord with the sentiments of the resolutions just adopted and had personally informed the speaker that he "would spend a month in the canvass in support of the ticket nominated by this Convention." Ferdinand Vogeler, of Hamilton, exclaimed that Mr. Eggleston was not the spokesman of Judge Taft. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, of Summit, became a party to the controversy and was asked if he was not opposed to the President's policy. He answered that he "would support the man nominated," which was regarded as an equivocal reply. After a half hour of such turmoil the Convention proceeded to ballot with this result: Taft 303, West 261½, Warner 94 and Lawrence 37½.

The name of Judge Lawrence was withdrawn and the second ballot was taken, resulting: West 365, Taft 287, Warner 18. The Western Reserve counties either voted solidly for Taft or divided about equally between Taft and West on both ballots. Cuyahoga went almost solidly for Taft, but Hamilton gave him only eight votes on the first ballot and seven on the second. On

motion of Mr. Eggleston the nomination of Judge West was made unanimous.

The nominee was led upon the stage, and addressed the Convention. He dwelt principally upon the history of the Republican party, his remarks eliciting great applause.

For Lieutenant Governor, Ferdinand Vogeler, of Hamilton, and Harvey W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, were presented, the former receiving 409 votes and the nomination, the latter being credited with 237 votes.

William W. Johnson, of Lawrence, and John Welch, of Athens, were presented and the former nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by a vote of 481 to 180.

For Attorney General, George K. Nash, of Franklin, James L. Price, of Logan, Allen Miller, of Perry, and Seneca O. Griswold, of Cuyahoga, were named, and Nash was chosen on the second ballot.

Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula, was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court, over Norman Relyea, of Williams, L. H. Williams, of Brown, and E. W. Page, of Stark; and John M. Millikin, of Butler, was renominated for Treasurer of State by acclamation.

For School Commissioner, Anson Smyth, of Franklin, George C. Ormsby, of Greene, John H. Doggett, of Highland, George W. Glover, of Harrison, and Joseph F. Lukens, of Portage, were presented, and the latter nominated on the second ballot.

Augustus W. Luckey, of Ottawa, was nominated by acclamation for Member of the Board of Public Works.

A resolution was adopted endorsing Governor Young's administration and his course with the strikers, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A mass meeting of large proportions

was held in the Public Square, Cleveland, the night following the Convention, which was addressed by William H. West, Stanley Matthews and Jacob D. Cox.

The State Executive Committee, selected by the new Central Committee, was as follows: James S. Robinson, of Kenton, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, Secretary; Rodney M. Stimson, of Marietta; Rodney Foos, of Columbus; and Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland.

A "Workingman's" State Convention was held in Cincinnati, Thursday, September 13th, and a complete ticket placed in nomination with Lewis H. Bond, of Cuyahoga, as the candidate for Governor.

The Democrats gained a decisive victory in the State, owing to strikes and other labor troubles and to formidable opposition within the Republican party to the policies of President Hayes' Administration, with respect to the Civil Service and toward the Republican organizations of the South. The Democratic candidates for State offices had larger pluralities than were usually given to the Republican candidates. Besides this there was a falling off from the vote cast at the Presidential election of over 104,000. The Republican vote decreased over 81,000, while the loss to the Democrats was less than 52,000. The "third-party vote" made a sudden leap upward from 4,700 in 1876 to 29,500 in 1877, and there was an anti-Republican majority in the State of 56,857.

The vote in detail was as follows:

For Governor:	
Richard M. Bishop, Dem.....	271,625
William H. West, Rep.....	249,105
Stephen Johnson, National .....	16,912
Lewis H. Bond, Workingman .....	12,489
Henry A. Thompson, Pro.....	4,836
Bishop's plurality .....	22,520

For Lieutenant Governor:	
Jabez W. Fitch, Dem.....	268,606
Ferdinand Vogeler, Rep.....	241,437
Fitch's plurality.....	27,169
For Judge of the Supreme Court:	
John W. Okey, Dem.....	271,393
William W. Johnson, Rep.....	251,758
Okey's plurality.....	19,635
For Clerk of the Supreme Court:	
Richard J. Fanning, Dem.....	269,957
Dwight Crowell, Rep.....	252,676
Fanning's plurality.....	17,281
For Attorney General:	
Isaiah Pillars, Dem.....	269,506
George K. Nash, Rep.....	252,155
Pillars' plurality.....	17,351
For Treasurer of State:	
Anthony Howells, Dem.....	270,461
John M. Millikin, Rep.....	250,746
Howells' plurality.....	19,715
For Commissioner of Common Schools:	
James J. Burns, Dem.....	269,646
Joseph F. Lukens, Rep.....	250,844
Burns' plurality.....	18,802
For Member Board Public Works:	
Martin Schilder, Dem.....	269,499
Augustus W. Luckey, Rep.....	251,131
Schilder's plurality.....	18,368

#### SIXTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Legislature was also strongly Democratic, ten Senators-elect being Republicans and twenty-six Democrats. In the House there were forty-one Republicans, sixty-six Democrats and three Nationals, an opposition majority on joint ballot of forty-four.

#### SENATE.

Jabez W. Fitch, President.	
James W. Owens, President <i>pro tem</i> .	
Allen O. Myers, Clerk.	
Isaac Glaze, Sergeant-at-Arms.	
1—James M. Armstrong, William T. Forrest, Henry C. Lord, and Theodore Marsh.....	Hamilton.
2—William H. Stokes.....	Warren.

- 3—George A. Grove.....Montgomery.  
 4—George P. Tyler.....Brown.  
 5—Thomas S. Jackson.....Clinton.  
 6—John C. McDonald.....Ross.  
 7—Irvine Dungan.....Jackson.  
 8—Lindsey Kelley.....Lawrence.  
 9—Basil W. Carlisle.....Fairfield.  
 10—Charles F. Krimmel.....Pickaway.  
 11—George W. Wilson.....Madison.  
 12—J. M. Carson.....Shelby.  
 13—Hylas Sabine.....Union.  
 14—John Irvine.....Washington.  
 15—Layman J. Jackson.....Perry.  
 16—James W. Owens.....Licking.  
 17 and 28—John H. Benson.....Morrow.  
 18—John C. Fisher.....Coshocton.  
 19—Joseph B. Williams.....Noble.  
 20—David Wagener.....Belmont.  
 21—Johnson Sherrick.....Stark.  
 22—Rees G. Richards.....Jefferson.  
 23—Joseph R. Johnston.....Mahoning.  
 24—William P. Howland.....Ashtabula.  
 25—Harvey W. Curtis.....Cuyahoga.  
 26—David D. Beebe.....Summit.  
 27 and 29—Thomas M. Beer.....Ashland.  
 30—C. S. Parker.....Huron.  
 31—John Seitz.....Seneca.  
 32—Gaylord W. Saltzgaber.....Van Wert.  
 33—David Joy, of Hancock, and James B. Steedman,  
 of Lucas.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- James E. Neal, Speaker.  
 James A. Norton, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 Lewis A. Brunner, Clerk.  
 Allen Beach, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Adams—Joseph W. Eylar.  
 Allen—Michael L. Baker.  
 Ashland—John W. Bull.  
 Ashtabula—Freeman Thorp.  
 Athens—Charles Townsend.  
 Auglaize—Lewis C. Sawyer.  
 Belmont—Ross J. Alexander and Harvey Dan-  
 ford.  
 Brown—Eli B. Parker.  
 Butler—Horace P. Clough and James E. Neal.  
 Carroll—Thomas Leggett.  
 Champaign—Thomas A. Cowgill.  
 Clarke—John F. Oglevee.  
 Clermont—James Crosson.  
 Clinton—Isaiah W. Quimby.  
 Columbiana—David Boyce and Samuel C. Kerr.  
 Coshocton—John Hardy.  
 Crawford—Jacob G. Meuser.

- Cuyahoga—John C. Covert, Marshall L. Dempcy  
 George H. Foster, L. A. Palmer and Joseph M. Poe.  
 Darke—S. A. Hostetter.  
 Defiance and Paulding—Henry Hardy, of De-  
 fiance.  
 Delaware—David H. Elliott.  
 Erie—James Douglass.  
 Fairfield—Abraham Seifert.  
 Fayette—Michael S. Creamer. Died; William  
 Millikan, successor.  
 Franklin—Henry J. Booth and Clark White.  
 Fulton—John Fenton.  
 Gallia—S. Y. Wasson.  
 Geauga—Peter Hitchcock.  
 Greene—John W. Greene.  
 Guernsey—Thomas S. Luccock.  
 Hamilton—Lloyd S. Brown, Milo G. Dodds, Will-  
 iam Jessup, Fred Klimper, Benjamin F. Lovelace,  
 William B. Loder, Joseph G. Sextro, John Sullivan  
 and Irvin B. Wright.  
 Hancock—Henry Sheets.  
 Hardin—John Haley.  
 Harrison—Jesse Forsythe.  
 Henry—Herman Groschner.  
 Highland—Henry C. Dawson.  
 Hocking—Salem S. Wolf.  
 Holmes—James A. Estill.  
 Huron—John A. Williamson.  
 Jackson—Arthur B. Monahan. Died; James B.  
 Paine, successor.  
 Jefferson—Thomas B. Scott.  
 Knox—Abel Hart.  
 Lake—James P. Smead.  
 Lawrence—Charles W. McCoy.  
 Licking—Joel L. Tyler.  
 Logan—Duncan Dow.  
 Lorain—Lucius Herrick.  
 Lucas—Harvey Kellogg and David B. Sturgeon.  
 Madison—Homer S. Quinn.  
 Mahoning—Robert Mackey.  
 Marion—John D. Guthery.  
 Medina—E. S. Perkins.  
 Meigs—Jeremiah L. Carpenter.  
 Mercer—Archelaus D. Marsh.  
 Miami—Samuel Sullivan.  
 Monroe—Henry Maury.  
 Montgomery—Daniel Crossley, Henry H. Hen-  
 drick and John O'Conner. O'Conner was expelled;  
 James Turner, successor.  
 Morgan—John C. Morrey.  
 Morrow—Allen Levering.  
 Muskingum—Herman F. Achauer.  
 Noble—James M. Dalzell.  
 Ottawa—Lorenzo Ellis.

Perry—Curtis Trovinger.  
 Pickaway—Aaron R. Van Cleaf.  
 Pike—John W. Washburn.  
 Portage—Charles R. Harmon.  
 Preble—David C. Stubbs.  
 Putnam—David I. Brown.  
 Richland—Samuel S. Bloom.  
 Ross—William H. Reed.  
 Sandusky—Andrew Dunham.  
 Scioto—Richard H. Hayman.  
 Seneca—James A. Norton.  
 Shelby—Huber Hume.  
 Stark—Richard G. Williams and Daniel Worley.  
 Summit—Hiram H. Mack.  
 Trumbull—David J. Edwards and Edmund A. Reed.  
 Tuscarawas—William Johnson.  
 Union—W. H. Conkright.  
 Van Wert—James W. Rimer.  
 Vinton—Andrew J. Swaim.  
 Warren—Thomas M. Wales.  
 Washington—Henry Bohl and Gilbert Smith.  
 Wayne—Thomas A. McCoy.  
 Williams—Francis M. Carter.  
 Wood—Edwin R. Sage.  
 Wyandot—Willard D. Tyler.

Stanley Matthews, United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 21, 1824. He passed his early youth in Kentucky, where he received his primary education, and graduated from Woodward High School in his native city and from Kenyon College, in 1840. He then engaged in the study of law, but removed to Tennessee, where he became a teacher in Spring Hill Seminary. While in that State he was admitted to the bar, and also assisted in the publication of a newspaper called the *Tennessee Democrat*. Returning to Cincinnati in 1844, he was admitted to the bar in accordance with Ohio laws, and was brought into political prominence by appointment as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Hamilton County. Although a Democrat he was a believer in Free-soil doctrines, and in 1846 assumed editorial charge of the *Cincinnati*

*Herald*, an anti-slavery paper founded by Gamaliel Bailey. He continued with this paper until 1849, when he was elected Clerk of the House in the Forty-ninth General Assembly. This was due largely to the influence of Salmon P. Chase, who was his warm personal friend, and who, himself, was elected to the United States Senate by the same Legislature. In 1851 he was elected as one of the first board of three Common Pleas Judges for Hamilton County under the new Constitution, serving until January 1, 1853. In 1855 he was elected to the Senate in the Fifty-first General Assembly as a Democrat, and in 1858 was appointed by President Buchanan United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, much to the surprise of the Administration Democrats and Republicans. Not wishing to embarrass President Lincoln, although he was then a Republican, he resigned this office early in 1861. At the outbreak of the Civil War he received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the noted Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and served with that organization in West Virginia until October, 1861, when he was appointed Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment, with which he served, in the Army of the Cumberland, until May, 1863. During part of that time he commanded a brigade consisting of the Fifty-first and Ninety-ninth Ohio, the Eighth and Twenty-first Kentucky and the Thirty-first Indiana regiments. He resigned to accept the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, to which, with Bellamy Storer and George Hoadly, he had been elected. He held this office but one year, resigning to resume his private practice. In 1864, and again in 1868, he was honored by the Republican party by being chosen Presidential Elec-

tor. In 1876, as the Republican nominee for Congress in the Second district, he was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry B. Banning, by the very small majority of seventy-five votes. In 1877 he was one of the counsel before the Electoral Commission, opening the discussion and making the principal argument on behalf of the Republicans. On the resignation of John Sherman to accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Matthews was nominated by the Republicans and elected for the unexpired term in the United States Senate, on March 20, 1877. The Democrats carried the next General Assembly, and therefore he was defeated for reelection in January following by George H. Pendleton, who assumed the office on March 4, 1879. Upon the retirement from the bench of Judge Noah H. Swayne, in 1881, President Hayes nominated Senator Matthews as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The appointment was bitterly opposed by the Democrats and by a few Republicans, and was held up until the expiration of the Presidential term. Public sentiment in the West, however, was so strong in his behalf that President Garfield again nominated him for the office March 15th. Personal opposition was again manifest, but on May 12th, after a close vote, the nomination was confirmed. He entered upon his official duties on May 17, 1881, and from that time until his death, March 22, 1889, was recognized as an able, upright jurist.

Dwight Crowell, Clerk of the State Supreme Court, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1828. He attended the district school in the township of his nativity and then studied law and was admitted to the bar. He has always been a resident

of the county except when temporarily absent in Columbus while filling the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court from 1881 to 1884, and for which office he had been nominated and defeated in 1877. Previous to his election to that position he was for twelve years Deputy County Auditor. In 1890 he was elected County Auditor and has since been reelected twice, in 1893 and again in 1896, and in all probability will be allowed to serve as long as he desires or until his death.

George K. Nash was born on a farm in Medina County, Ohio, August 14, 1842. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, of English ancestry. In addition to a common-school course he attended Oberlin College, retiring to study law in his sophomore year. In April, 1867, he was admitted to the bar in Columbus and immediately began practice. In 1864 he volunteered as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, serving with honor. For a time he was chief clerk in the Department of State under General Sherwood. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Franklin County in 1870 and again in 1872, although the county was strongly Democratic. In 1876 he was the Republican nominee for Congress, but was defeated. In 1877 he was defeated for Attorney General, as were the other candidates on the Republican State ticket; but was elected to that office in 1879 and reelected in 1881. In 1880 and 1881 he was Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee. He was appointed on the second Supreme Court Commission, which organized in 1883 and concluded its labors in 1885. In 1895 he was a prominent candidate for nomination for Governor before the Republican State Convention. He was again chosen

Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee in 1897.

Joseph F. Lukens was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 11, 1838. In early life his parents emigrated to Ohio, where he has since lived. His present residence is at Lebanon, which has been his home for a quarter of a century. He was educated at the Ohio University, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1866 and A. M. in 1869. In May, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged for disability the following October. He has followed the profession of teaching all his life, and has been superintendent of the schools of the following cities of the State: Kent, Portsmouth, Wooster and Lebanon. When nominated for Commissioner of Common Schools by the Republican State Convention in 1877, he was connected with the schools of Kent. He was not a politician or a can-

didate for the place, but his candidacy was due to the efforts of friends, and his defeat was not because of lack of merit. He has never sought or held a political office, although friends advocated his renomination at a subsequent State Convention.

Augustus W. Luckey was born March 6, 1817, at Gallipolis, Ohio. In 1823 his father removed the family to a farm sixteen miles from Lower Sandusky, and the son was educated in the common schools and was raised as a farmer, becoming afterward a dealer in real estate. In 1850 he laid out the town of Elmore and was interested in additions to the city of Toledo. On becoming of age he was elected Justice of the Peace, serving nine years. In 1861, Governor Tod appointed him Draft Commissioner for his section of the State. In 1877 he was a candidate for Member of the State Board of Public Works, but shared in the general defeat of the Republican party.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1878.

HAVING chosen a large majority of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, of Ohio, all interest in the election for United States Senator centered in the caucus of the Democratic members, in 1878. This was held January 10th in the hall of the House of Representatives and three ballots were required to make a nomination. The candidates were: George H. Pendleton, of Hamilton County; George W. Morgan, of Knox; Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield; Durbin Ward, of Warren; Frank H. Hurd, of Lucas; George L. Converse, of Franklin; and Henry B. Payne, of Cuyahoga. The latter two being "receptive candidates" only. The results of the ballots were as follows:

1. Pendleton 40, Morgan 22, Ewing 17, Ward 5, Hurd 5, Converse 1.
2. Pendleton 46, Ewing 20, Morgan 19, Ward 4, Payne 2, Converse 1.
3. Pendleton 51, Ewing 19, Morgan 16, Ward 3, Converse 2, Payne 1.

The Republicans also held a caucus but could not agree upon a candidate, and consequently resolved to vote blank. The three Nationalists supported as their candidate Stephen Johnson, of Miami County, their nominee for Governor the year before. The election occurred Wednesday, January 16th, the vote being as follows: Senate:

Pendleton 24, blanks 7—three Republicans and one Democrat absent. House: Pendleton 67, Johnson 3, blanks 36—one Republican and two Democrats absent. Joint ballot: Pendleton 91, Johnson 3, blanks 43.

Richard M. Bishop was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 14th, with, to that time, the greatest display of State and independent militia ever seen in the Commonwealth on a similar occasion, surpassing in numbers those of inaugurations during war times. It was remarked that, "having had a taste of position and power under Governor Allen, there was the hungriest horde of office-seekers present that was ever seen in the City of Columbus;" also that the crowd remained longer than at any previous inauguration. The address delivered by the Governor was commonplace, and he outlined no plans of reform in any branch of the public service under the control of the Executive.

As usual, this year the Prohibitionists were first to make nominations. All who had voted their ticket the previous election were permitted to act as delegates, consequently, on Wednesday, February 21st, there was a Convention of respectable size with representation from about fifty counties, at the Board of Trade rooms. Candidates were named for all the offices to be filled, the ticket being headed by Jeremiah N. Robin-



son, of Medina County, for Secretary of State.

On February 22d, a Convention of delegates from the National, Workingmen's, Greenback and Labor Reform parties was held at Toledo and the "National party of the United States" organized. Delegates were present from twenty-eight States and a platform was adopted and an address issued to the public, giving in detail the objects and aims of the party.

The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting in Columbus, April 18th, to agree upon a date for holding the State Convention. The claims of Columbus and Cincinnati were advocated as suitable places for holding the Convention. After deliberation and upon motion, June 12th was fixed upon as the date and Cincinnati was selected as the place of meeting. In the evening a caucus of the Central and Executive Committees and prominent visiting and local Republicans was held with the Republicans of the General Assembly in the Hall of the House of Representatives where plans were discussed, and prospects for success dilated upon and views exchanged.

The call for the Convention was issued May 1st, and was based on the vote cast for President Hayes in 1876, one delegate being allowed for each 500 votes cast, or a total of 660 delegates, and was signed by James S. Robinson and Jacob C. Donaldson, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee.

The Convention met at Exposition Hall, Cincinnati, at eleven o'clock, on the morning of Wednesday, June 12th, and was called to order by William C. Cooper, of Knox County, who introduced Rev. David H. Moore to offer the invocation. The reverend gentleman succeeded in the course of

his prayer in so unequivocally endorsing the pacific National policy of President Hayes and his efforts to purify the civil service, that the delegates signified their "Amens" by a round of hearty applause.

John Welch, of Athens, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and Silas N. Field, of Columbus, as Temporary Secretary.

On assuming his duties Judge Welch was greeted with generous applause and delivered a pessimistic address which created somewhat of a sensation both at the Convention and throughout the country. We quote the following extracts:

My Friends:—The country is on the eve of another revolution. I might almost say with Webster "We are in the midst of a revolution." There is as much reason for uttering these startling words now as there was in 1832, or as in the winter of 1860, when the late rebellion was in embryo. I am no alarmist, but I verily believe that a revolution of the Government is now concocting at Washington City, and, if the mad-caps there, who are now in the ascendancy can have their way, the country is in imminent danger of being again plunged into war. To avert such a catastrophe the country must depend upon the great Republican party, and I deem it the duty of every member of our party, be he young or old, to come forward and contribute his aid. The leading strings of a great party which has more than once proved itself disloyal to the Government, are now in the hands of its fire-eaters and reckless members, just as was the case in 1861, and as came near being the case in 1877. The masses of that party and its wise and patriotic men, are unable to stay the tide, or to hold the hands of these reckless leaders. They seem to override all party opposition and to disregard all counsel and warning from their own friends. The venerable Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Confederacy, as he did in Montgomery at the inauguration of the late rebellion, has warned them of coming disaster, not only to the country, but also to their party, if they persist in their mad designs. He has, as it were, read the "riot act" to them, and ordered them to disperse. He has told them in effect that they are Catalines and that in the end they will receive Cataline's reward. It is truly said that history repeats itself—the turbulent spirits are but repeating the history of 1861, and many, if not most of them, are the

same reckless, hot-headed men who then plotted the destruction of the Union. The same preparations for the coming struggle are seen. They begin by reducing the army to a minimum and diminishing its pay, and then tying up the hands of the President in the way of an Act of Congress, so that he can not use the troops without their consent. That their appointment of a so-called Committee of Investigation means revolution, no sane man can doubt and no candid man will deny. Their own best men admit the fact, and denounce the proceedings as ruinous to the best interests of the country. That it means revolution by an ouster of the President from his seat, is shown by the fact that the investigation is persistently confined to the two Southern States on which the Presidential election turned. It is shown by the vote of the party in the House refusing to say there was no attempt to disturb the Presidential title. It is shown by a like vote in the party caucus and of the Committee itself; and it is reluctantly shown by the open letter of the Chairman of the Committee who attempts to apologize for the intended act by saying that the thing will not be effected by force, but in pursuance of law, which means in pursuance of laws which the party hopes hereafter to pass.

The speaker proceeded to demonstrate that the rebels in 1861 acted in exactly the same manner before they fired on Fort Sumter; and how the fearful struggle that followed cost the country hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars of property; and also how it lost the South its slaves and the Democratic party its prestige and power. He claimed that the same rule and ruin policy dominated the Democratic party in Congress in 1878 as controlled it in 1860, and called upon his hearers to awake from their lethargy and help nip the incipient rebellion in the bud. He asserted that the action of the Democracy was greatly solidifying the Republican party of other States, and he, therefore, pleaded for harmony in the work of the Ohio Convention. He closed by prophesying the coming of an era of great prosperity for the country should President Hayes be allowed to conduct his Administration as he had planned

and as the great majority of the people desired him to conduct it. The delivery of this address was freely cheered and approved at its close with prolonged applause.

Five Assistant Secretaries were appointed, namely: Charles H. Booth, of Richland; Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula; Charles L. Vinty, of Athens; A. E. Crow, of Hamilton; and John R. Malloy, of Franklin.

A telegram was received, signed "Colored Republicans of Columbus," asking the Convention to "reunite the Republican party and beat the O'Conner Democracy."

A call of the districts was made and the following Committees announced:

*Credentials:* 1. Andrew J. Cunningham, Hamilton. 2. William P. Wiltsee, Hamilton. 3. William H. P. Denny, Warren. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. George W. Holbrook, Auglaize. 6. Walter Hilton, Lucas. 7. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 8. L. B. Tyson, Hardin. 9. Nelson J. Turney, Pickaway. 10. Joseph C. McElroy, Meigs. 11. William C. Draper, Scioto. 12. George W. Gregg, Pickaway. 13. Jesse R. Foulke, Morgan. 14. John F. Miller, Licking. 15. Horace G. White, Coshocton. 16. H. L. Ellison, Stark. 17. E. S. Perkins, Medina. 18. Peter C. Young, Columbiana. 19. Joseph R. Johnston, Mahoning. 20. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Henry Kessler, Hamilton. 3. William H. Beckley, Butler. 4. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 5. Robert Miller, Preble. 6. James H. Foster, Van Wert. 7. J. C. Phelps, Wood. 8. U. F. Cramer, Seneca. 9. H. A. Gregg, Fayette. 10. Samuel H. Bright, Hocking. 11. Orange Edwards, Brown. 12. Charles

C. James, Jackson. 13. William S. Taylor, Monroe. 14. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey. 15. O. H. Booth, Richland. 16. J. G. Sanborn, Wayne. 17. Lucius Herrick, Lorain. 18. Wesley B. Hearn, Harrison. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga. 20. George G. Miner, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Butterworth, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. David W. McClung, Butler. 4. James W. Robinson, Union. 5. Henry M. Cole, Darke. 6. Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton. 7. J. Kent Hamilton, Lucas. 8. William G. Beatty, Morrow. 9. Thomas C. Jones, Delaware. 10. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 11. Thomas Geffs, Clinton. 12. Milton Clark, Ross. 13. E. R. Alderman, Washington. 14. G. D. Munson, Muskingum. 15. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 16. William Grinnell, Portage. 17. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 18. Benjamin R. Cowen, Belmont. 19. Lucian C. Jones, Trumbull. 20. Edwin C. Cowles, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Luke Staley, Hamilton. 2. William S. Cappellar, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. John F. Oglevee, Clarke. 5. William Binkley, Shelby. 6. Jacob L'H. Long, Putnam. 7. Jacob F. Burket, Hancock. 8. John J. Hane, Marion. 9. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 10. Frank C. Whiley, Fairfield. 11. Henry Collings, Adams. 12. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 13. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 14. Samuel L. Johnson, Perry. 15. William C. Cooper, Knox. 16. Lewis J. Sprengle, Ashland. 17. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 18. William C. Ong, Jefferson. 19. William T. Spear, Trumbull. 20. Charles W. Deffenbaugh, Cuyahoga.

After the committees were announced, William M. Ampt, of the Second district,

Cincinnati, presented and read the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Republicans of Ohio are not opposed to the investigation of alleged frauds in the Presidential contest of 1876, but they demand that such investigation shall be complete and impartial, and shall include all the States where fraud is alleged to have been perpetrated, and that such an investigation is the only one which would be satisfactory to the American people. They declare that the title of President HAYES is beyond the reach of Congressional interference. They denounce any attempt to disturb his title by a mere declaration of Congress as injurious to the peace and business of the country, and revolutionary in its tendency, and they declare that any effort to enforce such a declaration ought to be resisted with force if necessary.

2. That the Republicans of Ohio are uncompromisingly opposed to the payment of the rebel war claims under any and all circumstances. They regard their existence as a standing menace to the politics of the country. They are, therefore, in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States, so as to declare such claims null and void. They respectfully request the Ohio Republican delegation in Congress to favor, and President HAYES to recommend and urge, in his next annual message to Congress, the passage of measures looking to the adoption of such an amendment to the Constitution. The Republicans of Ohio tender to the prostrate Republicans of the South, many of whom, being ex-Union soldiers, are ostracized as carpet-baggers and scalawags, their sincerest sympathy in their struggle for personal and political liberty; they pledge to them their unceasing efforts to recover for them the rights of free speech and untrammelled suffrage, guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the land, and they will always honor the name of General ULYSSES S. GRANT for his patriotic efforts in behalf of Southern Republicans.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and, on motion of William D. Bickham, all other resolutions were ordered so referred without reading or debate.

The delegates reassembled at two o'clock in the afternoon and the Committee on Credentials reported all counties represented except Williams and Paulding. There was but one contest, that of Mill Creek Town-

ship, Hamilton County, and Richard Smith was declared entitled to the seat as delegate from that precinct. The following were selected as permanent officers:

*Chairman:* William Lawrence, of Logan County.

*Vice Presidents;* 1. Edward Henderson, Hamilton. 2. Gustav Tafel, Hamilton. 3. J. W. Willey, Butler. 4. Benjamin W. Arnett, Greene. 5. Horace Coleman, Miami. 6. J. N. Harrington, Allen. 7. Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky. 8. Stephen R. Harris, Crawford. 9. James Poindexter, Franklin. 10. William Betts, Lawrence. 11. William Walker McKnight. 12. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 13. William H. Cade, Noble. 14. Isaac Morton, Guernsey. 15. W. I. Ward, Tuscarawas. 16. E. G. Moulton, Portage. 17. Theodore Williams, Huron. 18. Rees G. Richards, Jefferson. 19. George W. Steele, Lake. 20. Daniel R. Tilden, Cuyahoga.

*Secretary:* J. M. Walters, of Hamilton County.

*Assistant Secretaries:* John F. Gowey, of Champaign; L. H. Williams, of Brown; A. W. Scott, of Perry; J. W. Hollister, of Hamilton; John R. Malloy, of Franklin.

On assuming the chair Judge Lawrence disappointed his hearers by making but a brief address of thanks.

Milton Barnes, of Guernsey County, was renominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, on motion of William S. Cappellar, of Hamilton, and upon being introduced to the Convention was received with applause and responded with a brief speech.

William White, of Clarke, was renominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, John L. Martin, of Butler, John H.

Lawrence, of Hamilton, George Paul, of Summit, and Peter Thatcher, of Cuyahoga, were presented. On the first ballot the vote stood, Paul 253, Martin 179, Thatcher 139, Lawrence 58. The second ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Paul by 460 votes to 156 for Martin, the other candidates having been withdrawn.

The Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, and all other business being finished, calls were made for favorite speakers. The first to respond was "The Blind Man Eloquent"—the defeated candidate for Governor the previous year, William H. West. He appeared to his hearers to be filled with the old-time spirit of oratory and the responsive cheering was frequent and hearty. He began by saying:

Once more to the breach, dear friends, once more. I do not know that you are in a frame of mind to hear a speech. I fear your courage has not been brought up to that point and your determination has not yet reached the point of resolution. I can not read your hearts in the mirrors of your countenances, but I desire you to give response to an interrogatory that I shall put to you. Are you here in mind, in spirit and in purpose, determined upon cordial, courageous, united action? (Cheers.) It is well. Last year some of us were for Paul, some for Silas and some for Cephas, but mighty few for Christ. (Laughter.) Let us this year lay aside all differences and come up again with a united front to the enemy. Let us not be like the Covenanters of old, when they were threatened by the Duke of Monmouth, and refused to serve under this leader, until the Duke swept down upon them, gobbled them up and swallowed them whole.

The speaker proceeded to point out that a crisis or a revolution was threatening the country and that it was the duty of Ohio to uphold the President, "one of our own household," in no uncertain manner. He said: "Four years ago the Democratic party of Ohio planted themselves upon the doctrines of ultra-socialism and communism, and to-day they are carrying it out," and

admonished his hearers to oppose such pernicious beliefs with voice and ballot. He reviewed the action of Congress and the records of the two Democratic members of that body from Cincinnati, and, in conclusion, appealed to the people to "lay aside petty differences and not allow our candidates to be crucified between factions. Rally to the support of him who fills the chair of the Chief Executive of the Nation, remembering that he is the son of Ohio and the President of a proud people. Pledging him that in the name of God, the just and living God, we will stand by him."

James M. Dalzell was called for and gave free vent to his opinions regarding the "O'Conner Legislature," of which he was a minority member, being encouraged to do so by liberal cheering and cries of approval. His remarks were cut short by the appearance of Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, with the report of the Committee on Resolutions. He read the following platform with considerable rhetorical effect:

The principles of the Republican party as written in the history of the country, as specifically declared in the National Platform of the party, and as made sacred by the blood of patriots shed in the defense of the Union and freedom, we hereby reaffirm.

To the soldiers who sacrificed so much in defense of our common country there is due a debt of gratitude which can never be fully discharged. The pledges made by the Republican party and by our patriotic people are binding and sacred obligations never to be forgotten; never to be impaired; but, to the fullest extent, to be fulfilled. We, therefore, denounce as unpatriotic, heartless and infamous, the act of the Ohio Legislature, introduced by a deserter, bounty-jumper, and ex-convict, intended and calculated to drive from the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the orphans and children of deceased or disabled soldiers, or rob the widows and families of such patriots of the pittance paid them by the Government of the United States, and we demand its unconditional repeal.

The financial question having been disposed of by

Congress, and the country at present needing repose, in order that capital may seek investment, and that industries may revive, thus increasing the demand for labor, the situation ought to be accepted; and we oppose further agitation of the question at this time as injurious to business and devoid of other than evil results.

The disposition exhibited by conservative men of the South to oppose revolutionary methods on the part of Northern Democrats, as shown, first, in their refusal to oppose the consummation of the electoral count, and more lately in the expression of sentiment in disapprobation of the proposed attack upon the President's title, is received as a promising omen; and the Republicans of Ohio cordially greet such citizens of the South as adhere in good faith to the terms upon which the issues of the war were settled, including the Constitutional Amendments guaranteeing equal civil and political rights, free speech, a free press and an untrammelled ballot to all citizens. Upon these conditions alone can sectional strife be allayed, and sectional lines, which now separate in a great measure the South from the North, be obliterated.

A tariff for revenue should be maintained and so adjusted as to secure incidental protection to home industry.

True economy requires that the Government should make sufficient appropriations to carry forward the work on all public buildings without delay, and this should especially be the aim when the supply of labor is in excess of the demand.

The mining interests of Ohio require an inspection law, intelligently administered, and we condemn the action of the Governor in prostituting that department the object of which should be to protect the lives and promote the comfort of the miners, to mere partisan purposes.

The revolutionary movement, inaugurated under cover of an investigation, but really an attack upon the President's title, calculated as it is to Mexicanize the affairs of this country, to cause general distrust, to prostrate our industries and aggravate and prolong the distress of the laboring and industrial classes, we unqualifiedly condemn. President HAYES having been duly elected, and his title subsequently settled under the Constitution by the highest tribunal, and by the act of both political parties, it can not be questioned; and we recognize in his Administration the highest integrity and patriotism, the most sincere effort to promote political purity and harmony and secure general business prosperity throughout the whole country.

The present Legislature is a warning to the people of the State, and a proof of the dangerous charac-

ter of the Democratic party. The majority of that body, in an unusually long session, passed no law for the benefit of the people of the State, but revolutionized every State institution to make place for Democratic partisans. They subordinated the welfare of the insane, the blind, the mute, and the orphans to the interest of the Democratic party.

The Constitution never having contemplated more than one Congressional districting of the State during a term of ten years between the taking of the censuses, we condemn the recent outrageous and unjust redistricting of the State by the Legislature in violation of usages and at the dictation of Speaker RANDALL, by which on the basis of the vote at the Presidential election, when a majority of the votes cast was Republican, the Democrats would be enabled to elect fourteen out of twenty Congressmen.

As each paragraph was read there was renewed applause until the one endorsing President Hayes was presented, when "almost the whole Convention burst into a perfect ovation of applause, which was repeated to the echo. A second reading of the resolution was demanded, and as it was repeated, the manifestations were heartily renewed."

One or two verbal errors were noticed which on motion were corrected, and the Chair was about to put the question of adoption to the Convention when John Beatty, of Columbus, offered as a substitute for the resolution endorsing President Hayes this paragraph:

*Resolved*, That we hereby renew our pledge of fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, as enunciated in the platforms of its National Conventions, and incorporated in the later amendments to the Federal Constitution; and while recognizing the existence of radical differences of opinion respecting the Southern policy of the Administration, and, as to the methods adopted for the improvement of the civil service, we nevertheless agree in our earnest desire for a permanent pacification of the country, founded on liberty, equality and justice; for the attainment of a civil service based on honesty, capacity and experience, and in affirming that the title of President HAYES to

the Executive office is perfect in equity, in law and in fact.

General Beatty took the platform and proceeded to speak. His first remark was applauded, but ere he had spoken many sentences the applause was almost drowned in hisses. He declared his opposition to a resolution endorsing President Hayes' Administration, especially his Southern policy, which he denounced as "an outrage upon the Republican party," the civil-service order, which he characterized "a sham," and his veto of the silver bill, which he asserted "was an effort to destroy the only measure that made resumption possible." He was interrupted by cheers, hisses and other demonstrations which created great confusion. The Chair interposed, and, in a moment of partial silence, declared that in a Republican Convention such disorder would not be tolerated. Then the speaker was allowed to continue, though continually interrupted by indignant hearers, and predicted as he closed "That if you undertake to endorse the Administration you insure the defeat of your ticket in November."

General Grosvenor replied in a speech of some length in which he exhibited considerable bitter feeling at the attack on the President's policy. He disagreed with all that General Beatty had uttered and said "The language of our platform is but a mild expression of Hayes' conduct of the Presidential office. It is not retroactive and does not go back to say what ought to have been said in 1877, but speaks for now." He referred to his companionship and of his service with the President in the army of the Union and of the latter's honorable and gallant record therein, closing with the statement "When General Beatty has

grown gray in the service of his party he will regret exceedingly his classification of President Hayes with John Tyler and Andy Johnson."

The vote on the proposed amendment was taken *viva voce*, and while it received quite a number of affirmative votes the volume of "Noes" was overwhelming. The platform was then unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

It may be said in passing that General Beatty's views concerning President Hayes' Southern policy were concurred in by a large number of Republicans in the State at the time, and, in the light of subsequent events, a still greater number believe that the policy followed was, to say the least, a mistake, but perhaps a righteous one.

A ratification meeting was held at night in Springer Music Hall, which was well attended. Stirring addresses were made by James Poindexter, Charles H. Grosvenor, William Lawrence, Benjamin Eggleston and Benjamin W. Arnett.

The State Central Committee elected William C. Cooper, of Mount Vernon, Chairman, and also chose the following State Executive Committee: James S. Robinson, of Kenton, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, Secretary; George Donaldson, of Columbus, Assistant Secretary; Levi Seasongood, of Cincinnati; Jacob L'H. Long, of Ottawa; William Dennison and William T. Wilson, of Columbus. Although of the same name, the two Donaldsons were not relatives.

The Democratic State Convention was held at the Opera House, Columbus, on Wednesday, June 26th. A. T. Walling, of Pickaway County, was Temporary and Durbin Ward, of Warren, Permanent Chairman. The ticket nominated was as follows:

Secretary of State, David R. Paige, of Summit County, nominated over James A. Norton, of Seneca, J. M. Floyd, of Hocking, and W. L. Brown, of Mahoning. Judge of the Supreme Court, Alexander T. Hume, of Butler, over Thomas Q. Ashburn, of Clermont, and J. H. S. Trainor, of Jefferson. Member of the Board of Public Works, Rush H. Field, of Richland, on the second ballot, over Benjamin F. Dyer, of Brown, John Douglass, of Coshocton, A. B. Smith, of Clarke, Madison Peters, of Hamilton, William Parr, of Licking, Abner Roach, of Lucas, and Alexander Schultz, of Muskingum. The platform adopted reaffirmed many of the clauses in that of 1877 "endorsed by a majority of more than 22,000 last fall by the people of Ohio." On financial questions the declarations were as follows:

*Resolved*, That the commercial and industrial stagnation that has so long prevailed throughout the country, and the consequent depression and suffering is due directly to the pernicious financial legislation of the Republican party, which we hereby arraign for its acts and charge—

1. At a time when the country was weighed down with a debt created on the basis of a full volume of paper added to both the precious metals as money it enacted a sweeping change in the measure of value wholly in the interest of the moneyed capital, by demonetizing silver and decreeing the destruction of legal tender paper and thereby wrongfully added, in effect, hundreds of millions to the burden of the debt and the taxes upon the people.

2. By pursuing its merciless policy of contracting the paper currency and hoarding gold, it has increased continuously the value of money, and decreased the value of all other property, and especially of capital designed for productive use, and required for the employment of labor, thus repressing instead of fostering industry; compelling idleness instead of sustaining trade and commerce; and, now, this party in Ohio puts forward in its platform the declaration that the financial question has been settled. We deny this declaration, and while we congratulate the country that the downward course to bankruptcy and ruin, involved in the Republican policy, has been partially averted by the Democratic measures passed at the late session of

Congress restoring the debt paying power to silver dollars, made a law in spite of a Presidential veto, and stopping the future destruction of greenbacks, we demand, as further acts of justice, as well as measures of relief, the absolute repeal of the Resumption Act and the lawful liberation of coin hoarded in the Treasury; the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver, and re-establishment of silver as a money metal the same as gold, as it was before its fraudulent demonetization; the gradual substitution of the United States legal tender paper for National bank notes, and its permanent establishment as the sole paper money of the country, made receivable for all dues to the Government and of legal tender with coin, the amount of such issues to be regulated by legislation, or organic law, as to give the assurance of stability in volume of currency and consequent stability of value; no further increase in the bonded debt and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt, rigid economy in the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service and a tariff for revenue only.

The interests of the industrial wealth-producing classes is the paramount interest of the people of the United States. Those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secure in its enjoyment. Our warmest sympathy is extended to the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and we pledge the Democratic party to a reversal of that policy, and a restoration to all the rights they are entitled to, upon its ascendancy to power.

The National Greenback Labor party held a State Convention at the City Hall, Columbus, Tuesday, July 23d, which was largely attended, especially by the coal miners of the State. Andrew Roy, a miner of Jackson County, was nominated for Secretary of State, Chilton A. White, of Brown, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and J. R. Fallis, of Hamilton, for Member of the Board of Public Works.

President Hayes in his first annual message, December 3, 1877, congratulated the country upon the policy he had followed with regard to the Southern States, but that policy had been far from satisfactory

to many Republicans. At the same time his civil service reform doctrines had not pleased the Republican workers; hence in nearly every Republican State Convention throughout the Union in 1877 and 1878 there were attempts made to incorporate in the platforms resolutions expressing dissent with both; but the President's friends were numerous enough to suppress them in about every instance. In his message to Congress on December 2, 1878, President Hayes was himself obliged to acknowledge that his Southern policy had been a failure so far as Congressional elections in Louisiana and South Carolina were concerned. He said the records of the recent Congressional elections in the States named, as well as in some districts in other Southern States, "compelled the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden and their participation in the elections has not been permitted to be either general or free." Chester Alan Arthur and Alonzo B. Cornell had failed to observe the President's civil service order, and for this had been removed from office, but the Senate refused to confirm their successors. This caused further agitation of the subject and greater division as to the civil service within the Republican party. The President was also opposed to the restoration of silver as a legal tender, which was being agitated in 1877 and 1878, but a "silver bill" passed both Houses providing that a silver dollar of the weight of  $412\frac{1}{2}$  grains should be coined at the several United States mints, which, together with all silver dollars of equal weight and fineness coined prior thereto by the United States, should be full legal tender for all public and private dues, except where otherwise expressly stipulated, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury



to purchase not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. The President vetoed it on the ground, mainly, that the commercial value of silver was then worth from eight to ten per cent less than its nominal value and that it would be an act of bad faith to tender such money for pre-existing debts. But the bill became a law despite the veto, as it passed both Houses by majorities exceeding two-thirds. Subsequent events proved that the President was clearly in the right with regard to silver coinage, and future financial difficulties might have been avoided easily had his advice been taken. In the same Congress, the Democratic House made an investigation of alleged Republican frauds in Florida and Louisiana at the Presidential election of 1876. The Republicans charged that this was an attempt of the Democrats to circumvent the law of their own enactment creating the Electoral Commission and to oust Hayes from the Executive office and seat Tilden. Thus the Administration of President Hayes was from the very beginning surrounded with a variety of perplexities, appalling to a less determined character, 1878 being perhaps the worst year in this respect within the ranks of his own party.

The campaign was sharply contested by both the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio with each hopeful of victory. Neither was very sanguine owing to the uncertainty as to the size of the labor vote, which made a formidable appearance in certain sections of the State, and appeared to have the support of many Republicans in the mining districts and of many Democrats in the cities. With the exception of a very few "spellbinders" from abroad the oratorical campaign was conducted by local talent. Thomas B. Reed spoke at several points in

the northwestern part of the State for the Republicans and Dennis Kearney, the "Sandlot Orator of California," stumped the State for the National Greenbackers. The Democratic General Assembly had gerrymandered the State, intending to so arrange the districts as to make sure of not less than fifteen Democratic Congressman to five Republicans, but their calculations were somewhat upset by the election of nine out of the twenty Republican candidates, the most notable victory being that of William McKinley, Jr., in the Sixteenth district. There was an increase in the State of about 25,000 votes over the number cast in 1877 and a small plurality for each of the Republican candidates. The vote in detail was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

Milton Barnes, Rep.....	274,120
David R. Paige, Dem.....	270,966
Andrew Roy, N. G. L.....	38,332
Jeremiah N. Robinson, Pro.....	5,682
Barnes' plurality.....	3,154

For Judge of the Supreme Court:

William White, Rep.....	274,337
Alexander F. Hume, Dem.....	270,839
Chilton A. White, N. G. L.....	38,033
William F. Ross, Pro.....	5,607
White's plurality.....	3,498

For Member of Board of Public Works:

George Paul, Rep.....	273,927
Rush H. Field, Dem.....	271,178
J. R. Fallis, N. G. L.....	37,926
Delmont Locke, Pro.....	5,685
Paul's plurality.....	2,749

The following was the vote by districts for Representatives in the Forty-sixth Congress:

First District:

Benjamin Butterworth, Rep. ....	12,756
Milton Sayler, Dem.....	12,036
Republican majority.....	720

Second District:		Twelfth District:	
Thomas L. Young, Rep.....	12,914	Henry S. Neal, Rep.....	14,566
Leonard W. Goss, Dem.....	11,940	James Emmitt, Dem.....	12,490
Republican majority.....	974	Republican majority.....	2,076
Third District:		Thirteenth District:	
John A. McMahon, Dem.....	15,437	Adoniram J. Warner, Dem.....	11,950
Emanuel Schultz, Rep.....	14,352	Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Rep.....	11,827
Democratic majority.....	1,085	Democratic majority.....	123
Fourth District:		Fourteenth District:	
J. Warren Keifer, Rep.....	15,895	Gibson Atherton, Dem.....	14,350
William V. Marquis, Dem.....	10,805	Isaac Morton, Rep.....	12,063
Republican majority.....	5,090	Democratic majority.....	2,289
Fifth District:		Fifteenth District:	
Benjamin LeFevre, Dem.....	14,676	George W. Geddes, Dem.....	15,597
Harrison Wilson, Rep.....	12,843	Goshorn A. Jones, Rep.....	11,029
Democratic majority.....	1,833	Democratic majority.....	4,568
Sixth District:		Sixteenth District:	
William D. Hill, Dem.....	16,110	William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	15,487
James L. Price, Rep.....	12,072	Aquila Wiley, Dem.....	14,255
Democratic majority.....	4,038	Republican majority.....	1,234
Seventh District:		Seventeenth District:	
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	13,182	James Monroe, Rep.....	17,213
James B. Luckey, Rep.....	11,278	Lewis Miller, Dem.....	14,575
Democratic majority.....	1,904	Republican majority.....	2,638
Eighth District:		Eighteenth District:	
Ebenezer B. Finley, Dem.....	16,237	Jonathan T. Updegraff, Rep.....	15,320
Charles Foster, Rep.....	14,982	Daniel T. Lawson, Dem.....	12,593
Democratic majority.....	1,255	Republican majority.....	2,727
Ninth District:		Nineteenth District:	
George L. Converse, Dem.....	17,786	James A. Garfield, Rep.....	17,166
Lorenzo English, Rep.....	16,798	John C. Hubbard, Dem.....	7,553
Democratic majority.....	988	Grandison N. Tuttle, Ind.....	3,148
Tenth District:		Republican plurality.....	9,613
Thomas Ewing, Dem.....	12,679	Twentieth District:	
Valentine B. Horton, Rep.....	12,245	Amos Townsend, Rep.....	13,081
Democratic majority.....	434	Joseph M. Poe, Dem.....	7,271
Eleventh District:		Republican majority.....	5,810
Henry L. Dickey, Dem.....	15,355	George Paul, Member of the Board of	
William Walker McKnight, Rep.....	13,986	Public Works, was born at Cuyahoga Falls,	
Democratic majority.....	1,369		

Summit County, Ohio, September 8, 1837. His education was obtained at the public schools and at a private school in Philadelphia. He learned the machinist's trade and from 1860 to 1862 labored in the manufactories of the East. In the latter year he enlisted in the United States Navy, serving three years in the "South Atlantic Squadron." At the close of the war he carried on a machine shop in his native town. From 1868 to 1878 he was a contractor on railroads in several Southern and Western States, and in 1878 was elected Member of the Board of Public Works and reelected in 1881. He still resides at Cuyahoga Falls.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1879.

IN 1875 a law was enacted by Congress—Republicans in the affirmative and Democrats in the negative, providing that on and after the first day of January, 1879, specie payments, which had been discontinued in 1861, should be resumed in the United States. This law had been advocated by President Grant and received his approval January 14th. The Democratic National Convention of 1872 resolved that “a speedy return to specie payments is demanded,” yet the Democracy in 1875 resorted to every means possible to prevent the passage of the Resumption Act. Their National platform of 1876 contained this declaration: “We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act of January 14, 1875.” Two years later Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, drafted a bill repealing the act, which passed the House but was defeated by the Republicans in the Senate. Notwithstanding Democratic predictions, resolutions, denunciations and votes, the country, under the firm Administration of President Hayes and the wise financial policy of Senator Sherman, resumed specie payments January 1, 1879, ushering in an era of general prosperity and commercial solidity. Successful resumption brought the credit of the United States to a standard so high that Secretary Sherman found refunding comparatively easy and rapidly exchanged bonds bearing a low

rate of interest for those upon which the Government had been paying a much higher rate.

On March 4, 1879, the Forty-fifth Congress adjourned without making the necessary appropriations for the expenses of the Government. The Democratic House had attached a provision to the Army Appropriation Bill virtually repealing a law which had been in existence since 1865 and had been approved by President Lincoln, which permitted the use of troops at the polls on election day when necessary “to keep the peace.” To another appropriation bill a rider was attached repealing existing laws providing for the appointment of Supervisors of Election and special Deputy United States Marshals to act at elections for Members of Congress. The Senate, which was Republican, struck out these amendments and the two Houses thus disagreeing all appropriations failed. Immediately upon the adjournment of this Congress, President Hayes called the Forty-sixth Congress to meet in extra session on March 18th. This body had a Democratic majority in both branches and followed the same course as the former House with regard to the General Appropriation Bill. The President returned this bill with his veto on April 29th. He explained that there was ample legislation to prevent military interference with elections, pointed out that since the passage

of the law of 1865 there never had been and in all probability there never would be any such interference; that if the legislation thus proposed should become the law of the land there would be no power vested in any officer to protect from violence any United States officer engaged in the discharge of his sworn duty; and, while the individual States had the right to employ military as well as civil power to keep the peace at State elections, Congress proposed to deprive the United States even of the necessary civil authority to enforce the laws and protect National elections. He claimed also, and public opinion sustained him, that the practice of attaching legislative provisions to appropriation bills was the exercise of despotic power, inasmuch as it was used as a method of coercing other branches of the Government. Congress then passed the appropriation bills, but with a provision that no money thus appropriated should be used for the payment of the expenses of any part of the United States army which was used "as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State," and the President approved it. Three other bills were then passed embodying separately the provisions in the appropriation bill which the President had objected to, all involving the questions of free and fair elections and the payment of election supervisors, and these were vetoed. All appropriation bills were then passed without their obnoxious features except one providing for the payment of United States Marshals. The President appealed to Congress, in a special message on June 30th—the end of the fiscal year, not to let the Marshals and their deputies go unprovided for, but without avail. The Attorney General advised these officers, who were so essential

to the administration of justice, to continue at their duties and rely upon future Congressional legislation, which he felt sure would be just to them. The advice was followed and the accumulated fees were subsequently paid.

January 8th was celebrated by the Democracy of Ohio at the Neil House, Columbus, under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the capital city. The speakers were the recognized party leaders in the State, namely: George H. Pendleton and Richard M. Bishop, of Cincinnati; George W. Morgan, of Mount Vernon; Durbin Ward, of Lebanon; George L. Converse, of Columbus, and Lawrence T. Neal, of Chillicothe. The usual hopeful spirit prevailed and the claims of future success at the polls were unbounded.

The Prohibitionists, as usual, were first to enter the political arena and to adopt a platform. They met at Naughten Hall, Columbus, on Thursday, February 20th, and nominated candidates for all the offices to be filled, headed by Gideon T. Stewart, of Huron County, for Governor.

The Republican State Central Committee met in Columbus, February 28th, to agree upon the time and place for holding the State Convention. On recommendation of the Executive Committee the date was fixed early—May 28th. Several delegations were present to ask that the Convention be taken to their respective cities. The claims of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus were advocated, and the first named selected on the third ballot. In the evening a public meeting, or a political love feast, as it was called, was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, participated in by members of the Executive and Central Committees, the visiting com-

mittees on invitation, Republican members of the Legislature, and prominent local Republicans. All reported that the Republicans were again harmonious and that prospects for victory were, therefore, very bright.

By direction of the State Central Committee, James S. Robinson, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, issued the call for the State Convention on March 10th. It was entirely formal and provided for a Convention of 554 delegates at the generally accepted ratio of one delegate for every 500 votes cast for the leading candidate at the last preceding election, who in the present instance was Milton Barnes, Secretary of State.

The State Convention assembled at Music Hall, Cincinnati, at eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, May 28th, and was called to order by William C. Cooper, Chairman of the State Central Committee. The large auditorium was filled almost to its capacity with delegates and visitors and a military band stationed in the gallery enlivened the occasion with excellent music.

Mr. Cooper said that two years previous, discord among the Republicans, which had started long before the meeting of the State Convention and which was not checked at any time during the succeeding campaign, had lost the State to them, but that one year ago it was redeemed. "Now," said he, "with the exercise of wisdom we will inaugurate a campaign which will win a far greater victory than that of last year." He advocated calm, cool judgment in the selection of a ticket and success was sure. "Ohio," he asserted, "always has been and always will be in favor of the Nation, in favor of a free ballot and a fair count, of untrammelled elections and therefore emphat-

ically endorses the vetoes of President Hayes." He also paid his respects to Confederate legislation and then gave a glowing review of what had been accomplished by the Administration, despite all discouragements, attributing much of the success to "Ohio's own John Sherman." The name of Sherman was applauded, as was also that of General Grant, which the speaker casually used. Turning directly to Ohio affairs Mr. Cooper condemned unstintingly the reorganization and other schemes of the Democratic General Assembly.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. M. Waldron, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and addressed the Convention at considerable length, referring particularly to the histories of the Republican and Democratic parties and contrasting their work, worth, aims and future destinies. The address interested the delegates and the speaker was frequently applauded, especially when he made telling points against the Democratic party, and Ohio Democracy in particular.

Silas N. Field, of Franklin, was selected as Temporary Secretary, with assistants as follows: J. G. Gibbs, of Huron; A. W. Dumble, of Meigs; Frank Scoby, of Butler; Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula; and J. F. Brand, of Ottawa.

The following Committees were appointed before the Convention adjourned for lunch:

*Credentials:* 1. Andrew J. Cunningham, Hamilton. 2. F. L. Emmet, Hamilton. 3. William T. Whitacre, Warren. 4. E. S. Nichols, Greene. 5. Oscar Shepard, Preble. 6. Oscar Eaton, Williams. 7. F. O. Wyman, Ottawa. 8. William C. Lemmert, Crawford. 9. Homer M. Casper,

Delaware. 10. John H. Evans, Gallia. 11. George W. Hulick, Clermont. 12. J. T. Sands, Ross. 13. Charles Townsend, Athens. 14. Charles H. Kibler, Licking. 15. T. B. Cunningham, Holmes. 16. Simon P. Wolcott, Portage. 17. S. G. Barnard, Medina. 18. Jared Dunbar, Jefferson. 19. Frank R. Smith, Ashtabula. 20. Colgate Hoyt, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Michael Gramp, Hamilton. 2. M. T. Carey, Hamilton. 3. Henry L. Morey, Butler. 4. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 5. John W. Conklin, Mercer. 6. Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton. 7. Mahlon Chance, Sandusky. 8. Augustus W. Munson, Marion. 9. William E. Guerin, Franklin. 10. Joseph C. McElroy, Meigs. 11. Cyrus Newby, Highland. 12. S. F. Reber, Scioto. 13. Thomas S. Jones, Morgan. 14. A. W. Scott, Perry. 15. William B. Shields, Tuscarawas. 16. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 17. John H. Faxon, Lorain. 18. Thomas Leggett, Carroll. 19. William P. Howland, Ashtabula. 20. N. A. Gilbert, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 2. Frank R. Challan, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. William H. West, Logan. 5. Harrison Wilson, Shelby. 6. Charles J. Swan, Putnam. 7. Wager Swayne, Lucas. 8. James S. Robinson, Hardin. 9. John Beatty, Franklin. 10. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 11. Jefferson Hildebrandt, Clinton. 12. Samuel H. Hurst, Ross. 13. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 14. Albert W. Train, Muskingum. 15. Robert C. Kirk, Knox. 16. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 17. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 18. Lorenzo Danford, Belmont. 19. William P. Howland, Ashtabula. 20. Edwin C. Cowles, Cuyahoga.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock in the afternoon, and resumed business. An immense number of spectators were admitted, who filled the galleries to overflowing. The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties fully represented, in fact, some of them had more delegates in attendance than they were entitled to under the call. There were contests in the Eighth Ward of Cincinnati, and in Guernsey and Hocking Counties, which the Committee had been compelled to decide, and the sitting delegates were declared legally elected.

William Dennison, of Franklin, was made Permanent Chairman, and William Leonard, of Cuyahoga, was chosen Permanent Secretary, with John W. Watters, of Hamilton, Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware, James Gibbs, of Huron, R. P. Miller, of Morrow, B. E. Folkerth, of Preble, L. L. Spooner, of Hamilton, and Huston James, of Pike, as assistants.

Governor Dennison was introduced, and returned thanks for the honor conferred. He congratulated the vast assemblage on the admirable spirit which prevailed.

"Never," said he, "since the inception of the party have the Republicans gathered in Convention under such circumstances. I will congratulate the delegates in advance for the ticket they are about to make, for, from the names of the candidates I have heard mentioned, I believe there can be no mistake made in its personnel. Furthermore, I am satisfied that the nominees of this Convention will be triumphant at the October election. The signs of the times point that way, but, as we have to fight a wily enemy schooled in the bitterness of defeat and unscrupulous in political warfare, it will not do to rest after the leaders are chosen. There must be a close organization—a closing of ranks into a compact army, and then a spirited campaign."

The speaker then took up successively the names of Ohio's great Republican lead-

ers, past and present, and eloquently eulogized them. He spoke of the great deeds accomplished solely by the party against almost overwhelming forces of disloyal men not only of the South but of the North as well.

"In 1875," said he, "it was the Republican party that rescued the country from repudiation and financial heresy and furnished from the great battle ground—Ohio, the present wise and firm Chief Executive of the Nation. It matters not what attempts are made upon the life of the Nation, the Republican party, and Ohio Republicans especially, will be sure to stand by the old flag and see that its proud reputation is forever sustained." He briefly referred to the President's vetoes and returned thanks "for the service he has thus rendered the country." He "hailed with delight a united party again, unified in defense of the right." He also commented upon and praised in emphatic language "the financial policies inaugurated by Ohio's grand statesman, John Sherman. Everywhere can now be seen evidences of returning prosperity. Good times have begun, and if the party desires to continue them to their fullness it must follow without the slightest deviation the financial course marked out by Mr. Sherman." He closed with a few words of recommendation to the delegates as to what their platform should contain.

The following Vice Presidents and committees were announced, not having been named at the time the others were selected:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Christian Moerlein, Hamilton. 2. J. W. Underhill, Hamilton. 3. Robert M. Nevin, Montgomery. 4. James W. Robinson, Union. 5. Philip V. Herzing, Auglaize. 6. William H. Harper, Allen. 7. Isaac M. Keeler, Sandusky. 8. William H. Gibson, Seneca. 9. Lorenzo English, Franklin. 10. Alexander Baird, Gallia. 11. William Walker McKnight, Brown. 12. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 13. John W. Hollister, Monroe. 14. Isaac Morton, Guernsey. 15. Thomas B. Cunningham, Holmes. 16. C. W. Goodsell, Portage. 17. George Axtell, Summit. 18. A. C. Ramage, Harrison. 19. Peter Hitch-

cock, Geauga. 20. Harvey W. Curtis, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. C. B. Montgomery, Hamilton. 2. William S. Cappellar, Hamilton. 3. Ashley Brown, Montgomery. 4. Thomas McConnell, Champaign. 5. J. H. Horton, Miami. 6. James L. Price, Van Wert. 7. J. A. Bope, Hancock. 8. John J. Hane, Sandusky. 9. Harford Toland, Madison. 10. Jeremiah S. Carpenter, Meigs. 11. Henry Collings, Adams. 12. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 13. George W. Baker, Athens. 14. Mendal Churchill, Muskingum. 15. E. J. Pocock, Coshocton. 16. Thomas M. Beer, Ashland. 17. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 18. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 19. William Reitzel, Trumbull. 20. Charles H. Ostrander, Cuyahoga.

Richard C. Parsons, of Cuyahoga, paid a glowing tribute to Alphonso Taft, of Cincinnati, whom he put in nomination as a candidate for Governor, saying that if chosen he would sweep the State. The mention of Judge Taft's name created the wildest enthusiasm, especially among his numerous friends in the gallery and upon the stage. Benjamin Eggleston, on behalf of Cincinnati and Southern Ohio, and George W. Williams, also of Cincinnati, "in voicing the sentiments of himself, and other colored voters of the State," seconded the nomination in rousing eulogistic speeches.

William H. Gibson was then introduced and received with cheers. He nominated Charles Foster in a manner such only as he could do and in a speech which was inimitable and beyond adequate description. The address was received with cheers, the greater part of the applause coming from delegates and alternates. A colored delegate seconded the nomination in a brief speech.



J. M. Lemmox, of Noble, placed General J. Warren Keifer in nomination, a colored delegate from Clarke seconding. Thomas J. Pringle, of Clarke, on behalf and with the authority of that gentleman himself, withdrew General Keifer.

A ballot was ordered. As the several counties made their announcements they were cheered by the Taft or Foster followers, according to which candidate was favored. The whole number of votes cast was 555, making 278 necessary for a choice. According to the votes announced by the Secretaries there were eleven more votes cast than were delegates in the Convention and Mr. Foster had a majority of five. William D. Bickham, of Montgomery, challenged the correctness of the footings and the utmost confusion prevailed. While the delegates and spectators were "whooping things up," the Chair announced that if on adding the columns again it was found that more votes were cast than there were delegates, he would order the vote retaken. The second addition showed that the error had been clerical only and that Taft had received 271 5-6 votes and Foster 278 1-6, the other five scattering. Mr. Foster had just 1-6 vote more than the necessary number and was declared the nominee. The announcement was greeted with many wild demonstrations of applause. Benjamin Eggleston, on behalf of Mr. Taft, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was done with a will. Eight of the Hamilton County delegates had voted for Foster and his nomination was attributed by the press to their action.

On motion of General Gibson, a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Foster and apprise him of the action of the Convention. Alphonso Hart, Isaac Morton, Isaac

M. Barrett and Henry Kessler were appointed.

For Lieutenant Governor, Mills Gardner, of Fayette, nominated Louis Seasongood, of Hamilton County. Rufus R. Dawes, of Washington, presented Andrew Hickenlooper, also of Hamilton County. George W. Gregg, of Pickaway, named Samuel H. Hurst, of Ross. William McKinley, Jr., spoke for Addison S. McClure, of Wayne. Before the ballot could be taken the names of Hurst and McClure were withdrawn, leaving only the two Cincinnati candidates in the field. The vote resulted: Hickenlooper 390, Seasongood 151. General Hickenlooper's nomination was then made unanimous on motion of Mr. Seasongood.

The Committee on Notification returned escorting the nominee for Governor, who was introduced by Mr. Morton and greeted with cheers by the delegates. Mr. Foster thanked the Convention for the high honor conferred, saying:

"I came to Cincinnati through the partiality of friends as a candidate for Governor against a man whom I respect highly, and I can but return my sincerest thanks. To be chosen as the party standard-bearer by such a large and intelligent representation of the party's leaders and its rank and file, is indeed a compliment of which any man might well feel proud." He then referred pertinently and complimentary to Ohio men and the high positions they had taken in the country's history, military and civil. He eulogized his personal and political friends, President Hayes and Secretary Sherman and "their grand consummation of the resumption of specie payments." "The Republican party," said he, "stands by the honest enforcement of the exigencies of the war. Equal rights to all, irrespective of previous conditions, is our motto. When President Hayes' policy was first inaugurated I was inclined to the belief that the Democrats would favor it, but I was disappointed in such expectations. The Democracy of the South might have done so, but the Democrats of the North act as a tender to their brethren in the South, who furnish the head and tail of

that party and go wherever the tender points and so followed away from the right. I believe if any man has a right to be a stalwart it is the man who was willing to give his erring brethren a trial and has been disappointed in their conduct. The denial of rights to the loyal and freed people of the South is now greater than ever before and proves that kind words and gentle actions are unavailing. In Congress the rebels returned and commenced their speeches just where they cut them short in 1861. Threatened secession must be nipped in the bud. The Democracy now have much to say about the presence of soldiers at the polls; but a few short years ago they had no compunctions at using the army for hunting and arresting fugitive slaves. Just now they want to purify the ballot box—strange, but true—but they want to purify it by stuffing it and making false returns of elections. The canvass in Ohio will assume National importance in some respects, and the best manner of conducting our State penal and benevolent institutions will receive some attention. The party demands that they shall be organized in the interests of economy and integrity. I favor biennial sessions of the Legislature and the election of Legislators of whom the State might be proud and not such as now disgrace the people. In closing I extend a cordial invitation to all present to attend my inauguration at Columbus in January next."

For Supreme Judge, William W. Johnson, of Lawrence County, William Lawrence, of Logan, and James M. Smith, of Warren, were named, and the first ballot resulted: Lawrence 258, Johnson 229, Smith 67. Judge Smith withdrew and Judge Johnson was nominated on the second ballot, receiving 306 votes to 248 for Lawrence.

Addison S. McClure, of Wayne, named Peter S. Grosscup, of Ashland, for Attorney General; John A. Price, of Logan, spoke in behalf of Jacob L'H. Long, of Putnam; George Hay, of Coshocton, endorsed J. F. Dayton, of Jefferson; Mills Gardner, of Fayette, eulogized George K. Nash, of Franklin; and Henry M. Cole, of Darke, was nominated by his neighbor, John Devor. Notwithstanding the numerous candidates, Nash was chosen on the first ballot with 279 votes, to Grosscup 116½, Dayton 88, Cole

53½, and Long 16. The nomination was ratified by unanimous vote.

For Auditor of State the following were named: Samuel Knox, of Harrison; John F. Oglevee, of Clarke; John Paul Jones, of Lucas; Alexander Cassill, of Knox; Henry S. Babbitt, of Licking; and John T. Matthews, of Washington. After voting until the roll of counties was finished, changes were made from other candidates to Captain Oglevee, who was finally named by acclamation.

The following were named in connection with the nomination for State Treasurer: S. L. Johnson, of Perry; W. L. Nelson, of Logan; W. S. Patterson, of Highland; Albert D. Whitacre, of Warren; David J. Edwards, of Trumbull; Marshall L. Dempcy and Joseph Turney, of Cuyahoga. The call developed that it was the field against Turney, with the latter in the lead, and all other candidates were withdrawn, allowing him to be nominated by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, John L. Martin, of Butler; James C. Evans, of Delaware; Isaac B. Potts, of Franklin, and James Fullington, of Union, were presented. The latter was nominated on the first ballot without the vote being announced.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted its report, which was greeted with expressions of approval, especially that portion referring to President Hayes. It was as follows:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Republican party of Ohio, reaffirming the cardinal doctrines of its adopted faith, as heretofore proclaimed, especially pledges itself anew to the maintenance of free suffrage, equal rights, the unity of the Nation, and the supremacy of the National Government in all matters placed by the Constitution under its control.

2. We earnestly appeal to the people, in the exercise of their power through the ballot-box, to arrest the mad career of the party now controlling both branches of Congress, under the domination of a majority of men lately in arms against the Government, and now plotting to regain, through the power of legislation, the cause which they lost in the field, namely, the establishment of State sovereignty by the overthrow of National supremacy.

3. The Democratic party, having committed itself to an attempt to break up the Government by refusing to appropriate to their legitimate objects the public moneys already collected from the people, unless the Executive shall give his official signature to measures which he conscientiously disapproves—measures plainly intended to allow recourse to fraud, violence and corruption in National elections, and to impair the Constitutional supremacy of the Nation, deserves the signal condemnation of every honest and law-abiding citizen.

4. The present extra session of Congress, thus compelled by Democratic conspirators, has been prolonged beyond all possible excuse, not only to the depletion of the Treasury, but also to the grave detriment of every industrial and commercial interest of the country; by uncalled for agitation of several questions; by persistent efforts in hostility to the resumption of specie payments, already happily accomplished; by constantly tampering with a currency system unsurpassed in the world; by reopening and stimulating sectional controversies, especially through the avowed determination to repeal all war legislation; and by seeking to inaugurate a reactionary revolution, designed to restore full power to a solid South in the affairs of the Government.

5. The financial administration of the Government by the Republican party is accomplishing the great work of the resumption of specie payments; in restoring our currency to par value; in greatly reducing the burden of the National debt; in refunding a large proportion of the same at a rate of interest one-third less than the former rate, thereby alone saving to the Treasury thirteen million dollars a year; and in enhancing the National credit to a standard never before attained, is a source of just pride to the Republicans of Ohio, and deserves the warm approbation of the American people.

6. This perpetual disturbance of the country in response to the conciliatory measures of the Administration, should, by the judgment of the people, be thoroughly condemned.

7. The Democratic Legislature of Ohio, going on from bad to worse, from O'Conner reforms of our public institutions, resulting in scandals unnumbered

and mischiefs unmeasured, to outrageous attempts to revise and reverse the will of the people, as declared by their suffrages; foisting upon them by legislative usurpation, defeated candidates for local offices, in place of those duly elected by lawful and unquestioned ballots cast in the interest of honest and decent home government, merits the most indignant rebuke of every intelligent voter of the State.

8. The memories of our dead heroes who gave their lives to save the Nation from destruction, protest against the expulsion of their living comrades from public offices, to gratify the partisan purposes of the dominant party in Congress.

9. We send greetings to the President of the United States, and our Republican Members of Congress, and we cordially thank and honor them for the firm and patriotic stand they have taken in opposition to the designs of the majority of the present Congress, and we hereby pledge them our earnest and undivided support.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* after adopting the platform just as reported by the Committee.

The attendance at the Convention of 1879 was larger, more notable and more enthusiastic than at any that had been held for several years, and it was believed that this was an omen of party success in October. Nevertheless, victory was not won without hard labor and close organization. Candidate Foster's flying trips through the State and the series of speeches delivered by him was one of the most notable features of the campaign. Mr. Foster also attended to many of the details of the canvass personally and it is said to have been the first year that a complete poll of the State was ever secured.

When the State Convention adjourned a ratification meeting was immediately organized in Music Hall. General Garfield was the first speaker. Always a great favorite, he was greeted with cheers and applause and in return, for an impromptu effort, gave his hearers a rare oratorical treat. He was enthusiastic in his praises of Mr. Foster, whom he characterized as a "Stalwart of

the Stalwarts," who had in a public speech, more than a year previous, advocated the abandonment by President Hayes of his conciliatory policy, because it was being treated with contempt by the Southern Democrats, and because it was subjecting the loyal Republicans of that section to all kinds of humiliation and abuse. Said he: "We have a Solid South arrayed against the rest of the country. The Solid South rules the Democratic caucus and that caucus rules Congress. If I had the ear of the people of the South, I would say to them the worst advisers they have ever had are Northern Democrats." General Garfield closed his speech with a godspeed to the Republicans whose campaign had begun so auspiciously, and announcing that he was at the service of his party everywhere in the State until election day. Congressman Butterworth followed in an intensely patriotic address.

The State Central Committee organized by electing Arthur L. Conger, of Akron, Chairman; and Jacob C. Donaldson, of Defiance, Secretary, and adjourned to meet in Columbus, June 5th, for the selection of a State Executive Committee. On that date James S. Robinson, of Hardin, Jacob C. Donaldson, of Defiance, Charles H. Moore, of Franklin, John S. Brasee, of Fairfield, and Charles H. Ostrander, of Cuyahoga, were elected, the first two named being chosen Chairman and Secretary, respectively.

The Democrats nominated an exceptionally able ticket at their Convention held at Columbus, Wednesday, June 4th. James B. Steedman, of Lucas County, was Temporary, and Samuel F. Hunt, of Hamilton, Permanent Chairman. On the Committee on Resolutions were such well known leaders as Charles Reemelin, Charles M. Ander-

son, William D. Hill, Frank H. Hurd, George L. Converse, Charles Follett and George W. Morgan. The platform they presented declared against military interference in elections, "packed courts," and "appropriations for soldiers, marshals and supervisors of elections;" condemned President Hayes' exercise of the veto power and the Republican party for keeping alive the war feeling between the North and South; demanded that the increase in the bonded debt be stopped, and that existing treaties with foreign nations relative to naturalized citizens be rigidly enforced. The financial planks were as follows:

7. We reaffirm the financial principles heretofore advocated by the Democratic party of Ohio, that the issue of money in any form, and the regulation thereof, belong to the General Government alone, and ought not to be delegated or intrusted to individuals or corporations; we therefore oppose the perpetuation of the present National banking system, as a means of control over the currency of the country, and demand the gradual substitution of Treasury notes for National bank currency, to be made receivable for all dues, and a legal tender equally with coin, such Government issues to be regulated upon principles established by legislation or organic law, so as to secure the greatest possible stability of value.

8. After changing the value of all property from the scale of paper money, by which the heavy burdens of debt, now resting upon the people, were created, to the former level of gold and silver, the change then made in the metallic standard itself, by the demonetization of silver, was a monstrous fraud upon the people, cunningly devised in the interest of the holders of bonds, that should be condemned as a violation of every principle of honest dealing, and a covert assault upon the fundamental rights of property, and we therefore demand the full restoration of silver to its original place as a money metal, the same as gold.

Two ballots were required for the nomination of a candidate for Governor. On the first Americus V. Rice, of Putnam County, received 262 votes, Richard M. Bishop, of

Hamilton, 205, Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield, 160, and Durbin Ward, of Warren, 8.

On the second Rice had 253, Ewing 219½ and Bishop 152 votes. Before this result could be announced, the delegates began changing until the final vote stood—Ewing 336, Rice 217 and Bishop 80, the nomination being made unanimous.

In the ordinary course of events Governor Bishop would have been renominated but there was considerable dissatisfaction with his administration and appointments, chiefly because of the influence alleged to have been wielded by the Governor's son. Many more votes were instructed for Durbin Ward than were cast for him, but a letter was read in Convention in which he declared he was not a candidate. Rice received the unanimous nomination for Lieutenant Governor and for the first and only time the Democratic ticket in Ohio was headed by two ex-Union Generals.

For Auditor of State, Charles Reemelin, of Hamilton County, was nominated by acclamation, after the withdrawal of Enoch E. Roney, of Brown, Edward M. deBruin, of Highland, William T. Albertson, of Ashland, P. T. Little, of Defiance, and J. D. Silver, of Cuyahoga, who had been presented to the Convention and had each received a number of votes.

William J. Gilmore, of Preble, and Isaiah Pillars, of Allen, were respectively unanimously nominated for Supreme Judge and Attorney General.

Patrick O'Marah, of Cuyahoga, was nominated for Member of the Board of Public Works, receiving 393 votes to 203 for John P. Martin, of Greene, and 37 for S. W. Stevens, of Licking.

The National Greenback Labor party held three State Conventions in 1879. The

first was held at Columbus, on June 4th. The Committee on Resolutions presented a majority and a minority report. On the rejection of the latter, which was, in effect, an endorsement of Thomas Ewing for Governor, some forty delegates, headed by Samuel F. Cary and Isaac R. Sherwood, seceded from the Convention. The remainder nominated a complete ticket, headed by A. Sanders Piatt, of Logan, for Governor. The bolters met at Toledo, June 24th, and selected a Committee of five on Resolutions, of which Cary and Sherwood were the dominant members, and also selected a State Central Committee. The minority platform voted down at the Columbus Convention was adopted, and it was decided that no ticket should be nominated. Cary said "For my part I will take the advice of Peter Cooper and vote for Thomas Ewing, as will thousands of other good Nationalists." From this Convention also there was a bolt. Robert Schilling, of Cuyahoga, was the leader in this, the seceders meeting at the Boody House and resolving to stand by the nominees of the Columbus Convention.

A small body of Socialists met in Cincinnati, September 6th, and nominated John Hood, of Hamilton County, for Governor, but made no other nominations. The only votes he received at the election were those cast in his home county.

The speaking campaign opened August 1st and was extremely lively from the very start. With the large number of prominent Ohio Republican speakers, a number from outside the State, including James G. Blaine, Zachariah Chandler, Benjamin Harrison, Green B. Raum, Roswell G. Horr, Julius C. Burrows, William Windom and others

equally as noted, took active part, especially during the month of September. Both Generals Ewing and Rice were very active and made tours of the State and were assisted by local talent as well as by Democratic political orators of other States. The "foreigners" made from three to a dozen addresses each, so that about every one of the eighty-eight counties had the pleasure of hearing from a speaker of each party from another State.

Taking it altogether the decade ending with the year 1879 was remarkable for the close contests in Ohio between the Republican and the Democratic parties, and the former did not have much to glory over. During that period the head of the Democratic State ticket was elected in 1873, 1874 and 1877, while the Republicans had but small pluralities in 1876 (both elections) and 1878.

A large vote was cast at the election in 1879, exceeding the Presidential vote of 1876 by nearly 10,000, the Republicans gaining a signal victory. The official figures on State candidates were:

For Governor:

Charles Foster, Rep .....	336,261
Thomas Ewing, Dem.....	319,132
A. Sanders Piatt, Nat. Greenback.....	9,072
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	4,145
John Hood, Socialist.....	547

Foster's plurality.....	17,129
Foster's majority.....	3,365

For Lieutenant Governor:

Andrew Hickenlooper, Rep.....	335,140
Americus V. Rice, Dem.....	319,542

Hickenlooper's plurality.....	15,598
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For Judge of the Supreme Court:

William W. Johnson, Rep.....	336,009
William J. Gilmore, Dem.....	316,994
Johnson's plurality .....	19,015

For Auditor of State:

John F. Oglevee, Rep.....	335,184
Charles Reemelin, Dem.....	317,442

Oglevee's plurality .....	17,742
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For Treasurer of State:

Joseph Turney, Rep.....	335,670
Anthony Howells, Dem .....	317,193

Turney's plurality.....	18,477
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For Attorney General:

George K. Nash, Rep.....	336,100
Isaiah Pillars, Dem .....	316,778

Nash's plurality.....	19,322
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For Member of Board of Public Works:

James Fullington, Rep.....	336,591
Patrick O'Marah, Dem.....	315,958

Fullington's plurality.....	20,633
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SIXTY-FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Legislature was also largely Republican in both branches. In the Senate there were 22 Republicans to 15 Democrats, and in the House 69 Republicans and 45 Democrats.

SENATE.

Andrew Hickenlooper, President.  
Rees G. Richards, President *pro tem*.  
Jacob C. Donaldson, Clerk.  
Thomas C. Downey, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Benjamin Eggleston, Charles Fleischmann and Josiah Kirby .....
- 2—J. L. Mounts.....
- 3—John F. Sinks.....
- 4—George P. Tyler.....
- 5—Andrew R. Creamer.....
- 6—John C. Entrekin.....
- 7—John K. Pollard.....
- 8—William C. Cline, Vinton, and Lindsey Kelley.....
- 9—Basil W. Carlisle.....
- 10—Aaron R. VanCleaf.....
- 11—Thomas J. Pringle.....
- 12—George W. Moore.....

- 13—Luther M. Strong.....Hardin.  
 14—Francis B. Pond.....Morgan.  
 15—Lyman J. Jackson.....Perry.  
 16—Francis M. Marriott.....Delaware.  
 17 and 28—Lecky Harper, Knox, and Jeremiah J. Sullivan .....Holmes.  
 18—Beriah Wilkins.....Tuscarawas.  
 19—Frank M. Atkinson .....Noble.  
 20—David A. Hollingsworth .....Harrison.  
 21—Edwin N. Hartshorn.....Stark.  
 22—Rees G. Richards.....Jefferson.  
 23—Henry B. Perkins.....Trumbull.  
 24—Peter Hitchcock.....Geauga.  
 25—Thomas J. Carran. ....Cuyahoga.  
 26—David D. Beebe.....Summit.  
 27 and 29—Thomas M. Beer, Ashland, and Rollin A. Horr.....Lorain.  
 30—Henry E. O'Hagan, Erie, and C. S. Parker .....Huron.  
 31—Moses H. Kirby.....Wyandot.  
 32—Gaylord M. Saltzgaber.....Van Wert.  
 33—John A. Wilkins.....Fulton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Thomas A. Cowgill, Speaker.  
 John A. Williamson, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 David J. Edwards, Clerk.  
 J. W. A. Gillespie, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Adams—James L. Coryell.  
 Allen—William H. McCullough.  
 Ashland—John W. Bull.  
 Ashtabula—Freeman Thorp and Newton E. French.  
 Athens—Charles Townsend. Resigned; Charles L. Kurtz, successor.  
 Auglaize—Lewis C. Sawyer.  
 Belmont—G. R. Atkinson.  
 Butler—John R. Brown.  
 Brown—Robert Cochran.  
 Carroll—Thomas Leggett.  
 Champaign—Thomas A. Cowgill.  
 Clarke—Enoch G. Dial and Nathan M. McConkey.  
 Clermont—Leonard W. Bishop and Ira Ferguson.  
 Clinton—David S. King.  
 Columbiana—Samuel C. Kerr.  
 Coshocton—John Hardy.  
 Crawford—James E. Cory.  
 Cuyahoga—George T. Chapman, John C. Covert, Marshall L. Dempcy and L. A. Palmer.  
 Darke—Washington Long and Charles Negley.  
 Defiance and Paulding—Benjamin Patton, of Defiance.

- Delaware—John S. Jones.  
 Erie—Addison H. Pearl.  
 Fairfield—Robert S. Sharpe.  
 Fayette—William Millikan.  
 Franklin—John C. Groom, Benjamin Reese and William T. Wallace.  
 Fulton—Charles L. Allen.  
 Gallia—Luther M. Beman.  
 Geauga—Isaac N. Hathaway.  
 Greene—John W. Greene.  
 Guernsey—Roland S. Frame.  
 Hamilton—Charles C. Davis, Lewis M. Dayton, Joseph E. Hart, William H. Hill, Frank Kirschner, D. Gano Ray, Peter F. Stryker, Lewis Voight and George W. Williams.  
 Hancock—William H. Wheeler.  
 Hardin—Sutton E. Young.  
 Harrison—Oliver G. Cope.  
 Henry—Herman Groschner.  
 Highland—Jacob J. Pugsley.  
 Hocking—S. S. Wolf.  
 Holmes—James A. Estill.  
 Huron—John A. Williamson.  
 Jackson—James B. Paine.  
 Jefferson—Thomas B. Scott.  
 Knox—William M. Koons.  
 Lake—George W. Clements.  
 Lawrence—Leroy W. Ellsworth.  
 Licking—Benjamin Brownfield and Joel L. Tyler.  
 Logan—James Walker.  
 Lorain—Lucius Herrick.  
 Lucas—Charles B. Holloway and N. M. Howard.  
 Madison—John F. Locke.  
 Mahoning—Thomas H. Wilson.  
 Marion—John J. Hopkins.  
 Medina—Alvan D. Lacey.  
 Meigs—Jeremiah L. Carpenter.  
 Mercer—Archelaus D. Marsh.  
 Miami—Michael W. Hayes and Samuel Sullivan.  
 Monroe—George W. Stewart.  
 Montgomery—Simon Brenner and Charles N. Vallandigham.  
 Morgan—John C. Morey.  
 Morrow—James Carlisle.  
 Muskingum—Robert Price.  
 Noble—Henry R. Smith.  
 Ottawa—Lorenzo Ellis.  
 Perry—Henry C. Greiner.  
 Pickaway—David R. Yates.  
 Pike—Alfred Moore.  
 Portage—Charles R. Harmon.  
 Preble—David C. Stubbs.  
 Putnam—David I. Brown.

Richland—S. S. Bloom and R. B. McCrory.  
 Ross—William H. Reed and Theodore Spetnagle.  
 Sandusky—Andrew Dunham.  
 Scioto—Amos B. Cole.  
 Seneca—Amos Decker.  
 Shelby—Huber Hume.  
 Stark—Silas A. Conrad and Thomas C. Snyder.  
 Summit—Leonidas S. Ebright and John Hill.  
 Trumbull—Edmund A. Reed.  
 Tuscarawas—George W. Crites and Henry H. Porter.  
 Union—Aaron B. Robinson.  
 Van Wert—James W. Rimer.  
 Vinton—Columbus P. Ward.  
 Warren—James Scott.  
 Washington—Thomas W. Moore.  
 Wayne—A. M. Armstrong and Francis M. Barton.  
 Williams—William Letcher.  
 Wood—William H. Wetmore.  
 Wyandot—Willard D. Tyler.

Charles Foster, Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca Township, Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, coming to Ohio in 1827, and locating at Rome, now known as Fostoria, in 1832, where Charles W. Foster, the father, began business as a country merchant. His son Charles had but few educational advantages aside from the ordinary village school. He attended the Norwalk, Ohio, Seminary for nine months, but at the end of that time was taken home, because of general sickness in the family to become assistant and, at the age of fifteen, manager of his father's store. At eighteen he made all the necessary purchases of goods for the store in the markets of Eastern cities and was continued ever afterward as purchasing agent for the firm. Previous to 1870, Charles Foster was never a candidate for any office except one or two minor local positions, but that year he was persuaded to take the Republican nomination for Congress. Although in a Democratic dis-

trict, he was elected by a majority of 776 over Edward Dickinson, who had been elected previously in the same district by 1,645 majority. In 1872 he was reelected by 726 over Rush R. Sloane, Greeley Republican and Democrat. In 1874 he was reelected with 150 majority over a very popular Democrat, George E. Seney, although the State went Democratic by over 17,000 and the Democratic candidates were chosen in thirteen of the twenty districts. In 1876 he was again elected by a majority of 281 over his Bourbon competitor. The Democratic Legislature then redistricted the State, putting Mr. Foster into a district which at the previous election gave 4,547 Democratic majority, and contained but one Republican County. Mr. Foster was again renominated but was defeated, cutting down the adverse majority, however, to 1,225. In 1879 he was elected Governor over General Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield County, and in 1881 over John W. Bookwalter, of Clarke. His administration of State affairs is regarded as a model. After the death of William Windom, in 1891, Governor Foster was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Benjamin Harrison, and was an exceptionally able Cabinet officer. He is at present living a somewhat retired life in Fostoria.

Andrew Hickenlooper, Lieutenant Governor, is a native of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, where he was born August 10, 1837. In early life he removed to Circleville and thence to Cincinnati, and was educated at St. Xavier and Woodward Colleges, in that city. In 1859 he was appointed Surveyor of Cincinnati and held the office until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He recruited a company of artillery, afterward known as the Fifth Independent Bat-





*Charles Foster*



tery, and was ordered to report with it to Jefferson City, Missouri. In 1862 he was transferred to General Grant's army on the Tennessee river and opened the battle of Pittsburg Landing. His skill and bravery attracted attention and he was appointed Division Commander of Artillery. After the battle of Corinth he was ordered to report for staff duty to General McPherson. He was then made Chief of Ordnance and Artillery and afterward Chief Engineer of the Seventh Army Corps. He received special praise in the reports of the siege of Vicksburg and the battles of Champion Hills and Fort Hill, and was presented with an appropriately inscribed gold medal of the "Board of Honor" of the Seventeenth Corps. He was Judge Advocate on McPherson's staff until the latter's untimely death. He was afterward transferred as a Lieutenant Colonel to his old Army Corps, and after the campaign of the Carolinas was recommended for a Brigadier Generalship, receiving this promotion June 20, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to his profession, that of a civil engineer, and in 1867 was made United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, resigning in 1871. He was elected twice as City Civil Engineer but resigned during the second term to accept the management of the Cincinnati Gas Company, which position he still holds. He served but one term as Lieutenant Governor.

John Finley Oglevee, Auditor of State, was born near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, May 17, 1840. His parents were of Scotch-Irish descent. He lived and worked on a farm and received his education in the country schools and at Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-eighth Regi-

ment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Webster, of Steubenville, who fell in the battle of Perryville. At the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Oglevee, who was Color-bearer, was severely wounded; he was promoted to Second Lieutenant for gallantry in this fight. During a greater part of the Atlanta campaign, Lieutenant Oglevee was in command of his company and at its close was promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. In May, 1865, he was mustered out of service, the war having ended. He returned to Cadiz but in 1866 removed to Springfield, where he studied law and in October entered the law department of the State University of Michigan, and in December, 1867, was admitted to practice. In October, 1871, he was elected Auditor of Clarke County and reelected in 1873. In 1875 and again in 1877 he was elected a Representative in the General Assembly. In 1879 he was elected Auditor of State and renominated by the Republicans, but defeated in 1883. Since his retirement from office he has been a resident of and engaged in business in the city of Columbus.

Joseph Turney, Treasurer of State, was a New Englander and was born March 19, 1825. His parents, of French Huguenot and Irish extraction, removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1834. He first learned the blacksmith's trade, then turned his attention to railroading and later to banking. In 1865 and again in 1867 he was elected Treasurer of Cuyahoga County. In 1879 and in 1881 he was elected Treasurer of State on the Republican ticket. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Cleveland, where he died several years later.

James Fullington, Member of the Board of Public Works, was a native of Union Township, Union County, Ohio, where he

was born in 1828. He was a farmer's son and attended the common schools. In February, 1844, he removed to Kansas, where he engaged as a live-stock dealer, but in 1852 returned to Ohio. In 1878 he was

elected Commissioner of Union County. He was also a member of the State Board of Equalization for ten years. In 1879 he was elected Member of the State Board of Public Works, and served but one term.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1880.

UPON his accession to office President Hayes reversed the policy of General Grant with regard to the military support accorded the State Governments of Louisiana and South Carolina. Almost immediately the Republicans in those States were illegally and with force deposed from the offices to which they had been elected and their places usurped by their Democratic opponents. The President's action was not approved by a majority of the Northern Republicans, though not openly and vehemently condemned at the time, because the country had become very weary of the seemingly interminable strife between the contending forces. The manner of establishing "home rule" by the Southern Democrats was understood to mean, by the advocates of free and fair elections, government by fraud and violence. However, they were willing that the professions of the Democrats be put to the test, but the result justified their fears that the negroes would not be allowed to vote as they desired in many portions of the South. The truth of this was demonstrated at the Congressional election of 1878, when, out of 106 Southern Representatives, only *four* Republicans were given certificates of election, though many more were undoubtedly elected. During the first two years of President Hayes' Administration, the National House was controlled by the Democrats, but a

Republican Senate acted as a check to political legislation. For the last two years there were Democratic majorities in both the Senate and House. Then came the attempt to revive the controversy over the election of 1876 by the formation of the Potter Investigating Committee. This, so far from being beneficial to the Democrats, as they had anticipated and making it an issue in the campaign of 1880, had the contrary effect of promoting harmony among the Republicans and solidifying them and forcing them to defend the President's Southern policy, and, during the campaign of 1880, there was but little attention paid to the claim that Hayes was not the legal President.

The President and Congress not being in accord, not many beneficial laws were enacted during the Administration—in the last half especially, and but few political measures were attempted. In April, 1880, in passing the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, Congress attached riders which, if approved, would have eliminated vital sections and materially changed other portions of the Elections' Law. This was a revival of the course pursued by the preceding Congress, in the spring of 1879, but the President, on May 4th, returned the bill with his veto. Much to the astonishment and gratification of the public, the bill was shorn of its obnoxious attachments and became a law

with the President's approval. This was regarded as a Republican victory, and was the last attempt at political legislation for the year. The vetoes of President Hayes were peculiarly annoying to the Democracy of Ohio, by whom they were unqualifiedly condemned by resolutions at their State Conventions, the National Convention adopting their form of protest later. Thus the antagonisms between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, and the prosperity which had returned with the resumption of specie payments, were the means of giving the Republicans much brighter prospects for success in 1880 than were noticeable in 1876, or were anticipated even a year previous.

On Tuesday evening, January 6, 1880, the Republican members of the General Assembly of Ohio met in caucus in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Columbus, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator. Charles Townsend, of Athens, named James A. Garfield. Peter F. Stryker, of Hamilton, after paying a high tribute to Stanley Matthews, read a dispatch from him in which he said he withdrew from the contest "satisfied that the choice of the people was Mr. Garfield." Benjamin Eggleston, who had previously advocated the nomination of Alphonso Taft, in a five minutes' speech praised his candidate, Stanley Matthews and James A. Garfield, closing by announcing Mr. Taft's withdrawal. John S. Jones, of Delaware, moved that General Garfield be nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for United States Senator, which was done, and the nomination confirmed with three rousing cheers. Francis B. Pond, of Morgan, Chairman of the caucus, was directed to notify General Garfield of the action of the

Republicans of the General Assembly. The next evening the Democratic members, by unanimous vote, nominated Allen G. Thurman as his own successor. On Tuesday, January 13th, both houses voted separately for United States Senator. In the Senate 20 votes were cast for James A. Garfield and 13 for Allen G. Thurman. In the House, Garfield received 66 votes to 44 for Thurman. On Wednesday they met in joint convention, when Garfield received 86 votes to 58 for Thurman, the extra vote having been cast by a Democratic Senator who was absent when the vote was taken on the previous day.

The call for the Republican State Convention was issued early in the year, and, in addition to the usual list of officers, four delegates and four alternates-at-large and two Presidential electors-at-large were required to be chosen. The districts were also asked to choose their National delegates and alternates, so that they could be reported at the same time. As Senator John Sherman was an active candidate for the Presidency, and as other candidates, particularly Mr. Blaine, had followers in the State, there was a great deal of excitement politically from the first of January to the date of the State Convention. Indeed it may be said that in Ohio there was a full year of political excitement, for, after the November election, owing to Garfield's election to the Presidency, the Senatorial question again occupied the attention of Republicans until the Legislature met the following January.

Charles Foster was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 12th. Probably the largest crowd ever assembled at an inauguration was present with a spectacular parade and a great military display ex-

ceeding in brilliancy and size that in honor of Governor Bishop in 1878, which had been noteworthy.

A complimentary reception to Senator-elect Garfield was held in the Senate Chamber on the evening of January 14th, which was attended by the politicians generally and at which addresses were made by Governor Foster, ex-Governor Bishop and Senator-elect Garfield.

In accordance with their custom since the organization of the party, the Prohibitionists held the first State Convention of the year, convening at Naughten Hall, Columbus, Thursday, February 19th. The ticket nominated was headed by William H. Doan, of Cuyahoga County, as the candidate for Secretary of State.

The Republican State Convention was held in Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, Wednesday, April 28th. Owing to the very large vote cast for Governor Foster in 1879, this was the greatest delegate convention called in the State up to that time; and in addition to the delegates and alternates there were hundreds of prominent Republicans in attendance, scarcely a county but what sent its quota. It was considered the most strongly representative body that ever assembled in Ohio. There was a spirit pervading the assemblage that made the delegates aggressive and the contests for the various nominations were hotly maintained throughout almost the entire ticket.

Arthur L. Conger, Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the delegates to order at about ten o'clock. Before presenting the temporary officers he made a few remarks in favor of harmony. He advised against personalities, urging that nothing be done but that which would best insure a great

Republican victory in October, followed by a more sweeping one in November. He concluded by presenting Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, of Columbus, who offered prayer.

John R. Malloy, of Franklin County, was presented as Temporary Secretary and the introduction of William McKinley, Jr., of Stark County, as Temporary Chairman followed—a little out of the usual order of proceedings.

Major McKinley addressed the Convention at some length, and when in the course of his remarks he referred to Secretary Sherman, there was a storm of applause which continued until voices were worn out and delegates were weary from shaking flags, hats, canes and handkerchiefs. A "furor of ear-splitting sound" also greeted the casual use of the name of James G. Blaine.

"The Democratic party," said Major McKinley, "means to win the next Presidency by lawful means if it can, but, failing by such means, intends to capture it careless of methods and indifferent as to the instrumentalities employed. The Democrats are determined upon attaining power, if by the will of the people, well and good; if not, then in opposition and in defiance thereof—if that can be accomplished. If you have any doubt of their purposes permit me to remind you that in 1876, in the Presidential struggle of that year, when beaten fairly and honestly by a constitutional majority, unwilling to acquiesce in the result, a distinguished leader, himself a candidate, sought to buy electors of the States of Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, sufficient in number to reverse the result and defeat the will of the people as lawfully expressed." He then cited his hearers to the attempt of the Democracy "to steal Maine;" to "the unseating of Washburne, Representative from Minnesota, who was elected by 3,013 majority in 1878, and seating a Democrat in his stead in a district which never in its history went Democratic;" again in Florida, "where Mr. Bisbee was declared defeated after the Supreme Court of the State had decided unanimously that he was elected and a Democratic Attorney General had declared his title perfect." He then drew a contrast between the elections of 1872 and 1876 in various districts in Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina. He also expressed his belief that after March 4, 1881,

"the power of the Solid South will have spent its force owing to the increased strength of the West and Northwest in the electoral college." Referring to the legislative branch of the Government, he said: "Could you have believed—would you have prophesied that fourteen years after the close of the great struggle, the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States would be under the domination of the men who sought the overthrow of the Union by force and arms and under whom, if they had been successful, we would have had no Nation, no Constitution, no Union, no flag? Then, too, they are not acquiescing heartily in the verdict of the war. Even to this day they parade their treason as an act honorable and praiseworthy, deserving to be commended rather than condemned. They openly proclaim that they have come back to rule and mean to rule, and insist they are only now reclaiming their rightful heritage. \* \* \* \* Within the past twelve months they have avowed a purpose not to stop until they have torn the last remnant of our war measures from the statute books. We recall with pride the work of the Republican party, which preserved the Nation against a dreadful war waged for its overthrow; which proclaimed liberty and equality, everywhere throughout the Union; which has brought safety and security to our business enterprises and investments; has sent confidence and courage into the avenues of trade, and has given tone and vigor to every department of industry; which has established a sound and stable currency, convertible into coin at the will of the holder, unvarying in value and equal everywhere; which has secured good credit at home and abroad, and placed us in the front rank of honest commercial nations; which has enabled us to reduce the public debt more than \$776,000,000 since the close of the war and the amount of the interest charges over \$69,000,000. With these achievements, nothing is required to continue this historic party in power, but wise action here and at the National Convention." In reference to the candidacy of, and the debt due him from State and Nation, and the fitness of John Sherman for the Presidency, he declared: "Among the distinguished names mentioned we find that of an eminent citizen of our own State, whom in the past we have delighted to honor, and whose long and useful public career has made his name and fame world wide. Four times elected to Congress by his home district; three times chosen to the Senate of the Nation—the Chairman of the Finance Committee in that body; closely identified with all the great public measures in the past twenty-five years, and himself the author of much of the wisest legislation of the country; elevated in 1876 to the important position of Secretary of the

Treasury, whose administration of the finances of the Nation has been characterized by the highest skill, and whose matchless achievements in that department have commanded the admiration and wonder of the civilized world—to him the Nation owes a debt of gratitude which his elevation to the Presidency would but fitly recognize. Ohio will honor herself in honoring John Sherman with a hearty and cordial support at the Chicago Convention."

He closed his masterly address with an eloquent tribute to the Republican party and a prophecy as to its future usefulness.

The following Assistant Secretaries were then chosen: Frank W. Arnold, of Franklin; Henry W. Kirby, of Carroll; James Bidley, of Hamilton; George Riddle, of Champaign; and David Lewis, of Cuyahoga.

The districts reported the following Vice Presidents and members of the several committees:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. W. H. Hill, Hamilton. 2. M. B. Hagans, Hamilton. 3. Robert E. Doan, Clinton. 4. John M. Green, Greene. 5. E. B. Walkup, Auglaize. 6. L. S. Bumgardner, Lucas. 7. William L. Tulleys, Ross. 8. William H. Smith, Madison. 9. William G. Beatty, Morrow. 10. Parlee T. Carlin, Hancock. 11. John A. Wittman, Lawrence. 12. Henry C. Greiner, Perry. 13. John Bell, Muskingum. 14. H. D. Lee, Crawford. 15. R. E. Haute, Washington. 16. C. W. Carroll, Belmont. 17. Silas A. Conrad, Stark. 18. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, Summit. 19. N. E. French, Ashtabula. 20. Henry M. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Christian Moerlein, Hamilton. 2. John Maegley, Hamilton. 3. J. H. Kinkead, Clermont. 4. David B. Corwin, Montgomery. 5. M. J. Moonie, Auglaize. 6. Charles M. Bond, Lucas. 7. E. F. Blair, Brown. 8. Oscar S. Kelly, Clarke. 9. James W. Robinson, Union.



10. Jay F. Laning, Huron. 11. J. F. Wheeler, Hocking. 12. William B. McClung, Franklin. 13. Edwin L. Lybarger, Coshocton. 14. Henry C. Hedges, Richland. 15. A. D. Brown, Meigs. 16. Wilson S. Kennon, Belmont. 17. Isaac Ruhlman, Stark. 18. Albert Munson, Medina. 19. Peter Hitchcock, Geauga. 20. William J. Starkweather, Cuyahoga.

*Organization, Rules and Order of Business:* 1. W. H. Pearce, Hamilton. 2. Morris Bauer, Hamilton. 3. L. H. Hadley, Fayette. 4. David C. Stubbs, Preble. 5. A. M. Kuhn, Auglaize. 6. William Sheffield, Henry. 7. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 8. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 9. Joseph C. Devin, Knox. 10. E. H. Wilcox, Erie. 11. J. S. Pollitt, Scioto. 12. O. B. Brent, Fairfield. 13. Henry C. Van Vorhes, Muskingum. 14. L. J. Sprengle, Ashland. 15. C. E. M. Jennings, Athens. 16. N. E. Galloway, Guernsey. 17. Joseph Bruff, Mahoning. 18. John Newkirk, Wayne. 19. Robert W. Ratliffe, Trumbull. 20. Marshall L. Dempcy, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Philip H. Kumler, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. John M. Davidson, Butler. 4. John Little, Greene. 5. Frank C. Cully, Defiance. 6. Joseph H. Brigham, Fulton. 7. Alphonso Hart, Highland. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. Francis M. Joy, Delaware. 10. John M. Lemon, Sandusky. 11. Charles C. James, Jackson. 12. William Dennison, Franklin. 13. O. P. Taylor, Tuscarawas. 14. Jonathan Ayres, Wyandot. 15. Theodore F. Davis, Washington. 16. David A. Hollingsworth, Harrison. 17. Solomon Firestone, Columbiana. 18. William H. Upson, Summit. 19. E. W. Clarke, Lake. 20. J. W. Tyler, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Charles S. Fisher, Cincinnati. 2. William S. Cappellar, Cincinnati. 3. J. S. Totten, Lebanon. 4. W. H. Rouzer, Dayton. 5. William Binkley, Sidney. 6. J. R. Swigart, Bowling Green. 7. Henry Collings, Manchester. 8. Thomas C. Pringle, Springfield. 9. James S. Robinson, Kenton. 10. O. J. De Wolfe, Fostoria. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Portsmouth. 12. W. C. Clark, Lithopolis. 13. J. G. McGraw, Coshocton. 14. John Huston, Jr., Millersburg. 15. William C. Smiley, McConnellsville. 16. Thomas S. Coulter, Steubenville. 17. Henry A. Wise, Canton. 18. Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 19. Julius O. Converse, Chardon. 20. E. S. Meyer, Cleveland.

William S. Cappellar was chosen Chairman, and Jacob C. Donaldson Secretary of the Central Committee.

The various district Conventions had been held and had chosen their delegates and alternates to the National Convention and the names of those selected were called for at this juncture and, after being read, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

The delegates reassembled and the Convention was called to order promptly at the hour designated. The Committee on Organization reported as follows:

*Chairman:* Benjamin Butterworth, of Hamilton County.

*Secretary:* David J. Edwards, of Trumbull.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Samuel H. Hurst, of Ross; Lewis J. Sprengle, of Ashland; J. N. Starkweather, of Cuyahoga; Frederick W. Newburg, of Franklin; Joseph P. Smith, of Clermont.

The usual rules of government were adopted with the following order of busi-

ness: Selection of Delegates and Alternates-at-large, two Senatorial Electors, and State officers, beginning with Secretary of State and ending with Commissioner of Common Schools.

A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to escort the Permanent Chairman to the platform. Harvey W. Curtis, of Cuyahoga, Robert P. Kennedy, of Logan, and Joseph Frease, of Stark, performed that pleasant duty.

Upon being introduced in a few complimentary remarks by Major McKinley, Major Butterworth stated that the business of the day would necessitate brevity and the importance of the occasion would require careful work, therefore he would say but little. For once, he was glad to say, both parties agreed on the importance of the coming Presidential election, and he read an extract from a speech by Senator Thurman on the previous Saturday night with reference to that point. The speaker held that the perpetuity of our institutions was the paramount issue and in case of Democratic success they would be in jeopardy. He believed that the Republicans were well known as defenders of the Nation and would be supported at the polls. He pictured the South as it now existed and declared that it was but a sample of what the whole country would be should the Democrats obtain full control of the Government. In concluding he paid a personal tribute of much eloquence to Secretary Sherman.

The Committee on Credentials reported all the counties except Portage fully represented, the latter only partially so, and that they had seated what was known as the "Sherman delegation" from Licking County. The report was adopted.

Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, presented and read the platform, as follows:

*Resolved*, 1. That we reaffirm the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the last Republican National Convention.

2. We are in favor of the extension of the system of free public schools throughout the whole country, supported by general taxation, exempt from sectarian influences and open to every child of proper age; and to that end we are in favor of all appropriate and Constitutional legislation.

3. We are in favor of the full protection of the National Government to every citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, as well within as without our territorial limits, in the exercise of every right conferred upon him by its Constitutional laws, and against every infraction of such right, in whatever way or by whomsoever committed, and for the purpose of affording such protection the whole power of the Government should be used.

4. It is the duty of the National Government to protect the election of Representatives in Congress from fraud and violence, and we condemn the attempts of the Democratic party to nullify or repeal existing laws on this subject, as unpatriotic and calculated to encourage and foster fraud.

5. We are in favor of the maintenance of a sound currency based upon coin and upon notes redeemable in coin, and the sacred observance of the public faith against all taint and suspicion of evasion or repudiation.

6. We congratulate the country upon the resumption of specie payments, now assured and permanent, as the fruits of Republican policy, and the splendid achievement of a Republican Administration and we likewise congratulate the country upon the general revival of business and industry, secured as they are by the soundest and most convenient currency and the wisest financial policy the country ever enjoyed.

7. The great ability, invaluable service, long experience, pure and exalted character and unwavering fidelity to Republican principles, of our distinguished fellow-citizen, JOHN SHERMAN, entitle him to the highest honors and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country. His matchless skill and courage as a financier has mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of resumption and the refunding of the public debt, and made him the truest representative in public life of the business interests of all classes of American people. He has been trained from the beginning of his public life in advocacy of the rights of man, and no

one has been more unfaltering in his demand that the whole power of the Government should be used to protect the colored people of the South from unlawful violence, and unfriendly local legislation. And in view of his services to his country, and his eminent abilities as a statesman, we, the Republican party of Ohio, present him to the Republican party of the country as a fit candidate for President, and we respectfully urge his nomination upon the Republican Convention at Chicago, and the delegates at large this day selected, and the district delegates are respectfully requested to vote for his nomination.

8. We cordially indorse the Administration of President HAYES in maintaining the legislation, principles and purposes of the Republican party, designed as they are to maintain the existence of the Government, to protect all citizens in the enjoyments of all rights given or guaranteed by the Constitution and laws, and to secure prosperity to the industries of the country.

9. We pledge the united and earnest efforts of the Republicans of Ohio for the election of the nominee of the National Republican Convention.

The Sherman resolution and the one endorsing the Administration were received with a great volume of applause.

After the resolutions were declared adopted, John Loam, of Stark, said he had demanded a division of the question on the Presidential endorsement. The Chair recognized his demand and a rising vote was taken. Three-fourths of the delegates arose and raised a cheer while standing. The others voted in the negative in the same manner and also cheered. The platform as a whole was again declared adopted.

The following were presented for Delegates-at-large: William Dennison, of Franklin; Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs; Warner M. Bateman, of Hamilton; James A. Garfield, of Lake; William McKinley, Jr., of Stark; Robert Harlan, of Hamilton; Charles Foster, of Seneca; Solomon Day, of Logan; Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; James Tyler, of Franklin. Major McKinley immediately withdrew.

The following, known as "Blaine candidates," were presented by Isaac F. Mack, of Erie County: John Beatty, of Franklin; Frederick Wickham, of Huron; William B. Shattuc, of Hamilton; Joseph P. Bradbury, of Gallia.

A motion to elect the delegates singly was defeated and the call of the roll for voting was demanded. Only one ballot was required, the vote resulting: Dennison 463, Bateman 417, Garfield 409, Foster 355, Beatty 200, Bradbury 191, Shattuc 181, Wickham 170, Warner 91, Horton 85, Day 47, Harlan 24, Tyler 13. The Chair announced the election of Dennison, Bateman, Garfield and Foster.

For alternates the following were announced: Orin B. Gould, of Scioto; Robert Harlan, of Hamilton; John F. Kumler, of Lucas; J. F. Mergusson, of Franklin; Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware; William Sheffield, of Henry; George W. Williams, of Hamilton; John R. Osborn, of Lucas; Benjamin W. Arnett, of Franklin.

Again Mr. Mack presented "a Blaine ticket," namely: William H. Gibson, of Seneca; Edwin C. Cowles, of Cuyahoga; W. S. Peterson, of Trumbull; and Nelson J. Turney, of Pickaway.

A motion to nominate Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett by acclamation brought forth a storm of objections as it was alleged that he was for Blaine. Mr. Arnett said, that while it was true that he was at heart for Blaine, nevertheless if elected he would stand by the party as a Republican—he would do what he believed to be right in the sight of God and the Republican party. A motion was offered that the delegates be empowered to select their own alternates which, after considerable parliamentary fencing, was adopted. General Garfield not being present the

other delegates met and decided upon Orin B. Gould, of Scioto; Christian Moerlein, of Hamilton; James Buford (colored), of Clarke; and John F. Kumler, of Lucas.

For Senatorial Electors, William Denison presented Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens; Warner M. Bateman named Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; D. W. McClung nominated Valentine B. Horton, of Meigs. Some one having charged him with being "a bolter," General Grosvenor defended himself, saying that "he had voted the straight Republican ticket for twenty-five years but would withdraw for the sake of harmony." Cries of "No, No!" met the announcement and on motion he was chosen by acclamation. Horton withdrew and Warner was also nominated by acclamation.

For Secretary of State the following were announced: William M. Cunningham, of Licking; Charles H. Ostrander, of Cuyahoga; Alexis Cope, of Belmont; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Franklin; Thomas H. Wildes, of Summit; S. B. Smith, of Montgomery; Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, of Columbiana; and Charles Townsend, of Athens.

The first ballot resulted: Donaldson 202, Rukenbrod 88½, Townsend 87, Cope 75½, Smith 73, Wildes 72, Ostrander 48, Cunningham 10. Whole number votes cast 670, necessary to choice 336.

Ostrander was withdrawn and the second ballot was taken amidst considerable excitement, resulting: Donaldson 282, Townsend 102, Wildes 86, Smith 75, Cope 61, Rukenbrod 56, and Cunningham 10.

On the third ballot Townsend was nominated by the withdrawal of Rukenbrod, Cope and Wildes, and the concentration of almost all their strength against Donaldson and in favor of Townsend, who received 367 votes to Donaldson's 216, and Smith's

51. The result was not announced, for, before the footings were made, Donaldson was withdrawn and Major Townsend named by acclamation, the nominee thanking the Convention in a brief speech.

George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas, was renominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court the following were named: W. Stanley Shepherd, of Franklin; Dwight Crowell, of Ash-tabula; R. P. Reifenberick, of Scioto; E. W. Page, of Cuyahoga; T. Hugh Ricketts, of Coshocton; and T. H. Ullery, of Darke.

The result of the ballot was: Crowell 232, Page 155, Ricketts 99, Reifenberick 88, Shepherd 52, Ullery 44. The names of Captains Reifenberick and Ullery were withdrawn after the announcement of the result, and an attempt to nominate Ricketts by acclamation failed.

The second ballot resulted: Crowell 416, Page 125, Ricketts 111, Shepherd 6, and on motion Crowell's nomination was made unanimous.

Stephen R. Hosmer, of Muskingum, Philip V. Herzing, of Auglaize, William Welch, of Ross, James Marshall, of Lucas, Erastus Pond, of Scioto, and Dresam W. H. Howard, of Fulton, were named for Member of the Board of Public Works. By the time the call was concluded counties began changing, and the names of Marshall, Howard and Welch were withdrawn, and, on motion, Hosmer was nominated by acclamation.

For Commissioner of Common Schools those named were: Daniel F. DeWolf, of Summit; Joseph F. Lukens, of Warren; George S. Ormsby, of Greene; E. S. Perkins, of Medina; Eli T. Tappan, of Knox; John E. Ogden, of Franklin; Henry S.

Doggett, of Highland; John W. Doud, of Miami; I. B. Eberly, of Wayne; and J. R. Boyd, of Van Wert.

The first ballot resulted: DeWolf 196½, Perkins 141½, Ogden 80, Tappan 64, Lukens 54, Doggett 41, Eberly 48, Ormsby 34, Doud 11.

A motion to nominate DeWolf by acclamation was defeated on a standing vote as was also a similar move on behalf of Perkins. Eberly and Ormsby were then withdrawn, but there was no choice on the second ballot, the vote being: DeWolf 309½, Perkins 303½, Lukens 37. DeWolf was nominated on the third ballot, receiving 377½ votes to 286½ for Perkins. The Convention then adjourned after a continuous session of nearly seven hours.

The State Executive Committee was chosen at a called meeting of the Central Committee, and was composed as follows: George K. Nash, of Columbus, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, Secretary; John Beatty, of Columbus, Treasurer; Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens; David R. Austin, of Toledo.

#### THE THIRD CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The seventh Republican National Convention met at Exhibition Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, 1880, and continued in session until Tuesday, June 8th, an adjournment having been taken from 11:30 o'clock, Saturday night, to 10 o'clock, Monday morning.

Candidates for the Presidential nomination were numerous. A movement, supported by many sincere Republicans and warm admirers of General Grant, was inaugurated at the first of the year to nominate him again. Some of these had strenuously opposed his

renomination in 1876, but, with considerable plausibility, now argued that an interval of four years having elapsed, there could not be in his selection at this time a violation of the "unwritten law of the Constitution." James G. Blaine was again the candidate of the West, with many supporters in every State of the Union. Secretary Sherman was the choice of Ohio and of the conservative business element all over the country. Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, had many energetic friends, as also had Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, and William Windom, of Minnesota. There was much agitation throughout the country over the third-term idea, and Mr. Blaine had advised those delegates favorable to his candidacy to "defeat a third-term first and struggle for the prize of office afterwards. Success in the one case is vital; success in the other is of minor importance." General Garfield was also intensely in earnest in his opposition to the idea. It was said in criticism of him that "he wished more to defeat the nomination of Grant than to secure the nomination of Sherman." There, however, could have been no just criticism of his loyalty to Mr. Sherman. His belief was so strong that a candidate chosen for a third term would be suicide for the party and a third-term President calamitous to the Nation, that he considered fealty to party and loyalty to country demanded the sacrifice of all other considerations to prevent such action. During the Convention, General Garfield by common consent of the anti-third-term delegates was made their chief counsellor and leader. He had especial qualifications for this work, having been but recently, in the trying scenes in Congress, the minority leader in the House. His conduct during the Convention, especially his tact and

readiness in debate, won the admiration and trust of the delegates, and the beauty and forcefulness of his speech in nominating Sherman elicited their highest praise. The long struggle ended, not as he had anticipated or contemplated, or as any person had predicted previous to the session of the Convention, in his own nomination for the Presidency. Neither of the other candidates was antagonistic to General Grant in a personal sense, but, on the contrary, all were his admirers. It was the third-term idea they were combating.

The composition of the Ohio delegation was as follows: Delegates-at-large: William Dennison, of Franklin County; Warner M. Bateman, of Hamilton; James A. Garfield, of Lake; and Charles Foster, of Seneca. Alternates-at-large: Orin B. Gould, of Scioto; Christian Moerlein, of Hamilton; James Buford, of Clarke; and John F. Kummer, of Lucas.

By districts: 1. Delegates: Benjamin Butterworth and Albert Schwill, of Hamilton County. Alternates: Abraham Mayer and Samuel Bailey, Jr., of Hamilton.

2. Delegates: Henry Kessler and Charles Fleischmann, of Hamilton. Alternates: Samuel Trost and John Birnbaum, of Hamilton.

3. Delegates: David W. McClung, of Butler; Andrew R. Creamer, of Fayette. Alternates: George R. Sage, of Warren; J. Milton McGrew, of Clinton.

4. Delegates: William D. Bickham, of Montgomery; Frank G. Thompson, of Preble. Alternates: Alexander McDowell, of Greene; John Devor, of Darke.

5. Delegates: Joseph Morris, of Allen; John W. Conklin, of Mercer. Alternates: Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding; Cortes Ewing, of Putnam.

6. Delegates: J. M. Richie, of Lucas; W. W. Touvelle, of Fulton. Alternates: Earl M. Merry, of Wood; Robert R. Dolle, of Williams.

7. Delegates: Marcus Boggs, of Ross; Alphonso Hart, of Highland. Alternates: John W. Barger, of Pike; John W. Hook, of Adams.

8. Delegates: Calvin B. Wright, of Miami; John F. Govey, of Champaign. Alternates: John N. Beach, of Madison; Hannibal G. Hamlin, of Clarke.

9. Delegates: William C. Cooper, of Knox; Amos Glover, of Delaware. Alternates: Luther M. Strong, of Hardin; Hy-las Sabine, of Union.

10. Delegates: Isaac F. Mack, of Erie; David M. Harkness, of Huron. Alternates: James A. Blair, of Seneca; Mahlon Chance, of Sandusky.

11. Delegates: William Nash, of Gallia; Daniel Willetts, of Vinton. Alternates: Frank D. Baird, of Hocking; Joseph Fischer, of Lawrence.

12. Delegates: Francis C. Sessions, of Franklin; John Groce, of Pickaway. Alternates: John S. Brasee, of Fairfield; N. F. Hitchcock, of Perry.

13. Delegates: Jerome Buckingham, of Licking; Albert W. Train, of Muskingum. Alternates: John E. Thrall, of Licking; Henry C. Van Vorhes, of Muskingum.

14. Delegates: Henry C. Hedges, of Richland; S. D. Hunt, of Wyandot. Alternates: Thomas M. Beer, of Ashland; T. J. Cunningham, of Holmes.

15. Delegates: Rodney M. Stimson, of Washington; John L. Dougherty, of Monroe. Alternates: Charles L. Kurtz, of Athens; Jesse R. Foulke, of Morgan.

16. Delegates: J. S. Pierce, of Harrison; Joseph D. Taylor, of Guernsey. Alter-

nates: Turner G. Brown, of Guernsey; James F. Surratt, of Jefferson.

17. Delegates: John H. Tripp, of Carroll; Asahel W. Jones, of Mahoning. Alternates: Joseph W. Gillespie, of Stark; R. H. Hill, of Columbiana.

18. Delegates: W. H. Williams, of Medina; L. A. Sheldon, of Lorain. Alternates: J. H. Faxon, of Lorain; Jacob Frick, of Wayne.

19. Delegates: Evan Morris, of Trumbull; John C. Beatty, of Portage. Alternates: Julius O. Converse, of Geauga; George W. Clements, of Lake.

20. Delegates: Sylvester T. Everett and James Barnett, of Cuyahoga. Alternates: William Kauffman and E. H. Eggleston, of Cuyahoga.

The delegation organized on the 2d by selecting William Dennison, Chairman, Benjamin Butterworth, Vice Chairman, and Frank G. Thompson, Secretary. For the various Committees the following were selected: On Credentials, Warner M. Bateman; Rules, James A. Garfield; Resolutions, Rodney M. Stimson; Permanent Organization, Alphonso Hart; Vice President of the Convention, David M. Harkness; Member of Committee on Notification, Charles Foster. It was also resolved to support Henry C. Hedges for Secretary of the Convention.

The Convention was called to order by J. Donald Cameron, Chairman of the National Committee, who requested Rev. Dr. Kittredge, of Chicago, to offer prayer, and afterward asked Thomas B. Keogh, National Secretary, to read the official call. He then made a short address, closing by introducing George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for Temporary Chairman, who was escorted to the Chair by Edmund J. Davis,

of Texas, William P. Frye, of Maine, and Green B. Raum, of Illinois. Senator Hoar made an eloquent address which was applauded to the echo; at its conclusion the following additional officers of the Convention were announced: John R. Roberts, of Illinois, and Christopher L. Magee, of Pennsylvania, Temporary Secretaries; Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, and James C. Broadwell, of Missouri, Reading Clerks; Eugene Davis, of New York, Stenographer.

On the second day the Committee on Permanent Organization made a report, which was adopted, continuing Mr. Hoar as Permanent Chairman, and making the other temporary officers permanent, adding George W. Buchanan, of Mississippi, as the third regular Secretary, and a Vice President and Assistant Secretary from each State and Territory.

On Friday, Roscoe Conkling offered the following, which was recognized as a movement against those who had declared against "third terms" for Presidents of the United States:

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support the nominee, whosoever that nominee may be; and that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

The roll of States was called, resulting, yeas 716, nays 3,—the negative votes being cast by West Virginia delegates. Mr. Conkling thereupon offered another resolution, declaring that the delegates who had voted that they would not abide by the action of the Convention, "do not deserve and have forfeited their votes in the Convention," which he subsequently withdrew after a spirited debate, it being apparent that the Convention would table it, the dissenting delegates having stated that they

expected to support the nominees but were opposed to the resolutions on principle.

The Committee on Credentials presented a majority report and three minority reports. There were contests in Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Utah. In all there were over fifty contested delegates and alternates on whose cases the Committee had heard testimony, statements and arguments, and more than fifty other points or questions were presented, requiring careful consideration and action. The debate on the reports thus submitted occupied nearly all of Friday, June 4th, and until the afternoon of Saturday, June 5th. The majority report was agreed to in all cases except those in West Virginia and Utah, for which the minority reports were substituted.

James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was made Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, and presented a report which, in substance, was a repetition of the rules governing the Convention of 1876 at Cincinnati, with the exception of a change in the wording of "Rule 8," and which more explicitly abrogated the time-worn "unit rule." This revised rule was as follows, and in substance has since been observed in all Republican National Conventions:

Rule 8. In the record of the votes by States, the vote of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the Chairman; and in case the vote of any State, Territory or District of Columbia shall be divided, the Chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for any candidate, or for or against any proposition; but if exception is taken by any delegate to the correctness of such announcement by the Chairman of his delegation, the President of the Convention shall direct the roll of members of such delegation to be called, and the result shall be recorded in accordance with the votes individually given.

An attempt to secure the adoption of a substitute, made by George H. Sharpe, of New York, and others, was unsuccessful, the Convention adopting the regular report by the vote of 479 to 276. An addition to Rule 10, proposed by George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and amended by Benjamin Butterworth, of Ohio, was adopted. During the fourth day's proceedings the members of the new National Committee were announced, William C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, being Ohio's selection.

On the fourth day, Saturday, June 5th, Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the platform, namely:

The Republican party in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal Government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration:

It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the National authority. It reconstructed the Union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its cornerstone. It transformed four millions of human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves, and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from thirty-eight per cent to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all National obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the Nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six cents to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1,115,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$264,000,000 more than our imports in 1879. Without resorting to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of the Government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than \$30,000,000 for soldiers' and sailors' pensions.



It has paid \$880,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$150,000,000 to less than \$89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than any we have yet enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this Convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

1. We affirm that the work of the Republican party for the last twenty years has been such as to commend it to the favor of the Nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories, which have been achieved through immense difficulties, should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished; that the Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated; that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be paid; that the debt, so much reduced, should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already great and increasing, should be steadily encouraged.

2. The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law, and not a mere contract; out of Confederated States it made a sovereign Nation. Some powers are denied to the Nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by National and not by State tribunals.

3. The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional power. The intelligence of the Nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence of the several States, and the destiny of the Nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the aggregate genius of all.

4. The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the Nation can be protected against the influences of sectarianism while each State is exposed to its domination. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the Legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that

the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grants of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery, having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; that we deem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our water-courses and harbors, but insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease; that the obligations of the Republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle, are undiminished by the lapse of the fifteen years since their final victory—to do them honor is, and forever shall be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the American people.

6. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the Congress of the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of that power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

7. The purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES in peace and war, and which guided the thoughts of our immediate predecessors to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and history will accord to his Administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courteous discharge of the public business, and will honor his vetoes interposed between the people and attempted partisan laws.

8. We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage; that to obtain possession of the National and State Governments and the control of place and position they have obstructed all efforts to promote the purity and conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent ballots and invented fraudulent certifications of returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected Members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, rescued by the courageous action of Maine's patriotic sons; have, by methods vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the Government depended; have

crushed the rights of the individual; have advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the Nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimably valuable results of Nationality, personal freedom, and individual equality.

The equal, steady and complete enforcement of the laws and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution, are the first duties of the Nation. The dangers of a "Solid South" can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the Nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the punishment of all those who violate them are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity be established throughout the South. Whatever promises the Nation makes the Nation must perform, and the Nation can not with safety delegate this duty to the States. The "Solid South" must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

We affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be possible, and we submit it to the practical sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the Administration of the National Government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policies under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence and hope.

9. The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last National Convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President HAYES that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical and complete; to this end it demands the co-operation of the Legislative with the Executive Department of the Government and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

The last resolution was offered by James M. Barker, of Massachusetts, and, after considerable debate, accepted as an amendment to the report of the Committee and the whole was then unanimously agreed to.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, on motion of

William P. Frye, of Maine, the roll of States was called in alphabetical order for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, was placed in nomination by James F. Joy, of Michigan, and seconding speeches were made by Francis M. Pixley, of California, and William P. Frye, of Maine. William Windom, of Minnesota, was named by E. F. Drake, of that State. Roscoe Conkling in a speech of rare eloquence spoke in behalf of Ulysses S. Grant, William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, seconding the nomination.

James A. Garfield, in presenting the name of John Sherman, of Ohio, said:

*Mr. President:* I have witnessed the extraordinary scenes of this Convention with deep solicitude. No emotion touches my heart more quickly than a sentiment in honor of a great and noble character, but as I sat in my seat and witnessed these demonstrations it seemed to me you were a human ocean in a tempest. I have seen the sea lashed into fury and tossed into spray, and its grandeur moves the soul of the dullest man; but I remember it is not the billows, but the calm level of the sea from which all heights and depths are measured. (Applause.) When the storm has passed and the hour of calm settles on the ocean, when the sunlight bathes its smooth surface, then the astronomer and surveyor take the level from which they measure all terrestrial heights and depths. (Applause.) Gentlemen of the Convention, your present temper may not mark the healthful pulse of our people. When our enthusiasm has passed, when the emotions of this hour have subsided, we shall find that calm level of public opinion below the storm from which the thoughts of a mighty people are to be measured, and by which their final action will be determined. (Applause.) Not here in this brilliant circle where 15,000 men and women are assembled, is the destiny of the Republican party to be decreed. (Applause.) Not here where I see the enthusiastic faces of 756 delegates waiting to cast their votes into the urn and determine the choice of the Republic (applause), but by 4,000,000 Republican fire-sides, where the thoughtful voters with their wives and children about them; with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and love of country; with the history of the past, the hopes of the future and rever-

ence for the great men who have adorned and blessed our Nation in bygone days burning in their hearts — *there* God prepares the verdict which will determine the wisdom of our work to-night. (Applause.) Not in Chicago in the heat of June, but at the ballot-boxes of the Republic, in the quiet of November, after the silence of deliberate judgment, will this question be settled. (Cheers and cries of "Good!" "Good!") Let us aid them to-night. (Great applause.) And now, gentlemen, what do we want? (A voice, "We want Garfield," followed by applause.) Bear with me but for a moment, "hear me for my cause, and for a moment be silent that you may hear." (Cries of "Good.") Twenty-five years ago this Republic was wearing a triple chain of bondage. Long familiarity of traffic in the bodies and souls of men had paralyzed the consciences of a majority of our people. The baleful doctrine of State Sovereignty had shackled and weakened the noblest and most beneficent powers of the National Government, and the grasping power of slavery was seizing the virgin Territories of the West and dragging them into the den of eternal bondage. At that crisis the Republican party was born. It drew its first inspiration from that fire of liberty which God has lighted in every human heart and which all the powers of ignorance and tyranny can never wholly extinguish. (Applause.) The Republican party came to deliver and to save the Republic. It entered the arena where the beleaguered and assailed Territories were struggling for freedom and drew around them a sacred circle of liberty which the demon of slavery has never dared to cross. It made them free forever. (Loud applause and cries of "Good".) Strengthened by its victory on the frontier, the young party, under the leadership of that great man who, on this spot, twenty years ago was made its leader, entered the National Capital and assumed the high duties of the Government. (Applause.) The light which shone from its banner dispelled the darkness in which slavery had shrouded the Capitol, and melted the shackles of every slave, and consumed in the fire of liberty every slave-pen within the shadow of its dome. Our great National industries, by cruel and calculating neglect, were themselves prostrated, and the stream of revenue flowed in such feeble currents that the Treasury itself was well nigh empty. The money of the people consisted mainly of the wretched notes of two thousand uncontrolled and irresponsible State banking corporations which were filling the country with a circulation that poisoned rather than sustained the life of business. (Loud applause.) The Republican party changed all this. It abolished the Babel of confusion and gave the country a currency as National as its flag and based it upon the sacred faith of the people. (Applause.) It

threw its protecting arms around our great industries and they stood erect as with new life. It filled with the spirit of true Nationality all the great functions of the Government; it confronted a rebellion of unexampled magnitude, with slavery behind it, and, under God, fought the final battle of liberty until the victory was won. Then, after the storms of battle, were heard the sweet, calm words of peace spoken by the conquering Nation and saying to the conquered foe that lay prostrate at its feet, "This is our only revenge, that you join us in lifting into the serene firmament of the Constitution, to shine like stars for ever and ever, the immortal principles of truth and justice that all men, white and black, shall be free and shall stand equal before the law." (Applause.) Then came the questions of reconstruction, the public debt and the public faith. In the settlement of these questions the Republican party has completed its twenty-five years of glorious existence, and it has sent us here to prepare it for another lustrum of duty and victory. How shall we do this great work? We can not do it my friends by assailing our Republican brethren. (Great applause and cries of "Good.") God forbid that I should say one word to cast a shadow upon any name on the roll of our heroes. This coming fight is our Thermopylæ. We are standing upon a narrow isthmus. If our Spartan hosts are united we can withstand all the Persians that the Xerxes of Democracy can bring against us. Let us hold our ground this one year, for the stars in their course fight for us in the future. The census to be taken this year will bring reinforcements and continued power (applause), but in order to win this victory now we want the vote of every Republican—of every Grant Republican and every anti-Grant Republican in America (great applause); of every Blaine man and every anti-Blaine man; the vote of every follower of every candidate is needed to make our success certain. (Applause.) Therefore I say, gentlemen and brethren, we are here to take calm counsel together and inquire what we shall do? (A voice, "Nominate Garfield," followed by great applause.) We want a man whose life and opinions embody all the achievements of which I have spoken. We want a man who, standing on a mountain height, sees all the achievements of the past history of our party, and carries in his heart the memory of all its glorious deeds, and who, looking forward, prepares to meet the labor and the dangers to come. We want a man who will act in no spirit of unkindness toward those we lately met in battle. The Republican party offers to our brethren in the South the olive branch of peace, and invites them to renewed brotherhood on this supreme condition: that it shall be admitted forever and forever that in the war for the Union we were

right and they were wrong. (Cheers.) On that supreme condition we meet them as brethren and on no other do we ask them to share with us the blessings and honors of this great Republic. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, not to weary you, I am about to present a name for your consideration, the name of a man who was a comrade and associate and friend of nearly all of the noble dead whose faces look down upon us from these walls to-night. (Cheers.) A man who began his career in public service twenty-five years ago, whose first duty was courageously done in the days of peril on the plains of Kansas, when the first red drops of that bloody shower began to fall which finally swelled into the deluge of war. (Cheers.) He bravely stood by young Kansas then, and returning to his seat in the National Legislature through all the subsequent years his pathway has been marked by labors worthily performed in every department of legislation. You ask for his monuments—I point you to twenty-five years of National statutes. (Cheers.) Not one great beneficent law has been placed upon our statute books without his intelligent and powerful aid. (Cheers.) He aided in formulating the laws that raised our great armies and navies and carried us through the war. His hand was seen in the workmanship of those statutes that restored and brought back "the unity and the married calm of States." His hand was in all that great legislation that created the war currency, and in the still greater work that redeemed the promises of the Government and made the currency equal to gold; and, when at last he passed from the halls of legislation into a high executive office, he displayed that experience, intelligence, firmness and poise of character which has carried us through a stormy period of three years, with one-half the public press crying, "Crucify him!" and a hostile Congress seeking to prevent success. In all this he remained unmoved until victory crowned him. (Applause.) The great fiscal affairs of the Nation and the vast business interests of the country he guarded and preserved while executing the law of resumption, and effected his object without a jar and against the prophecies of one-half of the press and all of the Democracy of this continent. (Applause.) He has shown himself able to meet with calmness the great emergencies of the Government. For twenty-five years he has trodden the perilous heights of public duty, and against all the shafts of malice has bared his breast unharmed. He has stood in the blaze of that fierce light that beats against the throne, but its fiercest ray has found no flaw in his armor, no stain upon his shield. I do not present him as a better Republican or a better man than thousands of others that we honor, but I present him for your deliberate and

favorable consideration. I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio. (Applause, lasting several minutes.)

F. C. Winkler, of Wisconsin, and R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, made speeches seconding Sherman's nomination. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, nominated George F. Edmunds, John E. Sanford, of Massachusetts, seconding. J. B. Cassady, of Wisconsin, named Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, and the nomination was seconded by Augustus Brandagee, of Connecticut.

The voting began on the morning of the fifth day—Monday, June 7th, the first ballot resulting: Grant 304, Blaine 284, Sherman 93, Edmunds 34, Washburne 30, Windom 10.

On this ballot Ohio divided, giving Sherman 34 votes, Blaine 9 and Edmunds 1. Mr. Sherman's other votes were cast by the following States: Alabama 3, Georgia 8, Indiana 2, Kentucky 3, Louisiana 6, Maryland 2, Massachusetts 2, Mississippi 6, New York 2, North Carolina 14, Pennsylvania 3, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 2, Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 3.

During the roll call the Chair ruled that nothing could interfere with that order of business, and at the conclusion of the call any question raised regarding it could be settled by the Convention. During the day twenty-seven additional ballots were taken without material change. Grant led and his vote fluctuated between 302 and 309. Blaine was second, the number of the votes he received varying from 275 to 285. There was little change in Sherman's strength, it ranging from 90 to 95 from the first to the fourteenth ballot, fell to less than 90 on the seventeenth, and then rose slowly but steadily until the thirtieth, when he received his greatest support—120 votes. On this

day his highest vote was but 97. Washburne started with 30, and during the day received as many as 36 votes, finishing with 35. Edmunds' vote varied from 31 to 33, and Windom never received more than the 10 votes of his own State. A Pennsylvania delegate voted for Garfield on the second ballot, continuing until the sixth, and was joined by a colleague during most of the remaining ballots of the day. Scattering votes were also cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, George W. McCrary, of Iowa, Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, and John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

On the sixth day the Convention took the twenty-ninth ballot in the morning at ten o'clock. Twenty votes previously cast for Edmunds were transferred to Sherman, which, with other scattering votes on the thirtieth, gave him his greatest strength. On the thirty-fourth ballot the Wisconsin delegation cast 17 votes for Garfield, and on the thirty-fifth he received in addition 26 votes from Indiana, 4 from Maryland and one each from Mississippi, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. The latter was the first ballot on which all the votes of the Convention were cast, and the result was received with cheers. The strength of each candidate was as follows: Grant 313, Blaine 257, Sherman 99, Garfield 50, Washburne 23, Edmunds 11, Windom 3. General Garfield appealed to the Chair for recognition and said: "I arise to a point of order, and I challenge the correctness of the announcement of the vote as just read. No man has the right to have my name announced and voted for in this Convention without my permission. Such permission I have not given and can not give."

The Chair announced that "the gentleman from Ohio is not in order," and was

greeted with applause, and the thirty-sixth and decisive ballot was taken amid intense excitement. Cheers were accorded States that gave Garfield several votes but when Ohio was reached and Major Butterworth cast 45 votes for Garfield the scene was indescribable. Before the final vote was read the spectators arose *en masse* and broke out in the wildest cheers. The delegates seized the State shields and waved them aloft and the band struck up "Hail Columbia." The news having been conveyed outside the cheers of the enthusiastic populace drowned the noise of the cheering inside the Convention hall. The result was finally announced: Garfield 399, Grant 306, Blaine 42, Washburne 5, Sherman 3—and the Chair declared that James A. Garfield was the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States.

In the midst of the turmoil, General Logan and Senator Conkling sought recognition from the Chair, and Conkling was first observed. He said:

*Mr. Chairman:* James A. Garfield, of Ohio, having received a majority of the votes of this Convention, I rise to move that he be unanimously presented as its nominee, and being on my feet, I will avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate the Republican party upon the good-natured and well-tempered feeling which has distinguished this Convention. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the zeal and the fervor and now the unanimity shown here will be transferred to the field and the campaign, and that all of us who have taken a part against each other will find ourselves together with equal zeal, bearing the flag and lance of the Republican party into the ranks of the enemy.

John A. Logan followed in behalf of Illinois in some stirring remarks. The nomination was also seconded by Eugene Hale, of Maine; Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; James A. Beaver, of Pennsylvania; William H. Pleasants, of Virginia; A. W.

Campbell, of West Virginia; W. W. Hicks, of Florida; A. B. Norton, of Texas; Charles Foster, of Ohio; and L. C. Houck, of Tennessee.

As justifying the action of the Ohio delegates, Governor Dennison read the following telegram to the Convention, its sentiments receiving hearty applause:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1880.

*William Dennison:* Whenever the vote of Ohio will be likely to assure the nomination of Garfield, I appeal to every delegate to vote for him. Let Ohio be solid. Make the same appeal in my name to North Carolina, and to every delegate who has voted for me.

JOHN SHERMAN.

After the excitement and enthusiasm had been allayed in a small degree, the Convention adjourned until five o'clock.

General Garfield was almost smothered during the scenes following the nomination, and when the Convention took a recess he was picked up bodily and tossed about. He was followed to the Grand Pacific Hotel by an immense throng, and there the crowd became so great and demonstrative in its enthusiasm that he had to be taken unobserved into other quarters. His name and praises were immediately heralded about the street of every city and town in the country. The Ohio delegation commended him for standing by Senator Sherman, and his journey home was one continuous ovation.

The Convention met at five o'clock in the evening to nominate a candidate for Vice President. The names announced were: Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Thomas Settle, of North Carolina; Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan; Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Chester A. Arthur, of New York, and Edmund J. Davis, of Texas.

The vote resulted: Arthur 468, Washburne 193, Jewell 44, Maynard 30, Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, 8, James L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, 4, Davis 2, Settle 1, Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, 1. The nomination of Chester A. Arthur was made unanimous.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of one delegate from each State, with the Chairman of the National Convention, Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, as Chairman of the Committee, was appointed to notify Generals Garfield and Arthur of their nominations respectively for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and the Convention adjourned.

At eleven o'clock that night the Notification Committee assembled in the club room of the Grand Pacific Hotel and appointed Omar D. Conger, of Michigan, and A. C. Wedge, of Minnesota, a sub-committee to conduct the nominees to the room. Upon their appearance General Garfield was first briefly addressed by Senator Hoar, to whom he made reply equally as brief. General Arthur was then addressed, and responded with a few appreciative words. Garfield's formal letter of acceptance was dated at Mentor, Ohio, July 10th, and Arthur's at New York, July 15th.

The Democrats of Ohio held two State Conventions in 1880. The first met at Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, on Wednesday, May 6th, with Frank H. Hurd, of Lucas County, as Temporary and George L. Converse, of Franklin, Permanent Chairman. The resolutions adopted instructed the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago to vote for Allen G. Thurman for President; also to vote as a unit on all questions and to favor the ancient two-thirds rule. Those for whom votes

were cast for Senatorial delegates were Durbin Ward, of Warren, 549; James B. Steedman, of Lucas, 399; J. H. Wade, of Cuyahoga, 386½; Americus V. Rice, of Putnam, 281; John F. Follett, of Hamilton, 267; Adoniram J. Warner, of Washington, 91; John G. Meuser, of Crawford, 90. Ward, Steedman, Wade and Rice were elected. Six persons were proposed for alternates, the first four being chosen: Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware; Charles Hilt, of Hamilton; George Spencer, of Clarke; Aaron R. VanCleaf, of Pickaway; R. W. Jones, of Athens, and Learner B. Leeds, of Brown.

The second Convention was called to meet at Cleveland, Tuesday, July 21st, and Leroy D. Thoman, of Mahoning County, presided. The Committee on Resolutions included in its membership the following prominent leaders of the party: George Hoadly, of Hamilton; John A. McMahon, of Montgomery; William E. Finck, of Perry; Adoniram J. Warner, of Washington; and Rufus P. Spalding, of Cuyahoga. The platform embraced but two planks, namely:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Democracy of Ohio heartily endorse the candidates of the National Democratic Convention, and that we will zealously labor for the election of HANCOCK and ENGLISH, and for the candidates for State officers this day nominated.

2. The Democracy of Ohio adopt as their own the National Democratic platform.

There was nothing noteworthy in this Convention, the small minority which desired a more elaborate platform giving way after a show of strength during the deliberations of the Committee. The nominations were all of a perfunctory character, and, while several persons were announced as aspirants for some of the offices, there was not a ballot completed, because all were made by acclamation before the roll of coun-

ties was more than half through in any instance. The ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, William Lang, of Seneca County; Judge of the Supreme Court, Martin D. Follett, of Washington; Clerk of the Supreme Court, Richard J. Fanning, of Franklin; Commissioner of Common Schools, James J. Burns, of Belmont; Member of the Board of Public Works, William J. Jackson, of Miami.

The National Convention of the Democratic party met at Cincinnati, Tuesday, June 22d, and was called to order by William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Chairman of the National Committee. George Hoadly, of Ohio, Temporary Chairman, made but a short address. After the appointment of the usual committees an adjournment was taken until the following day. On Wednesday, June 23d, John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, was elected Permanent Chairman, and addressed the delegates at some length. There were contesting delegations from the State of New York, and the Tammany braves, headed by John Kelley, were excluded on account of their declaration, that in the event of Samuel J. Tilden's nomination they would not support him. The following candidates for the Presidency were announced: Stephen J. Field, of California; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; William R. Morrison, of Illinois; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; and Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania.

A ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Hancock 171, Bayard 153½, Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, 81, Thurman 68½, Field 65, Morrison 62, Hendricks 50½, Samuel J. Tilden 38, Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, 10, Horatio Seymour, of New York, 8, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, 6, W. A. Love-

land, of Colorado, 5, Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, 3, George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, 3, William H. English, of Indiana, 1, William Lathrop, of Michigan, 1, Parker 1, Black 1, Jewett 1. On Thursday, the New York delegates announced that, having received a letter from Samuel J. Tilden, declining to be considered a candidate, they had cast their votes for Henry B. Payne, but that hereafter they would vote for Samuel J. Randall. The letter being called for, it was read in open Convention.

The second ballot was ordered, with the following result: Hancock 320, Randall 128½, Bayard 113, Field 65½, Thurman 50, Hendricks 31, English, 19, Tilden 6, Parker 2, Jewett 1. As corrected on a recall of the States, the vote stood: Hancock 705, Hendricks 30, Bayard 2, and Tilden 1.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then read and adopted, as follows:

The Democrats of the United States, in Convention assembled, declare that:

1. We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and as embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

2. Opposition to centralization and to that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments into one, and thus to create, whatever be the form of Government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws; separation of Church and State for the good of each; common schools fostered and protected.

3. Home rule; honest money, consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

4. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a genuine and thorough reform of the civil service.

5. The right to a free ballot is the right preserva-

tive of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of the United States.

6. The present Administration is the representative of conspiracy only, and its claim of right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and Deputy Marshals, to intimidate and obstruct the election, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic powers, insult the people and imperil their institutions.

7. We execrate the course of this Administration in making places in the civil service a reward for political crime, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of the usurper by billeting villains upon the people.

8. The great fraud of 1876-7, by which, upon a false count of the electoral vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and, for the first time in American history, the will of the people was set aside under the threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the terrors of a civil war, submitted for the time in firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish this crime in 1880; this issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people than ever before addressed the consciences of a nation of freemen.

9. The resolution of SAMUEL J. TILDEN not again to be a candidate for the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by the leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with deep sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom, patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assaults of the common enemy; and they further assure him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens, who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public morality and adorning and purifying the public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

10. Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the seas, and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

11. Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration, except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and even that carefully guarded.

12. Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public lands for actual settlers.

13. The Democratic party is the friend of labor



and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorant and the commune.

14. We congratulate the country upon the honesty and thrift of a Democratic Congress which has reduced the public expenditures \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home, and the National honor abroad, and, above all, upon the promise of such a change in the Administration of the Government as shall insure us genuine and lasting reform in every department of the public service.

Upon motion of Joseph Pulitzer, of Missouri, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President, and a call of the States was ordered, Alabama leading off with her votes for William H. English, of Indiana. Richard M. Bishop, of Ohio, was presented by John V. Irish, of Iowa, but was subsequently withdrawn, and the nomination of English was made unanimous.

The names of the National Committee-men were announced, William W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, being Ohio's choice and a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination was named and then a *sine die* adjournment was taken.

General Hancock's letter of acceptance was sent from Governor's Island, New York City, on July 29th and that of William H. English, from his home in Indianapolis, a few days later, but neither created much more than passing comment.

The National Greenback Labor Convention met at Chicago, Wednesday, June 9th, and was called to order by T. L. DeWeese, of Pennsylvania. Gilbert A. DeLa Matyr, of Indiana, and Richard Trevellick, of Michigan, were respectively Temporary and Permanent Chairmen. At the night session, nominations being in order, James B. Weaver, of Iowa, Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, Stephen D. Dillaye, of New Jersey, Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachu-

setts, Edward P. Allis, of Wisconsin, and Alexander Campbell, of Illinois, were placed before the Convention as candidates for the Presidency, and Weaver chosen; B. J. Chambers, of Texas, was nominated for Vice President, after which a lengthy platform was adopted.

The Prohibitionists held a National Convention at Cleveland, Wednesday and Thursday, June 16th and 17th. On the latter date they adopted a platform, and nominated Neal Dow, of Maine, for President and A. M. Thompson, of Ohio, for Vice President. But twelve States were represented at this Convention, with only 142 delegates.

The American party's candidates were: President, John W. Phelps, of Vermont; Vice President, Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas. They were nominated June 17th. The declared object of the party was, "to expose, withstand and remove secret societies, freemasonry in particular, and other anti-Christ movements, in order to save the churches of Christ from being depraved; to redeem the administration of justice from perversion and our Republican Government from corruption."

The Greenback-Labor party held a State Convention at the City Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, July 28th. Charles A. Lloyd, of Huron County, was nominated as the candidate for Secretary of State and a complete electoral ticket named. Neither the Greenbackers nor the Prohibitionists "cut much of a figure," either in the canvass or in the election returns in Ohio this year.

The names and addresses of the Republican Presidential Electors—the first two named being Senatorial and the others numbered according to the districts in which they resided, were: Sidney S. Warner;

Wellington; Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 1. Anthony T. Bullock, Cincinnati. 2. Alfred T. Goshorn, Cincinnati. 3. Robert E. Doan, Wilmington. 4. William Allen, Greenville. 5. Jacob L'H. Long, Ottawa. 6. Octavius Waters, Delta. 7. William Walker McKnight, Georgetown. 8. John Q. A. Campbell, Bellefontaine. 9. George W. Holland, Richwood. 10. Jacob F. Burket, Findlay. 11. Nelson B. Sisson, Gallipolis. 12. George E. Martin, New Straitsville. 13. Mendal Churchill, Zanesville. 14. Jacob Scroggs, Bucyrus. 15. Tobias A. Plants, Pomeroy. 16. John Milton Lewis, Barnesville. 17. Nathan B. Billingsley, New Lisbon. 18. Nathaniel W. Goodhue, Akron. 19. Samuel R. House, Painesville. 20. Joel W. Tyler, Cleveland.

The National canvass of this year was remarkable for the savage personal attacks made upon General Garfield's character by the Democratic National and State Committees, press and public speakers. He was accused of various improprieties of conduct as a member of Congress and of having been concerned in the Credit Mobilier scandal, which had made a great sensation in the years 1872 and 1873. At times, by seeming preconcerted arrangement of the Democratic campaign workers all over the country, the number "329" was painted, daubed, chalked and printed everywhere, on fences, sidewalks, walls, churches, residences and public buildings and printed in bold-face type in the newspapers. This was the number of dollars which he was alleged to have received as a dividend from the promoters of the Credit Mobilier. The Republicans did not attempt to retaliate in kind upon General Hancock, but they made much of an expression used

by him that "the tariff was only a local issue." The record of Mr. English, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, as a "Modern Shylock" was pretty thoroughly ventilated, especially in Indiana.

Having proved the innocence of their candidate in the Credit Mobilier matter to the satisfaction of the public, the Republicans were startled, at a time when an effective denial of its authenticity was impossible—on the very eve of the election, in fact, by the infamous "Morey letter." This was an alleged communication to a mythical personage bearing the name of "Morey," written in a hand closely counterfeiting General Garfield's, in which were assertions upon the Chinese question designed to render the Republican candidate very unpopular on the Pacific slope and especially in California, where "coolie labor" was regarded as a crying evil. The letter had been lithographed by the million, and, when scattered broadcast within a few days of the election, had great bearing upon the campaign, undoubtedly losing five of California's six electors to the Republicans as well as those of Nevada, if not also those of New Jersey.

Such was the intense interest manifested in Ohio that at the October election the vote was very great, exceeding that cast at a similar election in 1876, when another of Ohio's favorite sons was the Republican Presidential standard-bearer, by nearly 100,000. The official vote was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

Charles Townsend, Rep.....	362,021
William Lang, Dem.....	343,016
Charles A. Lloyd, Greenback.....	6,786
William H. Doan, Pro.....	2,815
<hr/>	
Townsend's plurality.....	19,005
Townsend's majority.....	9,404

For Judge of the Supreme Court:	
George W. McIlvaine, Rep.....	364,045
Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	340,998
McIlvaine's plurality.....	23,047
For Clerk of Supreme Court:	
Dwight Crowell, Rep.....	364,225
Richard J. Fanning, Dem.....	340,870
Crowell's plurality.....	23,355
For Commissioner of Common Schools:	
Daniel F. DeWolf, Rep.....	363,887
James J. Burns, Dem.....	341,204
DeWolf's plurality.....	22,683
For Member Board of Public Works:	
Stephen R. Hosmer, Rep.....	364,053
William J. Jackson, Dem.....	341,001
Hosmer's plurality.....	23,052

The election for Representatives in the Forty-seventh Congress resulted in the choice of fifteen Republicans and five Democrats. The vote for each of the candidates of the two leading parties was as follows:

First District:	
Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.....	16,455
Samuel F. Hunt, Dem.....	15,157
Republican majority.....	1,298
Second District:	
Thomas L. Young, Rep.....	17,385
Henry B. Banning, Dem.....	16,381
Republican majority.....	1,004
Third District:	
Henry L. Morey, Rep.....	18,803
Durbin Ward, Dem.....	17,835
Republican majority.....	968
Fourth District:	
Emanuel Schultz, Rep.....	21,572
John A. McMahon, Dem.....	21,244
Republican majority.....	328
Fifth District:	
Benjamin LeFevre, Dem.....	23,598
William K. Boone, Rep.....	15,488
Democratic majority.....	8,110

Sixth District:	
James H. Ritchie, Rep.....	19,987
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	19,097
Republican majority.....	890
Seventh District:	
John P. Leedom, Dem.....	17,375
Alphonso Hart, Rep.....	15,663
Democratic majority.....	1,712
Eighth District:	
J. Warren Keifer, Rep.....	21,182
Frank Chance, Dem.....	15,264
Republican majority.....	5,818
Ninth District:	
James S. Robinson, Rep.....	18,146
Caleb H. Norris, Dem.....	17,007
Republican majority.....	1,139
Tenth District:	
John B. Rice, Rep.....	18,394
Morgan D. Shaffer, Dem.....	17,007
Republican majority.....	1,387
Eleventh District:	
Henry S. Neal, Rep.....	17,208
Wells A. Hutchins, Dem.....	15,080
Republican majority.....	2,128
Twelfth District:	
George L. Converse, Dem.....	21,673
John Groce, Rep.....	17,484
Democratic majority.....	4,189
Thirteenth District:	
Gibson Atherton, Dem.....	19,038
Appleton B. Clarke, Rep.....	16,563
Democratic majority.....	2,475
Fourteenth District:	
George W. Geddes, Dem.....	18,520
S. Ellis Fink, Rep.....	12,053
Democratic majority.....	6,467
Fifteenth District:	
Rufus R. Dawes, Rep.....	16,283
Adoniram J. Warren, Dem.....	15,781
Republican majority.....	502

Sixteenth District:	
Jonathan T. Updegraff, Rep.....	17,998
James F. Charlesworth, Dem.....	15,150
Republican majority .....	2,848
Seventeenth District:	
William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	20,221
Leroy D. Thoman, Dem.....	16,650
Republican majority.....	3,571
Eighteenth District:	
Addison S. McClure, Rep.....	18,570
David I. Wadsworth, Dem.....	13,474
Republican majority.....	5,096
Nineteenth District: *	
Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	22,794
Charles D. Adams, Dem.....	10,116
Republican majority.....	12,678
Twentieth District:	
Amos Townsend, Rep.....	20,333
James C. Hutchins, Dem.....	15,106
Republican majority.....	5,227

\* On November 30th, at a special election, Ezra B. Taylor was chosen to fill the unexpired term of James A. Garfield in the Forty-sixth Congress by a vote of 11,790 to 1,223 for Charles D. Adams and 172 scattering.

At the November election the following vote was cast for President:

James A. Garfield, Rep.....	375,048
Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.....	340,821
James B. Weaver, Greenback.....	6,456
Neal Dow, Prohibition.....	2,616
John W. Phelps, American.....	26
Garfield's plurality .....	34,227
Garfield's majority .....	25,129

James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur received the 216 electoral votes of the following nineteen States (and also one of California's votes), their plurality of the popular vote in each being appended: Colorado, 2,803; Connecticut, 2,656; Illinois, 41,395; Indiana, 6,641; Iowa, 77,059; Kansas, 61,737; Maine, 8,868; Massachusetts, 53,245; Michigan, 53,894; Minnesota, 40,588; Ne-

braska, 26,465; New Hampshire, 4,058; New York, 21,033; Ohio, 34,227; Oregon, 664; Pennsylvania, 36,276; Rhode Island, 7,416; Vermont, 27,251; Wisconsin, 29,754.

Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English received the votes of the remaining States (including five of California's electors), with pluralities as here appended: Alabama, 35,435; Arkansas, 18,828; California, 95; Delaware, 1,035; Florida, 4,290; Georgia, 43,914; Kentucky, 42,909; Louisiana, 26,439; Maryland, 15,120; Mississippi, 40,896; Missouri, 55,022; Nevada, 741; New Jersey, 2,003; North Carolina, 8,588; South Carolina, 54,089; Tennessee, 31,621; Texas, 93,188; Virginia, 44,566; West Virginia, 11,148.

The total popular vote was 9,189,665, of which 4,441,284 were cast by Republicans, 4,435,121 by Democrats, 302,854 by Greenbackers and 10,606 by Prohibitionists and others unclassified.

Charles Townsend, Secretary of State, was born at Harrisville, Belmont County, Ohio, December 22, 1834. His father was of English and his mother of Irish descent. His education was obtained at the common schools and at Ohio University, from which he graduated in 1861. He founded Decamp Institute in Meigs County, and when the war begun was in charge of that school. In July, 1861, he enlisted for three years' service in the Union army, and in August was made Captain in the Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On January 27, 1864, he was made Major of the regiment. After the war he attended law school in Cincinnati, graduating in 1866. He was three times elected Prosecuting Attorney of Athens County, and twice a Representative in the State Legislature. His fellow Legislators first nominated him for Secretary of State

in 1880, and he was elected with the other Republican candidates. In 1882 he was again nominated, but the whole party suffered a disastrous defeat that year. Major Townsend has been a favorite among the veterans of the late war, and they have since honored him by making him State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Daniel F. DeWolf, Commissioner of Common Schools, a native of Sackett Harbor, New York, was born in 1824, and came to Ohio when quite young. His education was obtained at Oberlin College, where he also imbibed abolition notions. He was ad-

mitted to the practice of law, and began his career in Tiffin, but abandoned that profession for the more congenial calling of teacher in the common schools. He had been superintendent of the public schools in the cities of Norwalk, Tiffin and Toledo, and was professor of modern languages and literature in Western Reserve College at Hudson, Summit County, at the time of his nomination. He served but one term, as he was beaten for reelection in 1883. He is at present a resident of Madison, Georgia.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1881.

PRESIDENT HAYES' last official communication to Congress was a message on March 3, 1881, returning with his veto a proposed law for "Facilitating the Refunding of the Public Debt," and which contained a provision intended to seriously cripple if not to entirely destroy the National banking system.

Inauguration day, March 4, 1881, opened cold, with snow upon the ground, but before noon the air became much milder. The inaugural parade was of the most varied character, and "formed the grandest sight ever seen in the city, with the exception of the famous review of 1865." In addition to the President and President-elect, Ohio was otherwise quite conspicuous in the procession with her various civic and military organizations. Probably this was the only occasion when a defeated candidate for the Presidency, not at the time holding the office, was ever present taking part in the proceedings in honor of his competitor. General Hancock was not only a participant in the parade as an officer in the army, but was also an interested spectator, witnessing the inauguration of both the President and Vice President and listening attentively to the address of the latter. Chief Justice Waite administered the oath of office to President Garfield, who immediately read his address, which was "vociferously applauded." At its conclusion ex-President

Hayes shook hands with the new President, as did the Chief Justice, and then instantly General Garfield turned to his aged mother, tenderly embracing and kissing her, and then as affectionately saluting his wife, an incident which attracted the attention and applause of the thousands of spectators. It has been well said that "The inauguration of a President of the United States is the grandest yet simplest, the most imposing but yet the most democratic event of which the world has any knowledge." The chief ruler of the greatest nation in the universe resigns his power, lays aside the dignity of his office to resume his place in private life among his fellow citizens without a murmur because of the fact, or perhaps a wish that it might be otherwise. His successor, stepping out from the ranks of the common people, in one brief moment takes up the reins of authority and without any of the glittering trappings or gorgeous insignia of royalty, modestly but reverently assumes the sovereignty delegated him by his compatriots.

President Garfield's inaugural address was plain and sensible, and in the main satisfactory to all the people. Regarding the colored people, whose social and political status had been the cause of most of the agitation during the Administration of Presidents Grant and Hayes, he said:

"The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution in 1787," and, "no doubt this has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was, perhaps, unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that under our institutions there was no middle ground for the negro between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchised peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessing so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen." He then directed attention to the remarkable progress made by these citizens and promised, "so far as it lay within his power," to accord them the full and equal protection of the laws.

Regarding financial matters he declared: "By the experience of commercial nations in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative values of the two metals; but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not disturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible such an adjustment should be made that the purchasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all the markets of the world.

"The chief duty of the National Government is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and currency upon its convenience in use and its prompt redemption in coin at the will of the holder, and not upon its compulsory circulation. These notes are not money but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it the promise should be kept.

"The refunding of the National Debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawal of the National bank notes and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed upon these subjects. The finances of the Government shall suf-

fer no detriment which it may be possible for my Administration to prevent."

President Garfield's Cabinet was composed as follows: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Attorney General, Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania; Postmaster General, Thomas L. James, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa; Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois; Secretary of the Navy, William H. Hunt, of Louisiana.

The only trouble within the Republican organization at the beginning of the Administration, was that occasioned by two factions within the party in the State of New York, known as "Stalwarts" and "Halfbreeds," between whom there was bitter dissension. The recognized leader of the former was Senator Roscoe Conkling, while William H. Robertson was at the head of the latter. This quarrel caused the President no little annoyance, as he did not desire to side with either, but he gave some consideration as to his duty in regard to the recognition of each in the distribution of official positions. He was willing to do anything for the sake of harmony, except to yield his own independence in the matter of appointments; to give the Senators their share of patronage, but not to wholly ignore the other faction. He made as many as twelve nominations of those selected by Mr. Conkling, but on March 23d sent in Robertson's name as Collector of the Port of New York. The Senator protested and then openly resisted his confirmation. Through "Senatorial courtesy" his Republican colleagues, on May 1st, agreed to permit all contested nominations to lie over until the following December. This was an unprecedented proceeding but a victory for

Senator Conkling. It was a short-lived triumph, however, for, on May 5th, the President withdrew all the nominations that had received Mr. Conkling's approval and thus brought the other Senators to terms. Recognizing defeat, both of the New York Senators resigned on May 16th. Senator Platt, it is said, had agreed to abide by whatever action Senator Conkling decided was best, but really did not desire to antagonize the President's appointments to such a degree as his colleague, and resigned only because of a previous promise. On May 18th, Collector Robertson was confirmed by the Senate. On July 16th Warner Miller was chosen as Mr. Platt's successor, and on the 22d, Elbridge G. Lapham was chosen to succeed Mr. Conkling, balloting having begun on May 31st. This factional dispute was the cause of much newspaper comment and considerable agitation in political circles. The press reports undoubtedly had much to do with inflaming the half-crazed brain of the assassin, Guiteau.

Aside from this nothing had marred the serenity of the Administration which the country had come to recognize as strong and efficient. On July 2d, President Garfield was starting upon a trip to New England to join his family, and anticipating especial pleasure in attending commencement at his *alma mater*, Williams College. While passing through the waiting room of the Baltimore & Potomac depot, at Washington, at nine o'clock that morning, leaning on the arm of, and pleasantly chatting with, Mr. Blaine, he was shot by a crack-brained office-seeker. The assassin, Charles J. Guiteau by name, fired twice, the first ball going through the President's coat sleeve, the second entering his back, fracturing a rib

and lodging deep in his body. He was tenderly carried back to the White House, where he had the services of the highest medical skill in the land, and all the comforts, care and conveniences possible; but these only prolonged his life for twelve weeks, his fortitude and cheerfulness under intense suffering but adding to the general grief of the people. On September 6th, he was taken to Elberon, New Jersey, with the hope that the change would be beneficial, though the undertaking was known to be extremely hazardous. He stood the trip better than was anticipated, and, for a time, seemed to rally under the inspiration of the pure ocean breezes; but on September 15th symptoms of blood poisoning made their appearance. He lingered in intense agony from then until the 19th, when, after a few hours of unconsciousness, he passed peacefully away. On the 21st, a special train carried the body to Washington to lie in state for two days in the rotunda of the Capitol. The final services are said never to have been surpassed for solemnity in Washington, except when James G. Blaine, on February 2, 1882, in the hall of the House of Representatives, delivered a memorial address in the presence of President Arthur, the two Houses of Congress, the heads of all the Departments of Government and the Diplomatic Corps. The long funeral train bearing the President's remains, which left Washington City on the night of the 23d, was never out of sight of mourning citizens, who stood with bared heads beside the railway tracks, whether at midnight, early morning, noon, or at setting sun, or whether in the country, village or city, to watch it pass and drop a tear of grief and sympathy. Execrations against the President's murderer were universal and







*J. A. Garfield*

unbounded and nothing but extraordinary vigilance on the part of the authorities prevented the people from taking vengeance upon him with their own hands. He was finally legally hanged after a prolonged and useless trial.

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. His father, Abram Garfield, was born in New York; his mother, Eliza Ballou, in New Hampshire. In 1830 they moved to Ohio, and settled in "the Orange woods," and here, in 1833, Abram Garfield died, leaving a family of four children, in indigent circumstances, of whom James was the youngest, to be provided for by his widow.

James began at an early age to help his mother in the support of the family, by laboring on the farm and chopping wood, until, at the age of fourteen years, he began to learn the trade of a carpenter, continuing most of his time at this occupation until his seventeenth year, when he engaged his services as driver and helmsman on the Ohio Canal. In the early spring of 1849 he attended a term of school at Geauga Seminary in Chester, Ohio, and engaged to teach a district school for the ensuing winter term. For the next three years he taught school during the winter and worked at his trade and studied during the summer. He began an academic course at Hiram Eclectic Institute in 1851, and worked his way through for three years, as janitor and teacher of that institution, and from there went to Williams College, then under the presidency of Mark Hopkins, from which he graduated with high honors in 1856. In

1858 he married Miss Lucretia Rudolph, a teacher at Chester, whose thorough culture in the classics, modern languages and literature had enabled her to keep pace with her husband in his college career.

In the next six years he was a College President, a State Senator, a Major General in the Union Army and a Representative in the National Congress, a career so full of varied responsibilities being the lot of but few of the noted personages in American history. His magnificent political career forms an important link in the history of the Republican party in the State and Nation from its very inception until the date of his untimely death. References, which of necessity have been brief in a work of this scope—embracing so many years, have been made to the part taken by him in the councils of the party and are to be found in nearly every chapter from the first to the present.

In January, 1862, Garfield first began to be distinguished as a military commander by defeating the Confederate General, Humphrey Marshall, at Middle Creek, Kentucky, with an army very much inferior in number to that of the latter. For meritorious service here, President Lincoln sent him a commission as Brigadier General, and he was made Major General for distinguished service rendered at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. At the request of President Lincoln, General Garfield resigned his commission in the army and entered upon the duties of a Representative in Congress in December, 1863, serving continuously in that capacity until 1880, making his last speech in Congress on April 23d. On January 13, 1880, he was elected United States Senator from Ohio, but before entering upon the duties of the

office was chosen, June 8th, of the same year, the Republican candidate for President, and, after a vigorous and enthusiastic campaign, was triumphantly elected over his competitor, General Winfield Scott Hancock, by the votes of every Northern State except New Jersey, Nevada and part of California. Thus, he was at the same time a Representative in Congress, a United States Senator-elect and President-elect of the United States.

On March 4, 1881, he entered upon an Administration of great promise for the general welfare of the Nation. With an exceptionally able Cabinet as counsellors, the country was led to expect the extraordinary dispatch of public business. But too soon a fatal incident destroyed the fond hopes of the people. The murderous hand of a foul assassin, on the 2d of July, 1881, shot the President down while in the waiting-room of a railway depot in Washington City. Secretary of State James G. Blaine was with him at the time and aided in every way in his power to relieve the President and assist him to the White House. But the assassin had succeeded in his fatal work far beyond the power of man to aid, and Garfield died on the eighteenth anniversary of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1881, to the intense grief of the entire country and of many sovereigns and the people of foreign lands. Thus in such ignominious sorrow closed the life of one of God's noblemen. He, who had lived when the foul hand of the assassin struck down the martyred Lincoln, and, when terror and dismay had seized on the hearts of the most stalwart, had proclaimed from the balcony of the New York Custom House the words by which he calmed the mob frenzied at the news of Lincoln's death—"Fellow citizens:

Clouds and darkness are around Him; His pavilion is dark waters and thick clouds; justice and judgment are the establishment of His throne; mercy and truth shall go before His face! Fellow citizens! God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives!"—was himself reserved for a similar fate in the same city, his own assassination being the more horrifying as it occurred in a time of profound peace and without the least provocation. His remains were taken to Cleveland, Ohio, and placed in the tomb in Lake View Cemetery. The procession included a civic and military pageant of magnificent proportions. The day of the funeral, Monday, September 26th, was observed throughout the country as a period of mourning, in response to a proclamation of President Arthur, which had been supplemented in many of the States by the recommendations of the Governors. There was a general suspension of business, draping of public and private buildings, and religious services. The day was also extensively observed in Europe, and for the first time mourning was ordered in court circles in behalf of an official of a republic.

A committee was at once organized in Cleveland to take charge of the project of raising an appropriate monument over the final resting place of the dead President, a popular subscription for the purpose being invited, and a very handsome and imposing monument now marks the tomb of the second martyred President.

Appended are the closing paragraphs of Mr. Blaine's sublime and tenderly affectionate memorial oration, delivered February 2, 1882:

On the morning of Saturday, July 2d, the President was a contented and happy man—not in an ordinary degree, but joyfully, almost boyishly happy. On the

way to the railroad station, to which he drove slowly, in conscious enjoyment of the beautiful morning, with an unwonted sense of leisure and a keen anticipation of pleasure, his talk was all in the grateful and gratulatory vein. He felt that after four months of trial his Administration was strong in its grasp of affairs, strong in popular favor, and destined to grow stronger; that grave difficulty confronting him at his inauguration had been passed; that trouble lay behind and not before him; that he was soon to meet the wife whom he loved, now recovering from an illness which had but lately disquieted and at times almost unnerved him; that he was going to his *alma mater* to renew the most cherished associations of his young manhood, and to exchange greetings with those whose deepening interest had followed every step of his upward progress from the day he entered upon his college course until he had attained the loftiest elevation in the gift of his countrymen. Surely, if happiness can ever come from the honors or triumphs of this world, on that quiet July morning James A. Garfield may have well been a happy man. No foreboding of evil haunted him; no slightest premonition of danger clouded his sky. His terrible fate was upon him in an instant. One moment he stood erect, strong, confident in the years stretching peacefully out before him. The next he lay wounded, bleeding, helpless, doomed to weary weeks of torture, to silence and the grave.

Great in life, he was surpassingly great in death. For no cause, in the very frenzy of wantonness and wickedness, by the red hand of murder, he was thrust from the full tide of this world's interests, from its hopes, its aspirations, its victories, into the visible presence of death—and he did not quail. Not alone for one short moment in which, stunned and dazed, he could give up life, hardly aware of its relinquishment, but through days of deadly languor, through weeks of agony, that was not less agony because silently borne, with clear sight and calm courage he looked into his open grave. What blight and ruin met his anguished eyes, whose lips may tell—what brilliant, broken plans, what baffled high ambitions, what sundering of strong, warm, manhood's friendships, what bitter rending of sweet household ties!

Behind him a proud, expectant Nation, a great host of sustaining friends, a cherished and happy mother, wearing the full riches of her early toil and tears; the wife of his youth, whose life lay in his; the little boys not yet emerged from childhood's day of frolic; the fair young daughter; the sturdy sons just springing into closest companionship, claiming every day and every day rewarding a father's love and care; and in his heart the eager, rejoicing power to meet all demands. Before him desolation and great darkness!

And his soul was not shaken. His countrymen were thrilled with instant, profound and universal sympathy. Masterful in his mortal weakness, he became the center of a Nation's love enshrined in the prayers of the world. But all the love and all the sympathy could not share with him his suffering. He trod the wine-press alone. With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the Divine decree.

As the end drew near, his early cravings for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face, tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders; on its far sails whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on the farther shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

In referring to the awful crimes of Booth and Guiteau, Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," says:

The assassinations of two Presidents, one inaugurated at the beginning, the other at the close of this period (twenty years), while a cause of profound National grief, reflects no dishonor upon popular government. The murder of Lincoln was the maddened and aimless blow of an expiring rebellion. The murder of Garfield was the fatuous of a debauched conscience, if not a disordered brain. Neither crime had its origin in the political institutions nor its growth in the social organizations of the country. Both crimes received the execration of all parties and all sections. In the universal horror which they inspired, in the majestic supremacy of law which they failed to disturb, may be read the strongest proof of the stability of a government which is founded upon the rights,

fortified by the intelligence, inwrought with the virtues of the people. For it was said of old "wisdom and knowledge shall be established, and the work of righteousness shall be peace."

Upon the announcement of President Garfield's death, the oath of office as President was administered to Vice President Chester A. Arthur, at his home, 123 Lexington Avenue, New York City, at a quarter past two o'clock on the morning of September 20th, by Chief Justice Brady of the State Courts. Those present were Justices J. R. Brady and Charles Donahoe, of the Supreme Court, Elihu Root, Daniel G. Rollins, T. R. French and General Arthur's son Alan. On Thursday, September 22d, at a few minutes past noon, President Arthur again took the oath in the Vice President's room at the National Capitol building, in the presence of Ex-Presidents Grant and Hayes, the entire Cabinet, a few personal friends and a number of United States Senators and Representatives. Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, who administered the obligation, was attended by Justices Harlan and Matthews. To these witnesses he read his inaugural address, which was regarded as in exceedingly good taste and a very able state paper. The peculiarity about it is that it is not to be found in either of the journals of Congress. It is here given in full:

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror at the hideous crime which has darkened our land; and the memory of the murdered President, his protracted sufferings, his unyielding fortitude, the example and achievements of his life, and the pathos of his death, will forever illumine the pages of our history. For the fourth time the officer elected by the people and ordained by the Constitution to fill a vacancy so created is called to assume the Executive Chair. The wisdom of our fathers, foreseeing even the most dire possibilities, made sure that the Government should never be im-

periled because of the uncertainty of human life. Men may die, but the fabrics of our free institutions remain unshaken. No higher or more assuring proof could exist of the strength and permanence of popular government than the fact that, though the chosen of the people be struck down, his Constitutional successor is peacefully installed without shock or strain, except the sorrow which mourns the bereavement. All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measures devised and suggested during his brief Administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare, to insure domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth, will be garnered in the hearts of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the Nation shall profit by his example and experience. Prosperity blesses our country, our fiscal policy is fixed by law, is well grounded and generally approved. No threatening issue mars our foreign intercourse, and the wisdom, integrity and thrift of our people may be trusted to continue undisturbed the present assured career of peace, tranquillity and welfare. The gloom and anxiety which have enshrouded the country must make repose especially welcome now. No demand for speedy legislation has been heard, no adequate occasion is apparent for an unusual session of Congress. The Constitution defines the functions and powers of the Executive as clearly as those of either of the other two departments of the Government, and he must answer for the just exercise of the discretion it permits and the performance of the duties it imposes. Summoned to these high duties and responsibilities, and profoundly conscious of their magnitude and gravity, I assume the trust imposed by the Constitution, relying for aid on Divine guidance and the patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

President Arthur made no change in the Cabinet until October 27th, when Charles J. Folger, of New York, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The other Cabinet appointments made by him were as follows: Secretary of State, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, December 12, 1881; Secretary of the Treasury, Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, September 24, 1884; Hugh McCulloch, of Maryland, December 13, 1884; Secretary of the Navy, William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, April 1, 1882;

Postmaster General, Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin, December 20, 1881; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, April 11, 1883; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, October 14, 1884; Secretary of the Interior, Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, April 6, 1882; Attorney General, Benjamin H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, December 19, 1881. Robert T. Lincoln served the full term as Secretary of War.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature met in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday night, January 11th, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Allen G. Thurman, vice James A. Garfield declined. Representative James Scott, of Warren, was elected Chairman of the caucus and Senator John F. Sinks, of Montgomery, Secretary. John S. Jones, Representative from Delaware County, nominated John Sherman and Senator Peter Hitchcock, of Geauga, seconded the nomination. James Walker, Representative from Logan, who was expected to nominate his fellow townsman, William Lawrence, moved that John Sherman be named by acclamation, Senator Rollin A. Horr, of Lorain, seconding the nomination. The motion was adopted with cheers and the following message was wired to Secretary Sherman, then at his post of duty in Washington:

You have been nominated by acclamation in the Republican caucus. No dissent. Caucus adjourned with three rousing cheers for John Sherman.

JAMES SCOTT, *Chairman*.  
JOHN F. SINKS, *Secretary*.

The following was received in reply:

HON. JAMES SCOTT, *Chairman*: Please convey to the Republican members of the two Houses of the General Assembly my heartfelt thanks for their unani-

mous nomination for the position of United States Senator. No words can express my grateful obligation to the people of Ohio for their long continued partiality. I can assure you that if elected I will with diligence and fidelity, do my utmost to discharge the duties assigned me.

JOHN SHERMAN.

The Democrats renominated Allen G. Thurman at a caucus held on January 12th, and on Tuesday, January 18th, the Senate and House voted separately in the election of a United States Senator. In the Senate, Sherman received 20 votes to 12 for Thurman. In the House the vote stood Sherman 64, Thurman 40. At twelve o'clock, noon, Wednesday, January 19th, the Senators appeared within the bar of the House and the joint convention was constituted with the President of the Senate presiding. The journals of the two bodies were read showing that John Sherman had received a majority in each House and he was thereupon declared elected United States Senator from Ohio from March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887. Senator Sherman was called for and escorted to the Speaker's stand, where he delivered a brief speech of thanks and received the congratulations of the Legislators and others.

Owing to the large vote cast in 1880, the Republican State Convention of 1881 was composed of 759 delegates. The call was issued by the State Central Committee soon after the April election and several cities, including Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, sought to secure the assemblage, but the former was finally selected as the place of meeting and June 8th agreed upon as the date. Accordingly the Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 8th, at Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, by William S. Cappellar, Chairman of the State Central

Committee. Mr. Cappellar made a few remarks which were received with marked applause; he dwelt particularly upon the responsibility of the occasion and paid high tributes of praise to the National and State Administrations. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles S. Pomeroy, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland.

The temporary organization was announced as:

*Chairman:* Asahel W. Jones, of Youngstown.

*Secretary:* Henry C. Van Vorhes, of Zanesville.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Charles A. Cable, of Athens, and John H. Vandeman, of Washington C. H.

On taking the chair, Mr. Jones made an address of considerable length, reviewing the history of the Republican party and enumerating many of its most important acts. His references to the Presidential candidates both at the National Convention and at the election were heartily received, especially his tributes to Sherman and Garfield.

For Vice Presidents and members of the various Committees the following were then named:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. George Moerlein, Hamilton. 2. E. F. Kleinschmidt, Hamilton. 3. Henry L. Morey, Butler. 4. David C. Stubbs, Preble. 5. Jacob L'H. Long, Putnam. 6. E. E. Fuller, Wood. 7. Harmon Hoover, Ross. 8. Robert P. Kennedy, Logan. 9. James W. Robinson, Union. 10. J. B. Rice, Sandusky. 11. Orin B. Gould, Scioto. 12. F. C. Wilely, Fairfield. 13. Robert Moore, Coshocton. 14. T. B. Cunningham, Holmes. 15. T. O. Castle, Monroe. 16. A. G. Holloway, Belmont. 17. Josiah Thompson, Colum-

biana. 18. John Hill, Summit. 19. Samuel R. House, Lake. 20. A. W. Burns, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. J. D. McNeil, Hamilton. 2. Augustus Lowenstein, Hamilton. 3. Charles N. Browning, Clinton. 4. John M. Green, Greene. 5. Charles A. Flickinger, Defiance. 6. George R. Haynes, Lucas. 7. John K. Pollard, Adams. 8. Samuel Sullivan, Miami. 9. C. C. Clark, Morrow. 10. John Caul, Seneca. 11. Luther M. Beman, Gallia. 12. P. G. Bostwick, Pickaway. 13. William R. Shields, Tuscarawas. 14. John Stewart, Wyandot. 15. John Dougherty, Monroe. 16. J. B. McDonald, Belmont. 17. Edwin N. Hartsorn, Stark. 18. F. J. Mullins, Wayne. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. Nelson B. Sherwin, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. George Hafer, Hamilton. 2. William B. Smith, Hamilton. 3. Thomas M. Wales, Warren. 4. Elijah Devor, Darke. 5. Daniel Staley, Shelby. 6. J. P. Marsh, Williams. 7. Orange Edwards, Brown. 8. William M. Beach, Madison. 9. Clark Turney, Marion. 10. R. W. Hale, Hancock. 11. Samuel H. Bright, Hocking. 12. H. Clay Drinkle, Fairfield. 13. D. S. Richards, Muskingum. 14. Pietro Cuneo, Wyandot. 15. Rufus R. Dawes, Washington. 16. John R. Hawkins, Jefferson. 17. William McCoy, Carroll. 18. Jacob A. Kohler, Summit. 19. Stephen A. Northway, Ash-tabula. 20. David Kimberly, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Morritz A. Jacobi, Hamilton. 2. Charles Edwards, Hamilton. 3. J. B. Wallace, Clermont. 4. John F. Sinks, Montgomery. 5. A. M. Kuhn, Auglaize. 6. J. Q. Riddle, Fulton. 7. Houston James, Pike. 8. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 9. John



T. Carlin, Hardin. 10. Joseph Kensinger, Sandusky. 11. E. E. Ewing, Scioto. 12. James Poindexter, Franklin. 13. Robert Price, Muskingum. 14. William M. Hahn, Richland. 15. C. E. M. Jennings, Athens. 16. F. C. Thompson, Noble. 17. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 18. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 19. Edmund A. Reed, Trumbull. 20. E. H. Eggleston, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Butterworth, Hamilton. 2. Charles W. Moulton, Hamilton. 3. James Scott, Warren. 4. Thomas J. Larsh, Preble. 5. Ira P. Sheeler, VanWert. 6. William Sheffield, Henry. 7. Alphonso Hart, Highland. 8. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 9. J. D. Vandeman, Delaware. 10. S. D. Barbee, Huron. 11. Edward S. Wilson, Lawrence. 12. Isaac W. Tucker, Franklin. 13. William C. Lyon, Licking. 14. Henry C. Hedges, Richland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. James H. Surratt, Jefferson. 17. George E. Baldwin, Stark. 18. George W. Shurtliff, Lorain. 19. A. L. Tinker, Lake. 20. Amos Townsend, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Samuel Bailey, Jr., Hamilton. 2. William S. Cappellar, Hamilton. 3. Thomas D. McElwain, Fayette. 4. John Little, Greene. 5. Frank C. Culley, Defiance. 6. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 7. Thomas C. Downey, Adams. 8. F. S. Chase, Logan. 9. William C. Culbertson, Knox. 10. E. H. Wilcox, Erie. 11. Charles C. James, Jackson. 12. Henry C. Taylor, Franklin. 13. James E. Graham, Tuscarawas. 14. Jacob R. Babst, Crawford. 15. William Smiley, Morgan. 16. William A. Hunt, Belmont. 17. James R. Johnston, Mahoning. 18. G. B. Hamilton, Medina. 19. Julius O. Con-

verse, Geauga. 20. David Morrison, Cuyahoga.

On reassembling in the afternoon the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read and adopted as follows:

*Chairman:* John Sherman, of Richland County.

*Secretaries:* David J. Edwards, of Trumbull; Joseph P. Smith, of Clermont; Thomas E. McNamara, of Perry.

The reception accorded Senator Sherman was extremely cordial and was equalled only by scenes witnessed at National Conventions. The local committee had prepared an immense floral ship which was carried upon the stage just as the Senator was referring to the manner in which Governor Foster had conducted the "Ship of State." Then another "uproarious scene" took place. The enthusiasm throughout the speech continued unabated and at times was a source of not a little annoyance to the speaker.

After referring to the magnificent body of men before him and returning thanks for the honor conferred by the Convention and congratulating the delegates on the fact that Governor Foster would be renominated unanimously, and also on the election of President Garfield, the following are extracts from his inspiring address.

Fellow Citizens, we in Ohio have many advantages. We are here in a State of boundless resources. Although the great body of our population are farmers engaged in that highest employment of human life, the cultivation of the soil, yet we have coal and iron, the best foundations for the most extensive manufacturing establishments. In temperance, sobriety, love of order in religious observances, always accompanied by toleration—in all the blessings which Providence has given to mankind, we, of Ohio, at least have our share. This State of Ohio represents the whole of the United States in one sense, for all of the United States had their colonies on our soil, and this Western

Reserve is nothing but Connecticut over again, slightly improved. Our population is gathered from every land and from every clime. Every nation of the world contributes to the wealth of our cities. Therefore it is that Ohio is always cosmopolitan, and always a fair representative of the vigor and energy, and of the intelligence and morality of the American people. Something may be expected of me regarding the platform of the party, but not much. The platform of the Republican party is what it has done. For twenty-five years our party has been in the vanguard of liberty and human progress. We commenced at a Convention like this, over which I had the honor to preside, and the work has been going on ever since. We grappled with the institution of slavery and stayed its progress. We marshalled in protection of the Union millions of men and spent billions of treasure, freely contributed by a patriotic people, to put down a most unholy rebellion. We reconstructed the revolted States. We emancipated five millions of slaves, and we have agreed to and will give them all equal civil and political rights. We lifted our country from the woes of war and wastes of destruction into the most prosperous country of the world. Our credit is untarnished—as good as that of any nation. Our notes are now better than gold or silver in or out of the mines in any land, and float everywhere the sun shines, as the promise of an honorable nation always faithful to its public obligations. All these and many more things I might mention is the work of the Republican party; and it is this work that is our platform. I do not care what platform is made for us, we know what we believe in and that what we have done is the best assurance of what we intend to do. We intend to still further advance our credit, and still more rapidly pay off the public debt. We intend to see, God helping us, that every citizen of this broad land is protected in the rights which our Constitution gives to him, cost what it may. President Garfield, in his inaugural address, has told us that all the power which he commands shall be used for this purpose, and I believe him and believe it will be done. This great object of Republican policy is now more likely to be pursued than ever before. The times are auspicious for it. The bitter feelings of the South are going down. The freedmen are gradually getting lands, homes and properties. Friends are springing up around them and they are now strong, independent men who, while they may not agree upon some things, I say unhesitatingly will stand by the flag and the cause of human rights. They have given us their guarantee that the Constitutional Amendments shall be obeyed. Our country, broad and beautiful in extent and power, containing over fifty millions of people, expanding to a degree

never before occurring in the history of human kind—our country will then be a Republic of freemen, all equal before the law and of equal rights. My countrymen, there are some noteworthy things that might be said about Ohio politics. We have no room for a leader who commands and dictates. We have a great people. Our Conventions are gathered from all parts of our broad State, brought together as freemen. There never was and never will be room for a primate or a boss. The man who attempts it had better make his will beforehand. I congratulate you upon the auspicious opening of the Administration of James A. Garfield. We know that office-seeking is undoubtedly the proper pursuit of mankind. There may be some disappointments because there are fewer places to fill than men willing to fill them, but in the main the general principles and policy of this Administration are in harmony with the aspirants in the Republican party. The financial policy of the last Administration has been supplemented by the reduction of the rate of interest on five hundred millions of the public securities from five and six per cent. to three-and-a-half per cent. This wise measure has been most carefully and most skillfully managed by Secretary Windom, an Ohio boy. We are saving fifteen million dollars a year, and the debt which frightened brave men fifteen years ago, has melted like snow before a summer sun, no longer frightening the timid, and now the tax on whisky alone will pay the interest on the public debt. I believe I can say in advance of the resolutions that will be offered, that General Garfield has the emphatic approval of the Republicans of Ohio in the course he has pursued thus far. Let him further advance the public credit; let him give us an Administration pure, simple and Republican, worthy of a Nation like ours and we will send him our approval twice over again. But *we* have something to do in this task. We have got to emphasize our approval by indorsing this Administration in the election of the Republican ticket this fall, and we will do it, if we work as only Ohio Republicans know how to work.

When announcements for Governor were called for there appeared to have been no arrangement for the formal presentation of Governor Foster for renomination. Finally Major Bickham in a few brief sentences moved that Charles Foster be made the party nominee by acclamation. "It was done with such a volume of sound as to fairly raise the roof." The Chair an-

nounced that owing to illness their nominee was not in the city, and, therefore, could not publicly thank them. There was a general call for Frederick D. Mussey, the Governor's Private Secretary, but he modestly kept in the background.

For Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Eggleston, of Cincinnati, was announced by William Davidson, a fellow townsman; Charles H. Grosvenor named Benjamin F. Coates, of Scioto; Joseph R. Johnston, of Youngstown, presented Rees G. Richards, of Jefferson; Henry C. Hedges, of Richland, was enthusiastic in his support of Samuel H. Hurst, of Ross; Rollin A. Horr spoke on behalf of Thomas J. Pringle, of Clarke; and Henry L. Morey, of Butler, in a flattering speech, named Lewis Seasongood, of Hamilton. Mr. Eggleston was withdrawn "in favor of a soldier," by E. P. Ransom, of Hamilton County.

The first ballot resulted: Seasongood 241, Richards 213, Hurst 112, Pringle 93, Coates 90. Pringle's name was withdrawn after the result was made known.

At the close of the second call of counties there was no nomination, Seasongood and Richards being about even, the Hurst and Coates delegates holding the balance of power. The latter then began changing to Richards with cheers and other demonstrations, till finally, upon motion, he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Richards in response to the popular demand took the stage and said he "considered it a great honor to be on the ticket next to Charles Foster, but a greater honor to be called to stand in the front rank fighting for the principles of the Republican party."

Thomas C. Campbell, of Hamilton, nominated Nicholas Longworth, of the same county, as a candidate for Judge of

the Supreme Court; Lewis B. Gunckle named D. A. Haynes, of Montgomery; John C. Lee spoke for John H. Doyle, of Lucas; Albert W. Train nominated John S. Brasee, of Fairfield; and Sidney S. Warner asked that William H. Upson, of Summit, be made the candidate.

The ballot resulted: Longworth, 402; Haynes, 120; Doyle, 109; Brasee, 90; Upson, 28. The nomination of Judge Longworth was made unanimous.

George K. Nash was renominated for Attorney General by acclamation, "and with a general hurrah for the brilliant campaigner of 1880." He was called upon for a speech and demonstrated his good judgment by responding with but a few well-put words—the hour being late.

Joseph Turney, of Cuyahoga, was also complimented with a renomination by acclamation for the second term as Treasurer of State. A motion was made to have George Paul renominated in like manner for Member of the Board of Public Works, but objection was made. William Uhlman named Richard R. Porter, of Stark County, for the office. After some discussion of the rules and the vote of a number of counties had been cast, Porter was withdrawn and Mr. Paul accorded the honor by acclamation.

It was nearly six o'clock in the evening when General J. Warren Keifer read the report of the Committee on Resolutions. The platform, as here appended, was approved and adopted unanimously with cheers, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Republicans of Ohio in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and readopt the principles and policies of the party as shown in its history:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Republicans of Ohio heart-

ily approve and endorse the Administration of JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, and we hereby pledge to him our cordial support in all the duties devolving upon him as the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

2. We heartily endorse the wise policy of the Republican party in giving full protection to American labor, and in discriminating in favor of home productions.

3. We fully endorse the administration of CHARLES FOSTER as Governor, and the State officers of the Republican party during the last two years, under whom the expenditures of the State have been reduced over one-half million dollars below the expenditures of the Democratic administration of the two years preceding; at the same time the public debt of the State was reduced nearly a million and a quarter of dollars, and the remainder of the debt, redeemable June 30, 1881, refunded by the issue of State bonds bearing four (4) per cent interest, which were sold at such a premium as to reduce the rate per cent below  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

4. The public interests require that the General Assembly should submit to a vote of the people such amendments to the Constitution of the State, relative to the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as shall leave the whole matter to legislation.

The Greenback Labor party met in State Convention at the City Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, June 15th, and nominated a ticket headed by John Seitz, of Seneca County, for Governor. Neither the Convention nor the candidates named attracted much attention, either at that time or subsequently.

The campaign had not yet opened, nor had all the candidates been placed in nomination, when, on the morning of Saturday, July 2d, the awful news of the attempted assassination of President Garfield was flashed over the wires. For a moment the report was too incredible for belief, but later news but verified the truthfulness of the first dispatches and added to the intense excitement. The expressions of horror and grief upon the part of all classes of citizens, irrespective of creed or political

belief, were universal. Especially was this true because of the auspicious beginning of Garfield's Administration, and the general belief that he was to bring about an era of good feeling and establish a closer relationship between the North and the South. This overpowering feeling of sorrow caused a virtual suspension of business throughout Ohio for the day, and on the day following all the churches were crowded and fervent prayers offered for the President's recovery. The festivities usually observed on July 4th were abandoned everywhere, and instead there was public mourning and devotional services in the churches throughout the State.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, Wednesday, July 13th. James E. Spear, of Hamilton County, was Temporary Chairman, Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware, being chosen as Permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions was remarkable for the new men who composed it, the old "wheel-horses" having been relegated to the rear that campaign. John W. Bookwalter, of Clarke County, almost unknown in State politics up to that time, was nominated for Governor on the second ballot over such old line Democrats as John F. Follett, George W. Geddes, Isaac J. Miller, Theodore Cook, Henry B. Banning, George M. Jewett and William W. Armstrong. Edgar M. Johnson, of Hamilton County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Edward F. Bingham, of Franklin, for Judge of the Supreme Court; Frank C. Daugherty, of Hardin, for Attorney General; Alonzo P. Winslow, of Cuyahoga, for Treasurer of State; and John Crowe, of Defiance, for Member of the Board of Public Works. The platform was also a remarkable structure of almost meaningless

sentences. In the preamble the suffrages of the people were asked because the Democratic party stood for the principles here enumerated: "The equality of all citizens before the law, equal taxation, unpolitical legislation, and a free and pure ballot as the corner-stones of free institutions; opposition to monopolies and subsidies of all kinds; the strictest economy in National, State and local administrations, that labor may be lightly burdened; the maintenance and advancement of the common-school system."

The Committee on Resolutions also recommended the adoption of the following, although it was not included in the regular platform and was adopted on a separate vote:

*Resolved*, That we deeply deplore the recent attempt upon the life of the President of the United States by an assassin, and denounce assassination in this Republic as the highest and most revolting of crimes, and we extend to the President and his family our deepest sympathies and our earnest hopes that a speedy recovery be vouchsafed to him.

On Thursday, August 4th, the Prohibitionists met in Convention at the Board of Trade rooms in Columbus, and nominated a State ticket, headed by Abraham R. Ludlow, of Clarke County, for Governor. A Temperance Reform Convention had met at Loveland, July 20th, and nominated the same candidates, with one exception, which the Prohibitionists accepted as their own.

While the country was alternating between hope and fear for the President's life, the Ohio campaign was formally opened. There was hardly a political meeting held, however, at which the daily bulletins, issued by the physicians in attendance upon the eminent patient, were not read to the assemblage, or that some direct and oft-

times touching reference was not made to his condition and deportment with the fervently expressed hope that he might speedily recover. When his death was pronounced imminent, both Republican and Democratic State Committees, by mutual agreement, declared all political meetings cancelled and there were no further partisan discussions until after his remains had been carried to their last resting place in Lakeview Cemetery at Cleveland. Even then there seemed to exist such a feeling of depression throughout the State that it was difficult to arouse the people to the consideration of matters political. As a consequence the vote showed a great decrease—aggregating over 100,000, the Prohibition party making the only gain. The Republican strength decreased over 62,000, while that of the Democrats fell off over 52,000. All the Republican candidates for State office were elected and also a majority of their candidates for each branch of the Legislature.

The official result in the State was as follows:

For Governor:

Charles Foster, Rep.....	312,735
John W. Bookwalter, Dem.....	288,426
Abraham R. Ludlow, Pro.....	16,597
John Seitz, Greenback.....	6,380
<hr/>	
Foster's plurality.....	24,309
Foster's majority.....	1,382

For Lieutenant Governor:

Rees G. Richards, Rep.....	314,100
Edgar M. Johnson, Dem.....	288,266
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Richards' plurality.....	25,834

For Judge of Supreme Court:

Nicholas Longworth, Rep.....	316,005
Edward F. Bingham, Dem.....	286,650
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Longworth's plurality.....	29,355

## For Attorney General:

George K. Nash, Rep.....	315,655
Frank C. Daugherty, Dem.....	287,470
Nash's plurality.....	28,185

## For Treasurer of State:

Joseph Turney, Rep.....	316,232
Alonzo P. Winslow, Dem.....	286,591
Turney's plurality.....	29,641

## For Member Board of Public Works:

George Paul, Rep.....	315,459
John Crowe, Dem.....	287,645
Paul's plurality.....	27,814

## SIXTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Senate had twenty-two Republican members and eleven Democrats, and the House seventy Republicans and thirty-five Democrats—or exactly two to one in each body. The names of the officers and members were as follows:

## SENATE.

Rees G. Richards, President.  
 Rollin A. Horr, President *pro tem*.  
 Jacob C. Donaldson, Clerk.  
 D. W. H. Day, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Louis Ballauf, Julius Dexter and Walker M. Yeatman.....Hamilton.
- 2—Lewis G. Anderson.....Warren.
- 3—John R. Brownell.....Montgomery
- 4—John E. Myers.....Clermont.
- 5—Coates Kinney.....Greene.
- 6—William H. Reed.....Ross.
- 7—John K. Pollard.....Adams.
- 8—William C. H. Needham.....Gallia.
- 9—Charles S. Foresman.....Fairfield.
- 10—Horace Wilson.....Franklin.
- 11—Moses M. Sayre.....Champaign.
- 12—Jennison Hall.....Miami.
- 13—Luther M. Strong.....Hardin.
- 14—Francis B. Pond.....Morgan.
- 15 and 16—John D. Jones.....Licking.
- 17 and 28—Benjamin Eason.....Wayne.
- 18 and 19—Albert J. Pearson.....Monroe.
- 20—David A. Hollingsworth.....Harrison.
- 21—Edwin N. Hartshorn.....Stark.
- 22—John M. Dickinson.....Columbiana.
- 23—Henry B. Perkins.....Trumbull.
- 24 and 26—Simon P. Wolcott.....Portage.

- 25—George T. Chapman and L. A. Palmer.....Cuyahoga.
- 27 and 29—Rollin A. Horr.....Lorain.
- 30—Henry E. O'Hagan.....Erie.
- 31—Moses H. Kirby.....Wyandot.
- 32—Thomas J. Godfrey, Mercer and Elmer White.....Defiance.
- 33—Joseph H. Brigham Fulton and Jonathan D. Norton.....Henry.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Orlando J. Hodge, Speaker.  
 Isaac N. Hathaway, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 David J. Edwards, Clerk.  
 Israel Underwood, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Adams—James L. Coryell.  
 Allen—Matthew H. McCullough.  
 Ashland—Byron Stilwell.  
 Ashtabula—Freeman Thorp.  
 Athens—Charles L. Kurtz.  
 Auglaize—George W. Holbrook.  
 Belmont—David Wagener.  
 Brown—Robert Cochran.  
 Butler—Frank Cunningham.  
 Carroll—Enoch C. Ross.  
 Champaign—John W. Ogden.  
 Clarke—John H. Littler.  
 Clermont—Nelson Stevens.  
 Clinton—Nathan M. Linton.  
 Columbiana—George W. Love.  
 Coshocton—Gilbert H. Barger.  
 Crawford—James E. Cory.  
 Cuyahoga—William Bloch, Osmon Card, Frederick H. Dunham, John P. Green, Orlando J. Hodge and Robert Wallace.  
 Darke—Charles Negley.  
 Defiance and Paulding—Lewis S. Gordon, of Paulding.  
 Delaware—John S. Jones.  
 Erie—Joseph Puckrin.  
 Fairfield—Robert L. Sharp.  
 Fayette—Horace L. Hadley.  
 Franklin—William Bell, Jr., Joseph B. Hall and Benjamin L. Rees.  
 Fulton—Charles L. Allen.  
 Gallia—Luther M. Beman.  
 Geauga and Lake—Isaac N. Hathaway, of Lake.  
 Greene—Joseph G. Gest.  
 Guernsey—Roland S. Frame.  
 Hamilton—Harry L. Cooper, Arthur F. Deveraux, William W. Highlands, Dwight W. Huntington, Francis B. Kearney, William Peet, Chester M. Poor, Charles B. Russell, Edmund B. Warren and Lewis Weitzel.

Hancock—William H. Wheeler.  
 Hardin—Alfred K. Rarey.  
 Harrison—Samuel B. McGavran.  
 Henry—Justin H. Tyler.  
 Highland—Jacob J. Pugsley.  
 Hocking—William A. Wright.  
 Holmes—George W. Sharp.  
 Huron—Rollin P. Powers.  
 Jackson—Robert H. Jones.  
 Jefferson—John A. Kitchcart.  
 Knox—William M. Koons.  
 Lawrence—Leroy W. Ellsworth.  
 Licking—Benjamin Brownfield.  
 Logan—James Walker.  
 Lorain—George P. Metcalf.  
 Lucas—Henry Kahlo and Noah H. Swayne, Jr.  
 Madison—John F. Locke.  
 Mahoning—William B. Pollock.  
 Marion—John J. Hopkins.  
 Medina—Alvan D. Licey.  
 Meigs—Emerson P. Brooks.  
 Mercer—William F. Miller.  
 Miami—Michael W. Hays.  
 Monroe—Henry Maury.  
 Montgomery—Simon Brenner and Charles N. Vallandigham.  
 Morgan—Elias M. Stanbery.  
 Morrow—James Carlisle.  
 Muskingum—Robert Price.  
 Noble—Henry R. Smith.  
 Ottawa—Augustus F. Frese.  
 Perry—Henry C. Greiner.  
 Pickaway—David R. Yates.  
 Pike—Alfred Moore.  
 Portage—Egbert S. Woodworth.  
 Preble—Oscar Sheppard.  
 Putnam—Ignatius H. Kahle.  
 Richland—Robert B. McCrory.  
 Ross—Charles H. Patterson.  
 Sandusky—Peter Brady.  
 Scioto—Daniel McFarland, Sr.  
 Seneca—Amos Decker.  
 Shelby—Edward M. Green.  
 Stark—Silas A. Conrad and Thomas C. Snyder.  
 Summit—J. Park Alexander.  
 Trumbull—Stephen Laird.  
 Tuscarawas—John S. Graham.  
 Union—Aaron B. Robinson.  
 Van Wert—William T. Hughes.  
 Vinton—Francis Strong.  
 Warren—James Scott.  
 Washington—Thomas W. Moore.  
 Wayne—William P. Van Doorn.  
 Williams—Charles A. Bowersox.

Wood—William H. Wetmore.  
 Wyandot—Lewis A. Brunner.

Rees G. Richards, Lieutenant Governor, was born near Swansea, Wales, July 22, 1842, and lived there until, at the age of ten years, he emigrated to America with his parents, who first settled in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and moved thence to Tioga County, Pennsylvania. He studied diligently after reaching America, intending to take a thorough educational course, but on the breaking out of the Rebellion enlisted in defense of the Union, in Company G, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was promoted to Sergeant and at the battle of South Mountain, in September, 1862, was made Captain for "gallantry on the field." He was slightly wounded on several occasions and was confined in a hospital in a critical condition for several weeks, but always reported for duty as soon as he could do so. He was captured in front of Petersburg, and, after experiencing the horrors of the Rebel prison hells for seven months, in company with two other officers, escaped on February 17th and reached the Union lines on March 16, 1865. Reporting for duty he was made Inspector on General Curtin's staff. The war ending he returned home and removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. He removed from there to Irondale, Ohio, and in 1873 and again in 1875 was elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly from Jefferson County, and in 1879 was sent to the State Senate. In 1881 he was chosen Lieutenant Governor and could have had the nomination again in 1883 had he been willing to accept.

On June 16, 1844, Nicholas Longworth, Supreme Judge, was born in Cincinnati.

He was the son of Joseph and grandson of Nicholas Longworth, both distinguished citizens of the Queen City and the State in their time. His education was begun in the Cincinnati schools and completed at Harvard University in 1866. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in 1876

was elected Judge of the Common Pleas Court in his native county. In 1881 he was elected as a Judge of the Supreme Court, but the failing health of his father, and a consequent stress of private business, led to his resignation in March, 1883. He died in Cincinnati January 18, 1890.



## CHAPTER XXIX.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1882.

THE leading events in the National Administration, including both the acts of the President and proceedings of Congress in relation thereto, for the year 1882, are briefly summarized, as follows: On November 29, 1881, an invitation was extended to all the Republics of North, Central and South America to a Peace Congress, to convene at Washington on November 22, 1882. In a special message, on April 18th, President Arthur asked the opinion of Congress as to the expediency of such a project, but, receiving no response, he concluded, on August 9th, to postpone the assemblage indefinitely. Especial efforts were made, however, to strengthen the relations of the United States with the various other Republics, and the Administration offered its services to a settlement of the war between the allied forces of Peru and Bolivia and the Chilean Government troops. Friendly counsel to Mexico and Guatemala, also, was undoubtedly influential in settling a boundary line quarrel and averting war between the two nations. On July 29th, arrangements were consummated with the Mexican Government for the relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico from the Rio Grande to the Pacific, and at the same time an agreement was entered into whereby armed forces from either country were allowed to cross and recross

the boundary in pursuit of hostile bands of Indians. The President recommended a series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the American Republics, and subsequently he had the pleasure of sending some of them to the Senate for ratification. A recommendation accepted and acted upon favorably by Congress was for an improved consular service for the Central American countries, but the lawmakers paid but little attention to the recommendation for the establishment of a monetary union of the Republics, for the purpose of securing the adoption of a uniform currency basis as an advance movement toward the general remonetization of silver and also for the establishment of an international banking system. On March 23d, Congress passed an act prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for a term of twenty years, but it was vetoed by President Arthur on April 4th, because it was a violation of the treaty of 1880. A modified bill was then introduced and became a law on May 4th, with the President's approval. Commander R. W. Shufelt, of the United States Navy, negotiated a treaty on behalf of the United States with Corea on May 22d, since when there has been friendly and commercial intercourse between the two nations at all times. Congress authorized the creation of a Tariff Commission on May 15th, and

the report of this body, on December 4th, was the basis of the tariff revision of 1883. On August 1st, the President vetoed a river and harbor bill making a lump appropriation of nearly nineteen millions of dollars because the amount was greatly in excess of the needs of the country and contained appropriations "not for the common defense or general welfare of the country," and did not promote commerce among the States, but on the contrary was for the benefit of particular localities. Congress immediately—on August 2d, enacted the law, carrying it over his veto by more than the necessary two-thirds vote in each House. Two vacancies on the United States Supreme Bench occurred this year—one by the death of Nathan Clifford, of Maine, and the other by the retirement of Ward Hunt, of New York. For the first vacancy Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, was commissioned, for the other Roscoe Conkling, of New York, was nominated February 24th, and was confirmed by the Senate. On March 3d, Conkling declined the appointment, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed on March 23d. Under a law enacted on March 22d a commission for the better government of Utah was appointed, and in accordance with the provisions of the same act many polygamists of the Territory were indicted, convicted and punished. The final distribution of the money derived from the "Geneva Award" on account of rebel cruisers fitted out and protected in British harbors, was provided for in an act passed June 5th. Nearly all the laws and proposed enactments enumerated met with the hearty approval of a large majority of the Republicans, but were disapproved by at least a majority of the members of the Democratic party.

Charles Foster began his second term as

Governor of Ohio on Monday, January 10th. At the inauguration nothing but the usual proceedings were observed. Quite a crowd of interested politicians and spectators gathered at Columbus that day, but there was a dearth of political clubs and the attendance of State militia was but meager. As was desired by the Governor, the occasion partook more the character of a local celebration than of a State affair.

The first preliminary move of the campaign on the part of the Republicans was a meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives at Columbus on the evening of April 13th. Nearly all the members of the State Central Committee were present as well as most of the Republican Legislators. Governor Foster was made Chairman of the caucus with John Q. A. Campbell, of Bellefontaine, and Charles H. Ostrander, of Cleveland, Secretaries. Governor Foster made an address of some length in which he endorsed the Pond Temperance and Sunday-observance Laws, both of which had been bitterly opposed by all the Democrats, a part of the Republicans and the radical element of the Prohibitionists. Allen Miller, Charles Townsend, George K. Nash, Samuel H. Hurst, Rollin A. Horr, Coates Kinney, Joseph H. Geiger, James Scott, Nathan M. Linton, David D. Taylor, Amor Smith, John F. Oglevee and Freeman Thorp each made short talks. All agreed, with one exception, that the Pond law was needful and beneficial legislation. Mr. Smith was fearful that its working would be detrimental to the party, especially in the city of Cincinnati. A motion offered by William S. Furay was adopted, as the sense of the meeting, that the State Convention be held at a date not later than June 13th.

On the following day the State Central

Committee met at the Neil House with fourteen districts represented. On motion the date of the State Convention was set for Wednesday, June 7th, at Columbus, all details to be arranged by the State Executive Committee. After transacting some routine business the Committee adjourned to meet in Columbus on Tuesday, June 6th.

On Tuesday, May 2d, a "Sunday Law Mass State Convention" was held at the City Hall, Columbus, at which Samuel H. Hurst, of Chillicothe, was Temporary and Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, Permanent Chairman. Resolutions were adopted favoring more stringent control of the liquor traffic and more adequate measures for the total suppression of the sale of intoxicants on Sunday. Aside from giving the Democrats an opportunity for saying that the meeting was a Republican movement, because the officers were Republicans, nothing was accomplished.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Comstock's Opera House, June 7th, was composed of 625 delegates. The attendance was not large, but every county was represented and all was harmonious. Previous to the Convention proper the different district delegations met in the State House and selected the permanent officers and named the members of the various committees.

Promptly at eleven o'clock William S. Cappelar, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the delegates to order and introduced Rev. J. C. Jackson, Sr., of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, who offered an invocation and implored that "The men nominated might be honest, good and true, devoted to righteousness and the good of the people; that the platform might be such that all good citizens would

be able to stand upon it unitedly and harmoniously; that it might be right and yet not bigoted; liberal yet not tending to laxity; that the party might be given triumph according as it was addicted to righteousness; that it might be the instrument of good in God's hand for the welfare of the Nation."

Mr. Cappelar delivered a short address, which was received with considerable applause. He referred feelingly to the death of President Garfield and spoke encouragingly of the prospects of the party. He closed by announcing the temporary organization agreed upon, as follows:

*Chairman:* David A. Hollingsworth, of Belmont County.

*Secretary:* J. D. Neale, of Hamilton County.

*Assistant Secretaries:* David J. Edwards, of Trumbull, and Henry Becker, of Franklin.

Mr. Hollingsworth, on assuming the Chair, made a lengthy address, from which these several passages are quoted:

Since we last met in State Convention the people of this and other lands have been mourning for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic—one of earth's noblemen, whose cruel death at the hands of an assassin shocked every instinct of humanity and sent a thrill of horror around the world. A similar event happened in 1865, when President Lincoln, the great martyr of the Rebellion, met death in the same violent manner. Each of these tragic occurrences was followed by grave apprehensions among the people lest the shock might endanger the stability of our republican institutions; dark clouds seemed to gather on the horizon, but happily all possible danger was averted by the Constitution, the provisions of which were strong enough to transfer control of the Government, without further violence or bloodshed, into the hands of designated successors. When Lincoln fell, however, the vacillation and defection of Vice President Johnson gave control of the Government temporarily to those who had been repudiated at the polls; but the people learned wisdom and

profited by the lesson, so that when a like contingency arose in 1881 they had a capable and true Vice President, who quietly assumed the duties of the Presidential office and with a remarkably firm and steady hand has since guided the destinies of the Republic. Lincoln and Garfield—first and last Presidents elected by the suffrages of the Republican party—are at rest; typical representatives of all that is good and great, their example and the principles they advocated remain to light the pathway of the party in its onward march of progress. The principles of the Republican party never die; they merely become accomplished facts, and the party then moves on to the discussion of new and living issues. Always in the advance, and recognizing the eternal principles of right and justice in all things, its record forms an epitome of unparalleled progress.

The speaker then enumerated a number of the very many beneficent results of Republican rule, and spoke of the future and answered the inquiry as to whether, as had been claimed, the mission of the Republican party was ended, by saying he thought not. He asserted that the true Republican policy with regard to the tariff question was correctly set forth by General Garfield in his letter of acceptance when he wrote: "In reference to our custom laws, a policy should be pursued which will bring revenue to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world; and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor."

He contrasted the Democratic policy with that of the Republican party and declared that the utterances and appeals of the former for a "tariff for revenue only" was but a mere hypocritical synonym for free trade. Referring to the Pond Law and kindred legislation, he said the Republican party had taken an advanced position on State issues. That the increase of crime, pauperism and insanity was due mainly to intemperance, superinduced by an almost unrestrained and untaxed traffic in intoxicants. He declared further that "Our industrious farmers and artisans have been unable to satisfy themselves that it is either right or fair to tax themselves to keep up expenditures while those engaged in this traffic are permitted to escape with the payment of little or nothing to the State. They feel that so long as the traffic is continued it should be required to assist in bearing the public burdens. Accordingly and in deference to this feeling, the General Assembly, at its recent session passed a law designed to accomplish this object. It

was of doubtful constitutionality, it is true, and has since been set aside by the Supreme Court, but nevertheless, the fact remains that the Republican party, by this action of its Legislature, has said if this traffic continues it is right to tax it, and thus relieve in part the heavy burdens imposed upon the property of the people, and also, if possible, restrict and restrain its pernicious influences; and the Democratic party has said as unequivocally, by opposing the law, that in this business, as in other respects, it is in favor of free trade. Speaking for myself, I believe an amendment to the Constitution should be submitted by the General Assembly in such form as to leave the whole subject to the sovereign people, and when their judgment is once fairly expressed at the polls, it should be regarded as final. In no other way, it seems, can the troublesome question be put to rest."

He also dwelt for some moments on the recently enacted Sunday law, saying: "For one I accept the issue and stand by the Republican party in its demand for a quiet, orderly observance of the Sabbath day. Ohio is not puritanically proscriptive, but on the question of Sabbath or no Sabbath, it is Republican by an immense majority. Let the Democratic party squarely endorse the record of the Democratic members of the General Assembly last winter in favor of free whisky and no Sunday and it will be buried under an adverse majority next October, greater than that which sent Vallandigham to his political grave in 1863."

At the conclusion of the address the Vice Presidents and members of the various Committees were announced and the Convention took a recess until two o'clock in the afternoon. The following were the selections:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. E. R. Donahue, Hamilton. 2. Herman Guthart, Hamilton. 3. Jennison Hall, Miami. 4. Joseph W. Cowden, Allen. 5. Daniel Babst, Jr., Crawford. 6. William T. Hughes, Van Wert. 7. James Scott, Warren. 8. Joseph S. Martin, Madison. 9. Thomas R. Smith, Marion. 10. Isaac M. Keeler, Sandusky. 11. Orin B. Gould, Scioto. 12. A. B. Elliott, Fayette. 13. James Poindexter, Franklin. 14. Seth M. Barber, Huron. 15. E. H. Moore, Athens. 16. T. B. Cunningham, Holmes. 17. John M.

Holmes, Harrison. 18. Josiah Thompson, Columbiana. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. Harvey W. Curtis, Cuyahoga. 21. G. E. Herrick, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. David W. McClung, Hamilton. 2. Lewis Sadler, Hamilton. 3. W. B. Mikesell, Preble. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. Jacob L'H. Long, Putnam. 6. George C. Phelps, Wood. 7. Edwin B. Thayer, Clermont. 8. Charles E. Groce, Pickaway. 9. George W. Rutledge, Hardin. 10. William H. H. Hunt, Erie. 11. John K. Pollard, Adams. 12. J. W. Logan, Pike. 13. W. D. Hamilton, Hocking. 14. A. L. Curtis, Ashland. 15. John Dougherty, Monroe. 16. G. L. Knight, Coshocton. 17. Ezra McConnell, Belmont. 18. Joseph R. Johnston, Mahoning. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. Ulysses L. Marvin, Summit. 21. Dayton W. Glenn, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. W. H. Hill, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. Charles E. Clarke, Montgomery. 4. L. S. Jamison, Mercer. 5. D. K. Myers, Seneca. 6. Charles Allen, Fulton. 7. Robert Joyce, Butler. 8. F. S. Case, Logan. 9. Thomas S. Joy, Delaware. 10. Malcolm Kelly, Ottawa. 11. John H. Evans, Gallia. 12. Chambers Baird, Brown. 13. George A. Martin, Perry. 14. W. L. Sewall, Richland. 15. Thomas W. Moore, Washington. 16. H. O. Carter, Licking. 17. William Chambers, Noble. 18. Robert Raley, Carroll. 19. Joseph A. Howells, Ashtabula. 20. S. G. Barnard, Medina. 21. John P. Green, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Lewis Seasingood, Hamilton. 2. Smith A. Waitfield, Hamilton. 3. William E. Crume, Montgomery. 4. Jacob S. Conklin, Shelby. 5. Jason

Blackford, Hancock. 6. J. H. High, Henry. 7. Coates Kinney, Greene. 8. Thomas J. Pringle, Clarke. 9. William G. Beatty, Morrow. 10. John F. Kumler, Lucas. 11. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 12. Benjamin F. Stone, Ross. 13. Augustus R. Kellar, Fairfield. 14. Judson Smith, Lorain. 15. Francis B. Pond, Morgan. 16. Henry C. Van Vorhes, Muskingum. 17. Rees G. Richards, Jefferson. 18. Jonathan K. Rukenbrod, Columbiana. 19. Jerome B. Burrows, Lake. 20. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 21. George T. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. C. F. Hornberger, Hamilton. 2. William S. Cappel-  
lar, Hamilton. 3. Francis M. Sterrett, Miami. 4. A. M. Kuhn, Auglaize. 5. Robert Carey, Wyandot. 6. Frank C. Culley, Defiance. 7. Joseph P. Smith, Warren. 8. George M. Eichelberger, Champaign. 9. W. C. Culbertson, Knox. 10. E. M. Culver, Erie. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. J. M. Vernon, Clinton. 13. H. Clay Drinkle, Fairfield. 14. Winfield S. Kerr, Richland. 15. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 16. J. E. Graham, Tuscarawas. 17. Joshua K. Brown, Guernsey. 18. Edwin N. Hartshorn, Stark. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 21. David Morrison, Cuyahoga.

The Convention met promptly in the afternoon at the hour designated. The Committee on Credentials reported all counties represented with no contests. For permanent officers, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following, and they were elected unanimously:

*Chairman:* Robert P. Kennedy, of Logan County.

*Secretary:* John Waters, of Hamilton County.

*Asssistant Secretaries:* Alexander C. Caine, of Perry, and Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware.

The usual rules and order of business were recommended by this Committee. The report was adopted *viva voce* and Chairman Hollingsworth appointed Henry B. Perkins, of Trumbull, and Christian Von Seggern, of Hamilton, a committee to escort the Permanent Chairman to the stage.

Upon being introduced General Kennedy made an eloquent address. He said he was born a Republican and was proud of the fact, for what there had been of good in the Nation during the previous twenty years the Republican party was responsible for. He, like thousands of others in the party, had cast his first vote for the martyred Lincoln and his last Presidential vote for the martyred Garfield. He recounted eloquently the deeds of the party in war and its general reforms in peace, and exclaimed that "Its history is pure and its glory eternal and its record is the grandest triumph of the century." The speaker in describing the sublime features of the National funeral procession of Garfield as it passed down the avenue in the city of Cleveland, said: "It was the silent reverence of fifty millions of people bowing at the shrine of true worth." In reference to the defeat of the recent temperance law through a decree of the Supreme Court that it was unconstitutional he declared that as a party the Republicans always bowed in humble submission to law and the decisions of courts but that they would remodel the State Constitution so that just and pure laws could be made to stand. As for himself he had confidence in the ticket and platform which was going to

be made and the party, so far from being dead, as was predicted would march on to victory again and again.

C. F. Hornberger, of Cincinnati, moved to defer the nominations for State officers until after the platform had been adopted. After some discussion the Chair decided the motion out of order under the rules adopted.

Rollin A. Horr, of Lorain, named Charles Townsend, of Athens, for renomination as a candidate for Secretary of State "in behalf of the Republicans of the Western Reserve and in behalf of the memory of the grand statesman, whose sincere friend Mr. Townsend was, and whom we so lately laid to sleep in his tomb beside the great lake." There being no other nomination Major Townsend was nominated by acclamation and responded to the calls of the delegates in a short speech, in which he referred with fervid eloquence to the party which nominated him and thanked the delegates most heartily for their renewed confidence in making him their standard bearer for the campaign.

For Supreme Judge, John R. Osborn, of Lucas, presented John Hardy Doyle, of Toledo, "who," he said, "was a native of Lucas County and a shining example of the public-school system of the State, and of the brightest and best character of American citizenship, and who, in 1879, was elected Common Pleas Judge in the Fourth Judicial Circuit and was one of the ablest and best jurists ever on that bench." On motion of D. W. McClung, of Hamilton County, Judge Doyle was also nominated by acclamation.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Thomas Rising, of Montgomery, was named by Edwin A. Parrott, of Dayton. An attempt to nominate him by acclamation failed. Marshall J. Williams,

of Fayette, presented Leo Weltz, of Clinton; Frank C. Culley named Charles A. Flickinger, of Defiance; William C. Cooper, of Knox, spoke on behalf of James Fullington, of Union; and John Riley Knox, of Darke, nominated his fellow-townsmen, Martin F. Stevens. After the ballot had been taken and before the result could be determined, several counties, led by Hamilton, changed to Flickinger, and during the changing all the other candidates were withdrawn and Mr. Flickinger nominated by acclamation. The nominee responded to repeated calls by a few brief words of thanks.

Speeches were made by Governor Noyes and Judge William H. West while the Convention was waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. Subsequently a committee of three, consisting of Augustus Lowenstein, of Hamilton, William C. Lyon, of Licking, and Noah H. Swayne, Jr., of Lucas, was appointed to wait upon the Committee on Resolutions, and urge it to hasten with a report. They finally returned with the regular Committee.

Thomas J. Pringle, of Clarke, read the following platform, saying it was the unanimous report of the members. After being read, on motion of Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, it was adopted as a whole without a dissenting vote, and the Convention adjourned.

The Republicans of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, adopt the following resolutions:

In the untimely death of our late beloved President, JAMES A. GARFIELD, we recognize a great National calamity, and we rejoice that his Administration during its brief existence gave assurance of its success. We tender to President CHESTER A. ARTHUR our assurance of confidence in his Administration and our approval of the moderate and patriotic course

pursued by him amid the embarrassing circumstances unavoidably attending such a National crisis.

*Resolved:* 1. That we fully endorse the Administration of Governor CHARLES FOSTER, and the State Administration of the Republican party during the last two years, under which the expenditures of the States were reduced over one-half a million dollars below the expenditures of the Democratic Administration of the two preceding years, and the public debt of the State was reduced nearly a million and a quarter of dollars and the remainder of the debt redeemable June 30, 1881, refunded at a rate of interest below  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

2. We condemn the terrible outrages and persecutions inflicted upon the Jews of Russia and other sections of Europe, and while we heartily approve of the action of the Government in its efforts to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate people, we earnestly solicit a continuance of its energetic efforts to that end.

3. We endorse and affirm the principle of protection to American industry, as adopted at the last Republican National Convention.

4. The tax-paying people of the State demand that by specific taxation the traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be made to bear its share of the public burdens, and the Constitution in so far as it may be an obstacle in the way of the exercise by the people, through their Representatives, of practical control over the liquor traffic, to the end that evils resulting therefrom may be effectually provided against, should be amended at the earliest date allowed by law.

5. All laws upon the statute books must be respected and enforced until repealed by legislation or abrogated by legal authority.

6. In preserving the life of the Nation; in giving freedom, civil rights and suffrage to the slaves; in the reconstruction of the Union; in upholding the National honor and credit unimpaired; in the rapid payment of the public debt; and in the adoption of a series of wise public measures which have given to the country unexampled prosperity, the Republican party has a record which gives assurance of what it will do for the country in the future. Proud of this record, the Republicans of Ohio affirm it to be their purpose to continue their warfare on dishonesty and fraud at the ballot box until a free ballot and fair count are firmly secured to every locality and to every citizen.

On Wednesday, July 20th, the Democrats held a large and enthusiastic Convention at the Opera House in Columbus, which was

presided over by John F. Follett, of Hamilton County, at the preliminary session, and George H. Pendleton at the permanent session. There were numerous candidates for Secretary of State, James W. Newman, of Scioto County, receiving the nomination, on the third ballot, over John G. Reeves, of Fairfield; William Bell, Jr., of Licking; John G. Doren, of Montgomery; Allen O. Myers, of Franklin; John E. Myers, of Clermont; R. M. Everton, of Belmont; and L. C. Sawyer, of Auglaize. John W. Okey, of Franklin, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court. For Member of the Board of Public Works two ballots were required. Henry Weible, of Van Wert, was nominated over R. M. Andrews, of Butler; Madison Peter, of Hamilton; David C. Coolman, of Portage; W. N. Couder, of Guernsey; G. R. Donahue, of Morgan; and M. W. Axtel, of Lorain.

The platform declarations upon the tariff, financial and temperance questions were as follows:

2. We favor a tariff levied to meet actual needs, and so adjusted in its details with the view to equality in the public burdens, as to encourage productive industries and afford labor just compensation without creating monopolies.

3. Stability in the value of money is a primary requisite to industrial and commercial prosperity. This can only be secured by maintaining both gold and silver as money, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, and subjecting the issue and regulation of paper money to established principles which will prevent fluctuations in the value of the currency.

5. The Democratic party has ever maintained and still steadfastly adheres to the doctrine of the largest liberty consistent with the public welfare, and is opposed to legislation merely sumptuary.

The Greenbackers met at the City Hall, Columbus, on the same day that the Republican State Convention was held, and nomi-

nated George L. Hafer, of Miami County, for Secretary of State; L. G. Tuttle, of Lake, for Supreme Judge; and L. B. Stevens, of Lucas, for membership in the Board of Public Works.

The Prohibition State ticket, named at Cleveland, was headed by Ferdinand Schumacher, of Summit County, for Secretary of State.

The position which the Republicans of Ohio took upon the liquor and Sunday-observance questions lost the State to them, including also several candidates for Congress. Both the so-called "Liberal" element and the extreme temperance agitators voted against the party. Such was the effect of the agitation against liquor that a very large vote for an "off year," especially in the cities, was brought to the polls. The aggregate was about 8,000 votes greater than that of the gubernatorial election the previous year. The Republican strength decreased nearly 15,000 votes, while the Democrats gained over 28,000; the loss to the Republicans and gains for the Democrats were mainly in the larger villages and cities. The following was the official vote as returned to the Secretary of State:

For Secretary of State:

James W. Newman, Dem.....	316,874
Charles Townsend, Rep.....	297,759
Ferdinand Schumacher, Pro.....	12,202
George L. Hafer, Greenbacker.....	5,345
Newman's plurality.....	19,115
Newman's majority.....	1,568

For Judge of Supreme Court:

John W. Okey, Dem.....	315,753
John H. Doyle, Rep.....	299,389
Okey's plurality.....	16,364

For Member Board of Public Works:

Henry Weible, Dem....	315,358
Charles A. Flickinger, Rep.....	299,633
Weible's plurality.....	15,725



Of the twenty Republican nominees for Congress only eight were elected and two of these, Henry L. Morey and William McKinley, Jr., were subsequently deprived of their offices by a Democratic House. The vote in each district was as here given:

## First District:

John F. Follett, Dem.....	14,540
Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.....	13,721
Democratic majority.....	819

## Second District:

Isaac M. Jordan, Dem.....	15,983
Amor Smith, Jr., Rep.....	14,166
Democratic majority.....	1,817

## Third District:

Robert M. Murray, Dem.....	16,106
Emanuel Schultz, Rep.....	15,826
Democratic majority.....	280

## Fourth District:

Benjamin LeFevre, Dem.....	16,596
Jacob S. Conklin, Rep.....	9,683
Democratic majority.....	6,913

## Fifth District:

George E. Seney, Dem.....	16,619
Lovell B. Harris, Rep.....	11,006
Democratic majority.....	5,613

## Sixth District:

William D. Hill, Dem.....	16,201
Joseph H. Brigham, Rep.....	15,480
Democratic majority.....	721

## Seventh District:

Henry L. Morey, Rep.....	14,451
James E. Campbell, Dem.....	14,410
Republican majority.....	41

## Eighth District:

Joseph Warren Keifer, Rep.....	14,397
John H. Young, Dem.....	13,171
Republican majority.....	1,226

## Ninth District:

James S. Robinson, Rep.....	15,864
Thomas E. Powell, Dem.....	15,458
Republican majority.....	406

## Tenth District:

Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	14,534
Charles A. King, Rep.....	13,430
Democratic majority.....	1,104

## Eleventh District:

John W. McCormick, Rep.....	15,288
John P. Leedom, Dem.....	13,037
Republican majority.....	2,251

## Twelfth District:

Alphonso Hart, Rep.....	16,898
Lawrence T. Neal, Dem.....	16,888
Republican majority.....	10

## Thirteenth District:

George L. Converse, Dem.....	17,766
Henry C. Drinkle, Rep.....	14,092
Democratic majority.....	3,674

## Fourteenth District:

George W. Geddes, Dem.....	14,277
Rollin A. Horr, Rep.....	12,604
Democratic majority.....	1,673

## Fifteenth District:

Adoniram J. Warner, Dem.....	13,739
Rufus R. Dawes, Rep.....	13,048
Democratic majority.....	691

## Sixteenth District:

Beriah Wilkins, Dem.....	19,743
Appleton B. Clark, Rep.....	14,422
Democratic majority.....	5,321

## Seventeenth District:

Jonathan T. Updegraff, Rep.....	14,165
Ross J. Alexander, Dem.....	13,265
Republican majority.....	900

## Eighteenth District:

William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	16,906
Jonathan H. Wallace, Dem.....	16,898
Republican majority.....	8

## Nineteenth District:

Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	15,739
David I. Rockwell, Dem.....	7,708
Republican majority.....	8,031

## Twentieth District:

David R. Paige, Dem.....	14,090
Addison S. McClure, Rep.....	13,980
Democratic majority.....	110

## Twenty-first District:

Martin A. Foran, Dem.....	15,946
Sylvester T. Everett, Rep.....	11,408
Democratic majority . . . . .	4,538

John Hardy Doyle, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born at Monday Creek, Perry County, Ohio, April 23, 1843. The family moving to Lucas County in 1846, young Doyle had the advantage of the schools in the city of Toledo, and after graduating at the high school took a course in Granville University. From 1859 to 1861 he was deputy Recorder of the County, and when the war broke out he received a commission as First Lieutenant from Governor Tod, but on account of a severe attack of illness did not enter the service. In 1864, on his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1879 was elected Common Pleas Judge by the Republicans. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1882, and was defeated with the other Republican candidates, but upon the resignation of Nicholas Longworth, in March, 1883, he was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Foster. At the State Convention in June following he received the Republican nomination for both the short and the full

term Judgeships, but the whole ticket was again defeated at the polls. He still resides in Toledo and is one of the most prominent attorneys of the State.

Charles Andrew Flickinger, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, August 28, 1836. In 1844 the family came to America and settled in Defiance County, Ohio. Charles attended the public schools and on leaving school entered his father's grocery as a clerk. He engaged in business ventures of various kinds and accumulated considerable means. He joined the Republican party and has voted for every Republican candidate for President except Fremont, who was voted for when Mr. Flickinger was but twenty years of age. In 1882 he was nominated for Member of the State Board of Public Works, but shared in the general defeat of the party that year. He was again nominated in 1884 and also in 1887, and elected both years. After his retirement from that office he removed to Toledo and in 1891 was elected as a Representative from Lucas County to the Seventieth General Assembly. He is still a resident of Toledo and not actively engaged in business.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1883.

BUT few measures that might be termed political occupied the attention of Congress in 1883. On January 20th a new commercial treaty was made with Mexico, General Ulysses S. Grant and William H. Trescott acting as Commissioners on behalf of the United States. The Senate ratified it with but little show of opposition. Previous to that—on January 16th, the Civil Service Reform Act passed each branch of Congress by large majorities. In the Senate the five negative votes were cast by Democrats, and in the House forty Democrats and seven Republicans voted against it. On March 3d, by joint resolution, Congress served notice on England of the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington. On the same date in accordance with the promises of the Republican party and the recommendations of the President, the stamp taxes on matches, playing cards, proprietary medicines, bank checks and drafts and the taxes on surplus bank capital and deposits were abolished; in addition the tax on tobacco was reduced and the reduction of letter postage from three to two cents per half ounce was consummated. The tariff act of 1883 also became a law on March 3d, which made a material reduction in many articles. In the Senate the affirmative votes were cast by twenty-nine Republicans, one Readjuster, one Independent and one Democrat; thirty Demo-

crats and one Republican voted in the negative. In the House the following voted in the affirmative—132 Republicans, seventeen Democrats, two Greenbackers and one Readjuster; voting in the negative were eleven Republicans, ninety-nine Democrats, five Greenbackers and one Readjuster. The Republican negative votes were given on account of the reductions in the wool schedule, which they claimed was a discrimination against the producers. This was the last act of the Forty-seventh Congress.

Meanwhile President Arthur's Administration had grown in favor with the Republicans and many party newspapers began discussing the propriety of a regular nomination for him in the National Convention of 1884. The movement was taken up by many politicians and before the close of the year had assumed formidable proportions.

The first election of the year in Ohio was in the Sixteenth Congressional District. Jonathan T. Updegraff, Republican member of the Forty-seventh Congress and member-elect of the Forty-eighth, died in December, 1893, and his successor was chosen at a special election in January by the following vote: Unexpired term—Joseph D. Taylor, Republican, 14,179; Ross J. Alexander, Democrat, 12,314; full term—Taylor 14,159, Alexander 12,322.

A conference was held by prominent Republicans of the State in the hall of the

House of Representatives at Columbus, January 23d, preliminary to the assembling of the State Central Committee. At that meeting a resolution offered by George K. Nash was adopted, to the effect that it was expedient that the State Convention be continued through two days. Addresses were made by Charles Foster, Edward F. Noyes, Charles H. Grosvenor and Samuel H. Hurst, and a letter was prepared in reference to the temperance question which was again agitating the State and occupying the attention of the members of the General Assembly.

The Central Committee met at the Neil House on the 24th. The recommendation of the conference of the previous day was adopted and the date of the State Convention was fixed for June 5th and 6th. In a contest between Cleveland and Columbus for place, it was decided that Columbus was preferable on account of being centrally located.

The call, issued March 12th, at the usual ratio provided for a Convention of 595 delegates, and was signed by Arthur L. Conger, Chairman of the Central Committee, and George K. Nash, Chairman, and Jacob C. Donaldson, Secretary, of the State Executive Committee.

Promptly at four o'clock on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 5th, Chairman Conger called the Republican State Convention to order in Comstock's Opera House, at Columbus. He announced the temporary organization as agreed upon by the Committee, as follows:

*Chairman:* Simon P. Wolcott, of Portage County.

*Secretary:* George Donaldson, of Franklin.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Harry N. Cal-

loway and Walter S. Thomas, of Columbus.

Mr. Conger then addressed the delegates, pointing out the importance of the meeting and asserting that they deserved success because of the past deeds of the party and its faithful promises for the future. Speaking of the recent postponement of the Democratic Convention, after being called, and the talk of some newspapers that the Republican Convention should also be postponed from the time originally set, he said: "The Republican party never postpones its Conventions or takes a step backward, but it always listens to the counsels of every member within its ranks, no matter how humble he may be; and when the question was raised as to taking further time to consider the issues of the coming campaign, your Committee sought to learn the wishes of every part of the State, and this sentiment came in ringing tones: 'We are ready for the fight, no postponement.' From all over the State we heard the command 'Charge!' 'Charge all along the line!' and we are here now to organize for that purpose—command."

Rev. A. C. Hirst, of the Town Street Methodist Episcopal Church, offered a brief prayer that the Convention might act wisely and harmoniously and do its work well.

Senator Wolcott was greeted with applause and made an address of some length, his remarks being replete with statistical facts. He dwelt especially upon the tenets of the party and cited the various acts that they, as representative Republicans, were responsible for and were proud of, both in State and National legislation. The country's finances, the protective policy and labor were treated in an entertaining and practical manner before he touched upon

State politics. He described the administration of Charles Foster as having been "so clean, healthy, business-like, honest and conspicuously able that no Democratic vulture hovering about, however hungry he may be, can carry away even a morsel of comfort to his expectant, open-mouthed constituents." He showed that there had been an increase of the funds in the State Treasury of more than \$200,000, and that there had been paid of the State debt \$1,889,140.39, or nearly a third of the whole, during the three years under Governor Foster. Besides this the interest account of the funded debt had been curtailed more than \$157,000, and at the same time the expenses of the State had been provided for, and an asylum had been erected for treating the insane at a cost of half a million dollars, without increasing the rate of taxation. "The Republican party," he said, "can well afford to be proud of such a record and of such an administration." He then referred to the agitation for the taxation of the liquor traffic and asserted, that, though defeated on that issue the previous year, "the party is not afraid to record itself in favor of making the liquor dealers bear their share of taxation, but as the Constitution will not admit of such laws as were proposed we promised to submit an amendment for the people to adopt or reject as they might see fit and the Legislature has fulfilled our promise." He asked that a platform be adopted, that, in the language of another, "should not be a skillfully devised instrument to conceal thought." The speaker commanded attention throughout and was applauded often but not wildly as it was recognized that his address was one worthy of earnest, thoughtful consideration.

The general Committees and Vice Presidents of the Convention were then announced, namely:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. C. F. Hornberger, Hamilton. 2. Richard Smith, Hamilton. 3. Philip Murray, Preble. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. H. H. Alban, Hancock. 6. Isaac P. Marsh, Williams. 7. Coates Kinney, Greene. 8. Festus Walters, Pickaway. 9. James W. Robinson, Union. 10. C. N. Ryan, Erie. 11. Orin B. Gould, Scioto. 12. Thomas W. Gordon, Brown. 13. James M. Fuson, Franklin. 14. T. H. Wiggins, Richland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. T. B. Cunningham, Holmes. 17. Isaac Morton, Guernsey. 18. Asa W. Jones, Mahoning. 19. Freeman Thorp, Ashtabula. 20. Vincent A. Taylor, Cuyahoga. 21. R. R. Herrick, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Miller Outcalt, Hamilton. 2. Martin Schwartz, Hamilton. 3. Joseph Miller, Preble. 4. J. F. Black, Shelby. 5. John H. Hoffman, Crawford. 6. Charles L. Allen, Fulton. 7. J. B. Wallace, Clermont. 8. Edward L. Bookwalter, Clarke. 9. James Olds, Morrow. 10. J. Kent Hamilton, Lucas. 11. L. Z. Cadot, Gallia. 12. C. A. Peters, Pike. 13. W. S. Wiseman, Fairfield. 14. W. L. Sewall, Richland. 15. William C. Smiley, Washington. 16. George Hay, Coshocton. 17. O. R. Wood, Belmont. 18. Harvey Eckley, Carroll. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. S. N. Cott, Wayne. 21. Osman Card, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. J. E. Coggins, Hamilton. 2. Robert Wise, Hamilton. 3. Robert M. Nevin, Montgomery. 4. L. S. Jamison, Mercer. 5. William Harman, Seneca. 6. Leroy W. Brown, Fulton. 7. George W. Wilson, Butler. 8. John A. Price, Logan. 9. William Z.

Davis, Marion. 10. Isaac N. Keeler, Sandusky. 11. Robert H. Ellison, Adams. 12. C. A. Bosworth, Clinton. 13. James Poindexter, Franklin. 14. W. H. Williams, Lorain. 15. John Dougherty, Monroe. 16. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 17. Thomas B. Coulter, Jefferson. 18. B. S. Higby, Mahoning. 19. George W. Clements, Lake. 20. J. M. Lewis, Cuyahoga. 21. Lewis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. Theodore Brotherton, Auglaize. 5. David Harpster, Wyandot. 6. J. D. Norton, Henry. 7. James Scott, Warren. 8. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 9. H. M. Carper, Delaware. 10. John H. McElroy, Lucas. 11. H. S. Willard, Jackson. 12. Frank G. Carpenter, Fayette. 13. Samuel H. Bright, Logan. 14. John A. Williamson, Huron. 15. Elias M. Stanbery, Morgan. 16. Albert W. Train, Muskingum. 17. Wesley B. Hearn, Harrison. 18. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 19. Henry B. Perkins, Trumbull. 20. George W. Crouse, Summit. 21. Orlando J. Hodge, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Clark Montgomery, Hamilton. 2. George O. Deckenbach, Hamilton. 3. Francis M. Sterrett, Miami. 4. S. S. Wheeler, Allen. 5. Jacob L'H. Long, Putnam. 6. Frank Culley, Defiance. 7. Joseph W. O'Neil, Warren. 8. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 9. William L. Curry, Union. 10. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. John C. Entrekin, Ross. 13. Alexander C. Caine, Perry. 14. William G. Stubbs, Ashland. 15. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 16. Appleton B. Clarke, Licking. 17. Edward H. Arch-

er, Noble. 18. William Monaghan, Columbiana. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. George B. Hamilton, Medina. 21. R. R. Herrick, Cuyahoga.

Applause followed the reading of the names of Messrs. Eggleston, Bateman, Bickham, Morton, Kinney, Scott, Keifer, Cowgill, Poindexter, Grosvenor, McKinley, Thorp and Hodge. Frequent calls were made for a speech from Major McKinley but a motion to adjourn until morning at ten o'clock was put and declared carried though the volume of "Noes" was the greatest.

The Opera House was "full to the walls" when Chairman Wolcott called the Convention to order at ten o'clock, on the morning of the second day, June 6th. Some confusion followed because alternates and spectators had taken possession of seats intended for delegates. They had to be routed out and seated in the gallery.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Washington Gladden, of the First Congregational Church, Columbus, and the Committee on Organization reported the following permanent officers:

*Chairman:* John Sherman, of Richland County.

*Secretary:* George A. Grout, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* 1. F. S. Spiegel, Hamilton. 2. James S. Wise, Hamilton. 3. Charles W. Dustin, Montgomery. 4. D. J. Roop, Mercer. 5. David T. Heabler, Hancock. 6. Simon Gillis, Allen. 7. J. E. Wardlow, Butler. 8. William A. Welch, Logan. 9. H. L. Conrad, Delaware. 10. R. C. McCulloch, Sandusky. 11. William H. H. Cadot, Scioto. 12. H. L. Glenn, Highland. 13. Richard Buckner, Franklin. 14. Finney R. Loomis, Huron. 15. E. R. Alderman, Washington.

16. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 17. J. A. Troette, Guernsey. 18. O. P. Shaffer, Mahoning. 19. J. L. Pierson, Ashtabula. 20. R. H. Carlise, Cuyahoga. 21. Dayton W. Glenn, Cuyahoga.

This Committee also reported the usual rules for government and the order of business for the Convention.

Senator Sherman was simply introduced by Chairman Wolcott as "Ohio's greatest statesman." Upon assuming the duties of presiding officer, he said:

From the first Republican State Convention held in this city all our Conventions have made their nominations and boldly and frankly announced their convictions, and with few exceptions their work has been approved by the people. How grave and varied these have been is scarcely necessary to remind you. Then the country contained four millions of slaves, the bonds which held the Union were almost ropes of sand, and were threatened with disruption. What scenes have we passed through! What tragic and noble history have we recorded! What a work has been that of the Republican party during all these stirring years! If you want to know our principles go look at the statutes of the United States. Our principles are executed laws. Our success has been the success of Liberty, Union, honor, credit, strength and power. What an enormous advance has been made by our country in the past twenty-five years! The past, at least, is secure, but the Republican party is not satisfied with retrospect alone—it looks to the future. What is yet to be done? Each campaign brings its new duty and this one, more than usual, demands of us courage and progress. We can not wait for our Democratic friends to overtake us, for they always lag two years behind. They acquiesce but do not propose or execute. They will find fault with what we do, but will take care to enjoy the blessings we confer. They are in love with the Union, they are opposed to slavery and they even believe in specie resumption, but they are opposed to protective and to sumptuary laws. We are for laws protecting the labor of our people, and we are for laws that will make the traffic in liquor pay for the cost it entails. These are the issues of the moment, let us look at them. We must impose large taxes for the support of our National Government. This, we think, should be done by duties on imported goods and not on domestic products, except on two or three articles of luxury, such as

whisky and tobacco. We also say, while levying duties, great care should be exercised to put them first on luxuries, second on articles that come in competition with our own fabrics, the purpose being to give to our workingmen the benefit of the increased price of the article caused by the tax. To give to our own farmer the home market of busy laborers as consumers of his products, and to the country the increased wealth, strength and independence caused by a great variety of production. We contend that this principle of protection should extend to all productions of the farm as well as of the workshop, so that the wool of the farmer should be protected as well as the wools of the manufacturer. We are for home industry and for fair wages for a good day's work, so that the man who works shall not only have the necessities of life, but for himself and children the means of improvement, advancement and education. This is the fixed policy of the Republican party. Where our Democratic friends stand we can tell after their next Convention—may be.

The remainder of the Senator's speech was devoted to the temperance question then involved in what was known as the proposed "Second Amendment" to the Constitution. He also commended the "Scott Law" and the contemplated law afterwards adopted and known as the "Dow Law."

Previous to this year it had been, with but few exceptions, the custom of the party to nominate a ticket first and then adopt a platform; but the order was reversed in 1883, and the plan then inaugurated has been followed ever since. Therefore at the conclusion of Senator Sherman's address the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read, and was adopted without a dissenting voice. It was as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio in State Convention assembled, adopt the following declaration of principles:

1. The Republican party, in preserving the life of the Nation, in giving freedom and equal rights to all its citizens; in the reconstruction of the Union; in upholding the National honor; in the generous provision made for those who have suffered for their country; in keeping the National faith and advancing

the National credit; in the speedy payment of the public debt; in the reduction of National taxation; in the elevation of the civil service; in the enactment of a series of wise public measures, which have given the country unexampled prosperity, has given the best assurances of its purposes for the future.

2. The Republican party believes now, as in the past, in the maintenance of a tariff system which will provide a revenue for the Government and at the same time will protect American producers and American labor; that it is opposed to the Democratic doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only," because such a doctrine, if enforced, would of necessity compel American workingmen to accept the unremunerative wages which are paid their foreign rivals. It looks with alarm upon the purpose already avowed by the leaders of the Democratic party, that the next Congress will revise the tariff by further reducing the duties on imports, which, if executed, will unsettle the business of the country, and will produce great injury to the mechanics, producers and artisans of the land.

3. The wool tariff of 1867 should be restored at the first possible opportunity.

4. We are in favor of the establishment by Congress, of a National Bureau of Labor Statistics for the purpose of collecting and systematizing all statistics relating to the industrial, social and sanitary conditions of the laboring masses of the Nation.

5. We approve the action of the General Assembly of Ohio in the submission of Constitutional Amendments in relation to the liquor traffic, thus giving an opportunity to the people to make such changes in the organic law of the State as may be approved by their judgment.

6. We approve the taxation of the liquor traffic for revenue and for the purpose of providing against the evils resulting from such traffic.

7. We congratulate the country upon the reduction, by the last Congress of internal taxes of more than forty millions of dollars annually, while at the same time the credit of the Nation is maintained and the steady reduction of the National debt is provided for.

8. The wise and conservative Administration of President ARTHUR meets with the hearty approval of the Republicans of Ohio.

9. We commend the action of the General Assembly of the State in providing a commission to examine into the system of prison contract labor, and we declare ourselves in favor of the abolition of such contract system.

10. We reiterate the declaration of previous Republican Conventions in favor of civil service reform, and welcome every intelligent effort to make that measure practical, and we especially approve the

provisions made by the Republican Congress for giving the patriotic soldiers of the late war, with proper qualifications, the preference for all places under the Government.

11. We favor the repeal of the law limiting the time in which applications for pensions under the Arrears of Pension Act shall be made.

12. The greatly improved condition of the public institutions of the State; the successful refunding of the public debt at a rate of interest lower than a loan has been placed by any other State; and the provision for payment of \$1,800,000, of the public debt—the improved financial condition of the State being such that we may reduce the rate of taxation and at the same time be amply able to make large expenditures for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the State—all accomplished in the face of what appeared to be an absolute necessity under Democratic administration to increase State taxation—attest the wisdom, care and economy of the administration of Governor CHARLES FOSTER and is an assurance to the people of the State that their best interests are to be subserved by the continuance of the Republican party in power.

For Governor, Benjamin Eggleston presented Joseph B. Foraker, of Hamilton County. After reciting some of the incidents in the life of his candidate, especially his experiences as a soldier and his brilliant record upon the bench in Cincinnati, he concluded by saying "In the name of his neighbors, of whom I am one, in the name of the representatives of Hamilton County, in the name of all the soldiers who have returned from the war, in the name of all Republicans—and Democrats, too, I present Judge Joseph B. Foraker." The nomination was ably seconded by David K. Watson, of Franklin.

"Private" Dalzell nominated John Sherman, and referred to him as "the only man who could carry the State." The announcement produced such demonstrations and expressions of approval that it was some time before the Senator could make himself heard. He declared, in view of all the circumstances, that he would be compelled to





*J. B. Foraker*



decline. Though he was not insensible of the honor a nomination for Governor of Ohio implied, he believed he could best serve the State and country in the United States Senate.

John C. Covert, of Cuyahoga, moved that the nomination of Judge Foraker be made by acclamation and the motion was adopted by a thundering "Aye."

Orlando J. Hodge moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the nominee and inform him of the action of the Convention. The Chair thereupon appointed Orlando J. Hodge, Benjamin Eggleston and William McKinley, Jr.

For Lieutenant Governor, John C. Covert, on behalf of the Cuyahoga delegation, presented William G. Rose, of the city of Cleveland. He stated that his candidate had been liberal during the war in supporting the soldiers and their families, that he had been a long while in public life and had contributed much to Republican success in the past. Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, said he had been requested by the Hamilton County delegation to second the nomination of Mr. Rose.

Speaker Hodge declared Mr. Rose had stated to him that he would not be a candidate, also that he had received a telegram from him which read: "I will not consent to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor. If my name is presented, please withdraw it." Mr. Covert said, notwithstanding the dispatch just read, he believed if nominated, Mr. Rose was too good a Republican to refuse to make the race—"His message does not say that if nominated he will refuse to run." Others joined in the discussion which was still occupying attention when the committee returned escorting the nominee for Governor.

Judge Foraker was greeted with loud cheers and other demonstrations of applause, and in accepting the nomination made but a brief though enthusiastic speech. He acknowledged "the honor of being nominated for Chief Executive of one of the greatest States in the Union by the greatest political party ever organized." He believed the campaign of 1883 was but the initial fight of 1884 and that all National questions must enter into the controversy and therefore felt sure the party would be successful. He described the twenty-five years of Republican rule in the United States as "twenty-five years of triumph until the whole globe has come to be circled with a living current of respect and esteem for the American flag and the American name that is absolutely without a parallel in the history of any other nation upon the face of the earth." Turning his attention to State affairs he approved the underlying principles of the recently enacted liquor law, its endorsement being the issue of the day. "That law," said he, "has continuously grown in favor from the date of its enactment, and if permitted to stand, will continue to grow in favor until the day of the election, when it will be found broad enough and strong enough to hold the whole Republican party and sweep the State."

The Lieutenant Governorship was again taken up. David Harpster, of Wyandot, suggested that a farmer be named, but presented no candidate. William D. Bickham, of Montgomery, declared the Republican party was too great to wait upon any man's decision as to whether he would accept an office, and nominated Rees G. Richards for a second term. General Richards declined peremptorily, saying that he did not desire to break the rule of "but one term for an

incumbent of this office." Pietro Cuneo nominated Isaac H. Kirby, of Wyandot. Finally, after spending many more minutes in discussing the matter, Mr. Rose was nominated by acclamation.

Chief Justice William J. White, of the Supreme Court, having died, March 12, 1883, on motion of J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke, William H. Upson, of Summit, who had been appointed to the vacant Judgeship by Governor Foster, was nominated by acclamation for the unexpired term.

John Hardy Doyle, of Lucas, then likewise filling a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, by appointment of the Governor, was nominated by acclamation for the full-term Judgeship, upon motion of J. Kent Hamilton, of his own county.

Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula, was re-nominated for the office of Supreme Court Clerk, on motion of his fellow-townsmen, Jay P. Treat, who said, "Crowell will have 5,000 majority in his home county."

For Attorney General, E. L. DeWitt, of Franklin, was presented by Henry C. Taylor; Daniel Babst, of Crawford, by William C. Lemmert; Moses B. Earnhart, of Miami, by Frank M. Sterrett; and Joseph R. Johnston, of Mahoning, by Lewis W. King. The roll was called and balloting commenced. It was evident, however, that Earnhart had the greatest support, and before the first ballot was finished the counties began changing to him, and in the end he was nominated unanimously.

John F. Oglevee, of Clarke, was nominated by acclamation for a second term as Auditor of State.

For Treasurer of State, Joseph W. O'Neil nominated M. A. Jameson, of Warren; Charles H. Grosvenor presented Charles L. Kurtz, of Athens; Robert M. Nevin en-

dorsed Daniel Staley, of Shelby; and D. A. Hollingsworth named John C. Brown, of Jefferson. During the roll call it became evident that Captain Brown would be chosen, and a motion to suspend the rules and name him by acclamation carried unanimously.

Daniel F. DeWolf, of Lucas, was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention for Commissioner of Common Schools.

Those presented for Member of the Board of Public Works, were: E. B. Henderson, of Muskingum; Daniel McFarland, of Scioto; Jonathan Rose, of Guernsey; Leo Weltz, of Clinton; and Samuel Case, of Wood. The names of Rose, Henderson and Case were withdrawn, and a ballot was taken, resulting: Weltz 360, McFarland 151. Mr. Weltz was accordingly declared the nominee.

On motion of Pietro Cuneo, of Wyandot, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Senator Sherman for the efficient manner in which he discharged his duties as Chairman, and, on motion of General Keifer, the State Central Committee was empowered to fill any vacancy on the State ticket. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The composition of the new State Executive Committee was as follows: John F. Oglevee, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, Secretary; Alexis Cope, S. L. Johnson, James Poindexter, David K. Watson and T. Ewing Miller, of Columbus; William S. Cappellar, of Cincinnati; J. Kent Hamilton, of Toledo; H. W. Kitchen, of Cleveland; Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem; Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Arthur L. Conger, of Akron; Charles F. Hornberger and William Roettger, of Cincinnati.

The Democrats were first to issue a call for a State Convention this year, but after

agreeing upon a date the State Central Committee was again called together and postponed the Convention until after that of the Republicans had been held. This, it was claimed at the time, was in order to profit, if possible, by the action of the Republicans with regard to the proposed Constitutional Amendments. They finally met in Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 20th. The attendance was very great and the delegates quite demonstrative. In describing the assemblage, the Cincinnati Enquirer correspondent, under date of June 21st, said: "It was probably the noisiest, the most disorderly and altogether the most remarkable political gathering Columbus has ever seen. It exhibited a great deal of earnestness, eloquence and aggressiveness, but was also noted for monumental foolishness and a few instances that led to accusations of crookedness." There was no temporary organization other than the Chairman and Secretary of the State Central Committee, by whom the names of the selections for the various committees were announced. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers on the morning of the 21st.

*Chairman:* John McSweeney, of Wayne County.

*Secretary:* William G. Brady, of Gallia.

George Hoadly, of Hamilton County; Durbin Ward, of Warren; and George W. Geddes, of Richland, were placed in nomination for Governor. The first ballot resulted: Hoadly 290, Ward 261, and Geddes 77. The second, Hoadly 332, Ward 245, scattering 60. During the second ballot there was great confusion and nearly an hour's time was consumed in taking it and in making the footings. A motion, offered

by Thomas E. Powell, to make the nomination of Hoadly unanimous, was never put because of charges of "Fraud" and the numerous dissenting shouts. The Convention had then been in session five hours. While the further proceedings were marked by disorder and turbulence, the other nominations were made in much shorter time. John G. Warwick, of Stark, was nominated on the first ballot for Lieutenant Governor over Dewitt C. Coolman, of Portage. Selwyn N. Owen, of Williams, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, full term, over Henderson Elliott, of Montgomery; J. W. Heisley, of Cuyahoga; and Charles A. Palmer, of Fayette. Four ballots were necessary to select the short-term candidate for the Supreme Bench, Martin D. Follett, of Washington, being nominated over David Hibbard, of Gallia; John S. Leedom, of Champaign; Michael A. Daugherty, of Franklin; John Peter Biehn, of Brown; J. H. S. Trainier, of Jefferson; and S. H. Wright, of Fairfield. John W. Cruikshank, of Miami, was nominated on the third ballot for Clerk of the Supreme Court. The others voted for were D. H. Mortley, of Coshocton, W. H. Wolf, of Fairfield, and J. F. Gutzweiler, of Hancock. James Lawrence, of Cuyahoga, was named for Attorney General on the third ballot over Clarke Irvine, of Knox; Frank C. Dougherty, of Hardin; David Tarbell, of Brown; and James R. Tyler, of Wood. For Auditor of State, Emil Kiesewetter, of Franklin, was nominated, but one ballot being required to defeat James K. Newcomer, of Clinton; Godfrey Jaeger, of Ottawa; J. J. Smith, of Clarke; C. S. Brady, of Licking; Lewis Lehumkuler, of Putnam; and W. N. Heller, of Belmont. Peter Brady, of Sandusky, was nominated for Treasurer of

State on the first ballot. John Zimmerman, of Wayne, and Leo Ebert, of Lawrence, were also voted for. For Commissioner of Common Schools, Leroy D. Brown, of Butler, was nominated over James J. Burns, of Fairfield, and William W. Ross, of Erie, on the second ballot. John P. Martin, of Greene, Martin L. Schilder, of Ross, James Emmitt, of Pike, and John Anthony, of Athens, contested for the nomination for Member of the Board of Public Works, and the first named was nominated.

The platform adopted while reiterating former resolutions against "sumptuary legislation" did not make any declaration regarding the Second Amendment. The principal resolutions were the following:

2. We favor a tariff for revenue limited to the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.

3. The act of the Republican Congress reducing the tariff on wool, while at the same time increasing it on woollen goods, already highly protected, was iniquitous legislation, discriminating in favor of monopoly and against the agricultural interests of the country, and ought to be corrected, and we heartily approve the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio delegation in Congress in voting against that measure.

7. We reaffirm the resolutions of the State Conventions of Ohio in 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding a thorough reform and purification of the Civil Service, and charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has heretofore given for the reform thereof, and has failed during its long administration of the Government to correct even the most crying abuses; and we demand, therefore, a change in the Executive Administration of the Government itself, as the reform first of all necessary (as made still more manifest by the recent Star Route trials), thereby ousting corrupt rings, confederated to protect crime and prevent the punishment of crimi-

nals, and by so doing make it possible again to punish fraud and theft in the public service.

The adoption of the third resolution was an adroit move to capture the votes of the wool-growers who were undoubtedly dissatisfied with the wool schedule in the recently enacted tariff law. This, together with a skillfully devised circular purporting to give the record of the Republican party and especially that of Senator Sherman upon protection to wool and which was scattered broadcast, was the means of alienating the support of many farmers and inducing them either to remain at home or secretly support the Democratic ticket.

However, with such divisions in the party, to an ordinary observer it did not seem possible that the Democrats had any chance of winning the election: certainly the Republican party never could have been successful with so scandalous a State Convention. But the distillers and brewing interests of the State made large contributions to the Democratic campaign fund and organized the retail liquor dealers in opposition to the Republicans. Besides these, and unknown to the Republican committee at the time, two or more millionaire Democratic candidates for United States Senator were secretly sending their agents to various counties with large sums of money for use at the election. All this, combined with the agitation on the liquor question in connection with the proposed prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution, which the Republican platform practically endorsed, operated to defeat the Republican ticket. A number of joint debates were arranged between Judges Foraker and Hoadly in several of the large cities of the State, in which the former had decidedly the best of the argument, but Hoadly broke down after

a few meetings and went to Philadelphia for rest and medical treatment.

Most of the Republicans boldly championed the proposed prohibitory amendment but the Democratic speakers and press denounced it as "sumptuary legislation." Some of the Republican candidates, however, declined to publicly discuss the question, but in the end were beaten as badly as the boldest advocates. The vote polled was quite heavy for an "off year" and, instead of supporting the Republican State candidates as might have been expected under the circumstances, the Prohibitionists nominated a ticket with Ferdinand Schumacher again at the head and secured a large vote—considering their strength in previous years. Charles Jenkins headed the Greenback ticket, which, as was expected, made but a very poor showing. However, the Democratic candidate for Governor had a majority of nearly 1,300 over all his opponents. The "Second Amendment" failed of adoption, though 323,189 votes were cast in its favor. The first or "License Amendment" did not receive the support of a third of the total number of votes.

The two propositions thus submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection, were in form as follows:

The "additional section" in Section 18 of the schedule shall be repealed by a substitution of one of the other of these two propositions: 1. The General Assembly shall regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors so as to provide against the evils resulting therefrom; and its power to levy taxes or assessments thereon is not limited by any provision of this Constitution.

2. The manufacture of, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, are forever prohibited; and the General Assembly shall provide by law for the enforcement of the provision.

The official vote, as declared by the Secretary of State, was as follows:

For Governor:

George Hoadly, Dem.....	359,693
Joseph B. Foraker, Rep.....	347,164
Ferdinand Schumacher, Pro.....	8,362
Charles Jenkins, Greenback.....	2,937
Hoadly's plurality.....	12,529
Hoadly's majority.....	1,230

For Lieutenant Governor:

John G. Warwick, Dem.....	356,413
William G. Rose, Rep.....	350,009
Warwick's plurality.....	6,404

For Judge of Supreme Court, full term:

Selwyn N. Owen, Dem.....	360,295
John H. Doyle, Rep.....	347,091
Owen's plurality.....	13,204

For Judge of Supreme Court, vacancy:

Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	360,486
William H. Upson, Rep.....	346,615
Follett's plurality.....	13,871

For Clerk of Supreme Court:

John W. Cruikshank, Dem.....	360,179
Dwight Crowell, Rep.....	347,005
Cruikshank's plurality.....	13,174

For Attorney General:

James Lawrence, Dem.....	360,184
Moses B. Earnhart, Rep.....	347,589
Lawrence's plurality.....	11,595

For Auditor of State:

Emil Keisewetter, Dem.....	360,319
John F. Oglevee, Rep.....	346,923
Keisewetter's plurality.....	13,396

For Treasurer of State:

Peter Brady, Dem.....	359,847
John C. Brown, Rep.....	348,399
Brady's plurality.....	11,448

For Commissioner of Common Schools:

Leroy D. Brown, Dem.....	359,679
Daniel F. DeWolf, Rep.....	347,904
Brown's plurality.....	11,775

For Member Board of Public Works:

John P. Martin, Dem.....	360,707
Leo Weltz, Rep.....	346,856
Martin's plurality.....	13,851

The vote on the first amendment was: Yes, 99,849; No, 192,117; not voting, 429,244; majority against, 621,461. On the second amendment the vote stood: Yes, 323,189; No, 240,975; not voting, 157,146; majority against, 74,932. A judicial amendment was adopted—Yeas, 400,919; Nays, 144,355.

## SIXTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Democrats also elected a majority of the members of the Legislature, thus insuring the election of a Democratic United States Senator as the successor of George H. Pendleton. The division in both branches was as follows: Senate—Democrats, 22; Republicans, 11; House—Democrats, 60; Republicans, 45. The following are the names of the officers and members in each body:

## SENATE.

- John G. Warwick, President.  
Elmer White, President *pro tem*.  
Charles N. Vallandigham, Clerk.  
Charles Negley, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1—William Caldwell, William L. O'Brien and Andrew J. Pruden..Hamilton.
  - 2—George F. Elliott.....Butler.
  - 3—Simon Brenner.....Montgomery.
  - 4—John E. Myers.....Clermont.
  - 5—Jesse N. Oren.....Clinton.
  - 6—William H. Reed.....Ross.
  - 7—John W. Gregg.....Pike.
  - 8—John H. Evans.....Gallia.
  - 9—Calvin S. Welch.....Athens.
  - 10—Aaron R. Van Cleaf.....Pickaway.
  - 11—Sylvester W. Durflinger.....Madison.
  - 12—A. Curtis Cable.....Miami.
  - 13—John J. Hane.....Marion.
  - 14—Gilbert Smith.....Washington.
  - 15 and 16—John O'Neill.....Muskingum.
  - 17 and 28—Allen Levering.....Morrow.
  - 18 and 19—William S. Crowell.....Coshocton.
  - 20—Solomon Hogue.....Belmont.
  - 21—John V. Lewis.....Stark.
  - 22—John M. Dickinson.....Columbiana.
  - 23—Alonzo D. Fassett.....Mahoning.

- 24 and 26—Simon P. Wolcott.....Portage.
- 25—George H. Ely and A. J. Williams..Cuyahoga.
- 27 and 29—Timothy G. Loomis.....Medina.
- 30—Godfrey Jaeger.....Ottawa.
- 31—John H. Williston. ....Crawford.
- 32—Thomas J. Godfrey, Mercer, and Elmer White.....Defiance.
- 33—William H. McLyman, Lucas, and Orlando B. Ramey.....Putnam.

## HOUSE.

- Archelaus D. Marsh, Speaker.  
Lewis A. Brunner, Speaker *pro tem*.  
David S. Fisher, Clerk.  
John M. Penniston, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- Adams—John B. Young.  
Allen—George W. Hull.  
Ashland—Byron Stilwell.  
Ashtabula—Freeman Thorp.  
Athens—Isaac P. Primrose.  
Auglaize—George W. Holbrook.  
Belmont—Samuel Hilles.  
Brown—Robert H. Higgins.  
Butler—Frank Cunningham.  
Carroll—Enoch C. Rose.  
Champaign—John W. Ogden.  
Clarke—John H. Littler.  
Clermont—Robert Buchanan.  
Clinton—James H. Terrell.  
Columbiana—George W. Love.  
Coshocton—Gilbert H. Barger.  
Crawford—George M. Zeigler.  
Cuyahoga—Charles C. Burnett, John P. Haley, A. G. Harbaugh, James Mooney, Joseph M. Poe and William Roche.  
Darke—David Baker.  
Defiance and Paulding—Henry George, of Paulding.  
Delaware—George L. Sackett.  
Erie—Joseph Puckrin.  
Fairfield—William A. Schultz.  
Fayette—Horace L. Hadley.  
Franklin—Allen O. Myers, Casper Loewenstein and Edward W. Young.  
Fulton—Albert Deyo.  
Gallia—William S. Matthews.  
Geauga and Lake—George H. Ford, of Geauga.  
Greene—Joseph G. Gest.  
Guernsey—William M. Farrar.  
Hamilton—John E. Bruce, Thomas J. Cogan, John Cosgrove, James B. Cummins, John B. Menke, William Peet, John B. Staubach, Peter F. Stryker, John R. Thompson and Daniel Wolf.  
Hancock—Absalom P. Byal.



Hardin—Alfred K. Rarey.  
 Harrison—Jasper N. Lantz.  
 Henry—John Cuff.  
 Highland—David M. Barrett.  
 Hocking—Seth Weldy.  
 Holmes—George W. Sharp.  
 Huron—Watson D. Johnston.  
 Jackson—Robert H. Jones.  
 Jefferson—Benjamin N. Linduff.  
 Knox—John D. Thompson.  
 Lawrence—DeWitt C. Wilson.  
 Licking—Joseph Lisle.  
 Logan—James Walker.  
 Lorain—George G. Washburn.  
 Lucas—William Beatty and Edward Malone.  
 Madison—James T. Black.  
 Mahoning—Alexander Dickson.  
 Marion—Boston G. Young.  
 Medina—Cornelius H. Lyman.  
 Meigs—Emerson P. Brooks.  
 Mercer—Archelaus D. Marsh.  
 Miami—David M. Murray.  
 Monroe—James H. Hamilton.  
 Montgomery—Oscar F. Edwards and James Turner.  
 Morgan—Elias M. Stanbery.  
 Morrow—Enos W. Miles.  
 Muskingum—Charles E. Addison.  
 Noble—Levi W. Finley.  
 Ottawa—William Habbeler.  
 Perry—Henry C. Greiner.  
 Pickaway—Wesley Work.  
 Pike—Joseph S. Gaston.  
 Portage—Aaron M. Sherman.  
 Preble—Oscar Sheppard.  
 Putnam—Ignatius H. Kahle.  
 Richland—Andrew Stevenson.  
 Ross—Oliver P. Goodman.  
 Sandusky—James R. Francisco.  
 Scioto—Daniel J. Ryan.  
 Seneca—David J. Stalter.  
 Shelby—Phanuel Hunt.  
 Stark—Leander C. Cole and John McBride.  
 Summit—Jacob A. Kohler.  
 Trumbull—Stephen Laird.  
 Tuscarawas—George W. Crites.  
 Union—Jesse L. Cameron.  
 VanWert—William T. Hughes.  
 Vinton—William W. Fierce.  
 Warren—Seth W. Brown.  
 Washington—Henry Bohl.  
 Wayne—Christopher C. Stouffer.  
 Williams—Solomon Johnson.

Wood—Elijah P. Emerson.  
 Wyandot—Lewis A. Brunner.

Joseph Benson Foraker, Governor and United States Senator, was born near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio, July 5, 1846. At that time the family lived in a log cabin and his father was the proprietor of a small grist mill with a whip-saw attachment for getting out rough lumber. His ancestors emigrated to Ohio from Delaware and Virginia because of their abhorrence of slavery. Joseph B. Foraker was brought up on the farm and at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private soldier. In the same year he was promoted to the office of Sergeant, in 1864 to First Lieutenant, and in 1865 was breveted Captain, for distinguished services. He was in the fights at Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Lookout Mountain and in many minor engagements and also with Sherman in his noted "March to the Sea." For a time before the close of his term of service, he was on the staff of General Henry W. Slocum. He was mustered out at the age of nineteen, after a brave career as a soldier for the Union. He then entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, remaining two years, going thence to Cornell University, from which he graduated, July 1, 1869. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and soon had an extensive practice in Cincinnati, where he had located. Was elected in 1879 Superior Judge of Hamilton County, serving for three years. In 1883 he was nominated for Governor of the State, but was defeated by Judge George Hoadly whom he in turn had the pleasure of defeating in 1885 for the same office. He was reelected in 1887, but, after having been nominated over half dozen

other aspirants in 1889, was defeated for reelection by James E. Campbell. The Republican State Convention of 1895 endorsed him as a candidate for United States Senator as the successor of Calvin S. Brice and the Legislature chosen that year, in January, 1896, elected him to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 3, 1903. Senator Foraker is noted for his oratory, having few, if any, equals in the State, and, although aggressive in politics, is very popular. He was an able Governor and his friends predict for him a great future in the Senate.

William G. Rose, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1829, and was the youngest of a family of eleven children, all of whom lived to become heads of families. His parents were James and Martha (McKinley) Rose. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Rose was also the grandfather of President McKinley. Representatives of this family served in all the wars in which this country was engaged and Mr. Rose served as a private in a three-months' West Virginia regiment during the Civil War. His educational advantages were limited and outside of the common country schools all the higher qualifications were acquired by home study. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar three years later. He was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, with which he immediately affiliated. In 1857 and in 1858 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in 1860 was a delegate from that State to the National Republican Convention. In 1865 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became a dealer in real estate. In 1877 he

was elected Mayor of that city and was again chosen in 1891. In 1883 he was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but was defeated with the other Republican candidates, although running more than 6,000 ahead of the ticket.

William H. Upson was born in Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, January 11, 1823, graduated at Western Reserve College in 1842, studied law, and was admitted to the bar and located in Akron. He was elected to the State Senate in 1854 and 1855, and as a Representative from Ohio to the Forty-first Congress, serving on several important committees in that body; was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, serving as Chairman of the committee on Private Land Claims and as a member on the Committee on Manufactures. He was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court in 1883, but shared in the general defeat of the party. He served as a Judge of the Supreme Court for several months by appointment of Governor Foster.

John C. Brown, State Treasurer, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 13, 1844. His ancestors were of English and Irish descent. He attended the public schools but had not completed his education when the war broke out. He enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his career as a soldier was an honorable one, but was practically ended on July 19, 1864, when, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he received a wound which resulted in the loss of one of his lower limbs. Upon returning from the front he engaged in business in Steubenville, and in 1867 was elected Treasurer of Jefferson County and reelected in 1869. He resumed his private business after retirement and was so engaged in 1875, when he was

again elected County Treasurer and was re-elected in 1877. During 1881 he was President of the Steubenville City Council. In 1883 he received the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, but was not elected; was nominated again in 1885 and elected, and reelected in the years 1887 and 1889. In 1896 he was appointed cashier by State Treasurer Campbell, and now resides in the city of Columbus. He has been connected with the Treasury much longer than any other person in the State.

Moses B. Earnhart, candidate for Attorney General, was born in 1830 in Miami County, is a graduate of the Troy High School, Oxford University and Michigan University Law School, and was admitted to the bar and practiced in Troy. He served two terms as Mayor of that city; in 1879 was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Miami County, and in 1883 received the Republican nomination for Attorney General, but shared in the general disaster of the party. He removed to Columbus not long after that to practice his profession, and in 1873 was elected to the State Senate from the Tenth District, consisting of Frank-

lin and Pickaway Counties. This District had always been strongly Democratic, and his election was a surprise. In 1895 he was defeated for reelection by a comparatively small plurality.

Leo Weltz, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Prussia, January 27, 1825. He attended college at Osterwick and Magdeberg, and attended lectures on botany at Heidelberg University. He made a special study of landscape gardening, and graduated at the German Governmental Botanical School at Berlin. In 1851 he came to America, locating at Huntington, West Virginia. He remained there but a year, removing to Cincinnati, where he was naturalized. In 1857 he changed his location to Wilmington, Clinton County, where he remained until the time of his death, in 1892. In 1875 he became a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and in 1883 was nominated for a position on the Board of Public Works by the Republicans, but, with his colleagues, was defeated. He, however, served one year in this office by appointment of the Governor.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1884.

FOR the first time in thirty years, or since January, 1855, every elective State office in Ohio, excepting those of two Judges of the Supreme Court and one Member of the Board of Public Works, was filled by a Democratic incumbent at the opening of the campaign of 1884. Save in that of Auditor of State, there had been party changes in all of the offices during that period, but the Republicans were always fortunate enough to control at least a majority. As the Supreme Court was not in constant session and the Board of Public Works held meetings only once or twice a month, it may be said that in January, 1884, the Democrats were in sole and peaceful possession of the State Capitol. During the years intervening the following Democrats had held elective offices in the State Government: Governor—William Allen, 1874-76; Richard M. Bishop, 1878-80. Lieutenant Governor—Jabez W. Fitch, 1878-80. Secretary of State—William W. Armstrong, 1863-1865; William Bell, Jr., 1875-77; James W. Newman, 1883-85. Treasurer of State—Anthony Howells, 1878-80; Judge of the Supreme Court—Rufus P. Ranney, 1862-64; George Rex, 1874-76; William J. Gilmore, 1875-80; John W. Okey, 1876-81. Clerk of the Supreme Court—Arnold Green, 1875-78; Richard J. Fanning, 1878-81. Attorney General—Lyman R. Critchfield, 1863-65;

Isaiah Pillars, 1878-80. Commissioner of Common Schools—Charles W. H. Cathcart, 1863; Charles S. Smart, 1875-78; John J. Burns, 1878-80. Members of the Board of Public Works—Abner L. Backus, 1858-61; James Gamble, 1863-66; Martin Schilder, 1875-1881; Henry Weible, 1883-86. To these must be added, in January of this year, the officers elected the previous October, namely, Governor—George Hoadly; Lieutenant Governor—John G. Warwick; Auditor of State—Emil Kiesewetter; Treasurer of State—Peter Brady; Judges of the Supreme Court—Selwyn N. Owen and Martin D. Follett (giving the Democrats control of that body for the first time since the foundation of the Republican party); Clerk of the Supreme Court—John W. Cruikshank; Attorney General—James Lawrence; Commissioner of Common Schools—Leroy D. Brown; Member of the Board of Public Works (giving the Democrats control of that body)—John P. Martin.

George Hoadly was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 14th. All display—especially military, was avoided except an escort of Democratic clubs. The ceremony took place in the rotunda of the Capitol, Chief Justice Williams administering the oath of office. The inaugural address was brief and contained no pertinent expressions of promise. The crowd in attendance was attracted more by the unusual

conditions surrounding the Senatorial election than by the change in the administration.

After a fierce struggle between the followers of Henry B. Payne, George H. Pendleton and Durbin Ward the Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus and nominated the former as their candidate for United States Senator to succeed George H. Pendleton. The caucus was held behind closed doors, on the evening of Tuesday, January 8th, not even Democratic newspaper reporters being admitted. It was boldly asserted by leading Democrats that Payne had purchased the office and there was talk of a bolt but in the end no specific charges were made and all the alleged bolters among the Legislators meekly voted for Payne. At the election for Senator on January 15th, the Republicans nearly all voted blank, as they could not agree in their caucus whom they should compliment, some believing that in a combination with the dissatisfied Democrats either Pendleton or Ward could be elected over Payne. The result in the Senate was: Payne 22, blanks 8, with three Republicans absent. In the House: Payne 65, blanks 39, Charles Foster 2.

The Democratic Legislature redistricted the State as soon as possible after getting the Legislature in running order, believing that they had made safe provision for fifteen Congressmen. For this reason the Republican State Central Committee waited until about March 1st to meet and make arrangements for the annual State Convention. Two-thirds of the Central Committeemen met at the State Republican Headquarters on Third street, Columbus, on February 28th. After some debate, Cleveland was selected as the place and April 23d and 24th

agreed upon as the time of meeting. The call was issued March 4th, and, in addition to the nomination of State officers, it was ordered that four delegates and four alternate delegates-at-large and two Senatorial electors be selected. The ratio of representation was the usual one of 500, which, based on the vote for Governor, would give a body of 690 delegates. It was further provided that at that time the delegates of each Congressional district should choose two delegates and two alternates to represent their respective districts in the National Republican Convention, provided they had not previously been selected in district Convention.

The Convention met at half past three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 23d, in the People's Tabernacle, Cleveland. The delegates were called to order by Julius O. Converse, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the meeting opened with prayer by Rev. D. H. Muller, one of the Methodist clergymen of that city, and who had the distinction of having officiated similarly at the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876. The reverend gentleman's invocation is described as having been "brief and in good taste."

Chairman Converse welcomed the Republicans of Ohio in a short but apt address, saying in part:

Two facts in our political history have come to be well accepted, namely: That our State campaigns in Presidential years are conducted upon National issues, which, fortunately, are few and sharply defined; also when they are so conducted and with a full vote assured Ohio always goes Republican. And General Grant's remark that "we may safely rely upon Democratic blundering to neutralize all Democratic successes," is an evident truth. We, who live on this side of the Ohio River, believe with Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, that "whenever the vote of Ohio is necessary for the election of a Democratic President the

State gives an increased Republican majority." It is the glory of Ohio, not only to have voted right at every Presidential election since the organization of the Republican party, but to have given birth to the last three elected Presidents of the United States—Grant, Hayes and Garfield—whose fame she cherishes as reverently even as to-day the dust of the one reposing near us is guarded by the Nation as a sacred possession, and it depends a great deal upon what we do here to-day whether another Ohio man shall occupy the White House.

At the conclusion of his speech the temporary organization was announced as follows:

*Chairman:* Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens County.

*Secretary:* W. E. Sherwood, of Cuyahoga.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Dayton W. Glenn, of Cuyahoga; Silas N. Field, of Franklin, and J. Kent Hamilton, of Lucas.

General Grosvenor on being introduced delivered a lengthy address. After referring to the Presidential campaign the country was then entering upon, he presented his hearers with a retrospective view of the deeds of the party.

"The Republican party," he said, "was called into being and action by the reviving spirit of liberty. It was fanned into breath and action by the great apostles of freedom of that day, the Chases, the Searles, the Sumners, the Wilsons, the Fessendens and their associates of that heroic age in American politics. It grew numerically in the ratio of the growth of the sentiment which called it into being. It went forth to execute the behests of the people, that liberty and union should be something more than sounding brass in our Government. Defeated in 1856, it carried the country in 1860, and it has administered the Government from that time until now, almost a quarter of a century—truly a momentous and magnificent period. Elements that before the war were working the slower, but none the less certain destruction of the country, rushed to arms to accomplish by faster but not more certain means the destruction of the Union. But the Republican party overthrew the rebellion; it destroyed slavery; it enthroned liberty; it engrafted upon the organic law of the country, for the first time, the spirit and purpose of the Declaration of Independence and

of the Constitution itself; it restored the rebellious States to their places in the Union; it dealt with the traitors in arms against the Government in a spirit of leniency and forgiveness hitherto never paralleled by any civilized nation on the earth. Under its benign influence, States grew and multiplied and cities and towns took the places of the dug-out and the hut. Commerce stretched its iron bands across the continent and fastened its hooks of steel in the coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean. No other nation ever experienced material growth such as we have had—growth in wealth, growth in education, growth in intelligence, virtue and Christian civilization." He continued his graphic description of what had been accomplished by the party, tracing its record from its early inception down to the very day on which he spoke, and closed by saying: "Let us then, my friends, stand together, proud of our old record, defending every point upon the long line of our brilliant achievements, satisfied with our present purposes, defending every principle that to-day we hold dear. Confident of the future, let us raise the battle cry of protection to American liberty, and victory for the Republican party in November."

The following Vice Presidents and committeemen were announced before the Convention adjourned for the day:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. William H. Taft, Hamilton. 2. John Leonard, Hamilton. 3. Seth W. Brown, Warren. 4. Isaac G. Hiller, Darke. 5. William L. Porter, Allen. 6. Lewis S. Gordon, Paulding. 7. William Hannon, Seneca. 8. Thomas J. Pringle, Clarke. 9. John J. Hane, Marion. 10. A. J. Stoll, Erie. 11. Charles S. Bell, Highland. 12. John W. Lewis, Scioto. 13. William H. Aiken, Franklin. 14. Alexander C. Caine, Perry. 15. Henry C. Van Vorhes, Muskingum. 16. Evert Bogardus, Huron. 17. John M. Dougherty, Monroe. 18. W. A. Vodry, Columbiana. 19. C. R. Doolittle, Portage. 20. Cornelius Aultman, Stark. 21. H. N. Whitbeck, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Benjamin Eggleston, Hamilton. 2. Warner M. Bateman, Hamilton. 3. Joseph P. Smith, Clermont. 4.

Robert M. Nevin, Montgomery. 5. Levi S. Jamison, Mercer. 6. L. B. Peaslee, Defiance. 7. Daniel Babst, Jr., Crawford. 8. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 9. Columbus Delano, Knox. 10. J. W. Stoakes, Erie. 11. David M. Barrett, Highland. 12. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 13. Henry C. Drinkle, Fairfield. 14. William S. Matthews, Gallia. 15. William C. Lyon, Licking. 16. Henry C. Hedges, Richland. 17. T. W. Luccock, Guernsey. 18. Isaac H. Tyler, Carroll. 19. William H. Brew, Ashtabula. 20. Alvan D. Licey, Medina. 21. Thomas D. Crocker, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Permanent Organization:*

1. Lewis C. Weir, Hamilton. 2. William Ohman, Hamilton. 3. John L. Martin, Butler. 4. David M. Sinks, Darke. 5. William W. Beatty, Logan. 6. Horace Reeves, Van Wert. 7. J. C. Rickenbaugh, Seneca. 8. Ace Gregg, Fayette. 9. Thomas E. Duncan, Morrow. 10. Mahlon Chance, Sandusky. 11. Francis M. Park, Brown. 12. W. Dow James, Pike. 13. Jacob C. Donaldson, Franklin. 14. Newell Connor, Morgan. 15. Samuel Slade, Tuscarawas. 16. John A. Williamson, Huron. 17. R. K. Shaw, Washington. 18. James H. Surratt, Jefferson. 19. Truman G. Hart, Lake. 20. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 21. T. T. Thompson, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. John Wood, Hamilton. 2. John Weber, Hamilton. 3. Andrew L. Harris, Preble. 4. J. B. Wrendhunk, Miami. 5. A. M. Kuhn, Auglaize. 6. Philip Smith, Williams. 7. William S. Cramer, Seneca. 8. Jesse N. Oren, Clinton. 9. Robert T. McAllister, Union. 10. William Kelly, Ottawa. 11. Alexander Rearick, Clermont. 12. William C. Draper, Scioto. 13. Samuel H. Bright, Hocking. 14. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 15. J. T. Meek,

Coshocton. 16. John P. Smith, Ashland. 17. Wilson S. Kennon, Belmont. 18. Wesley B. Hearn, Harrison. 19. H. K. Smith, Geauga. 20. J. H. Seymour, Summit. 21. Dayton W. Glenn, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Frederick Steigelman, Hamilton. 2. G. J. Keegan, Hamilton. 3. Joseph W. O'Neal, Warren. 4. John F. Sinks, Montgomery. 5. James E. Lowry, Hardin. 6. Urban H. Hester, Van Wert. 7. Nathan P. Brewer, Wood. 8. Charles Ridgway, Fayette. 9. Amos Glover, Delaware. 10. J. M. Brown, Lucas. 11. John C. Entekin, Ross. 12. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 13. Charles W. Williams, Fairfield. 14. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 15. Appleton B. Clark, Licking. 16. Lewis C. Laylin, Huron. 17. Edward H. Archer, Noble. 18. Robert W. Tayler, Columbiana. 19. Joseph A. Howells, Ashland. 20. Jacob P. Fawcett, Stark. 21. George W. Gardner, Cuyahoga.

The second day's proceedings opened in the morning at ten o'clock with prayer by Rev. A. Norcross, of one of the local churches. S. A. Bright, for the Committee on Credentials, reported a full attendance of delegates with no contests. The report of the Committee on Organization was read, recommending the following officers:

William McKinley, Jr., of Stark, Chairman; Arthur A. Stearnes, of Cuyahoga, Secretary; O. B. Parish, of Butler, A. B. Rankin, of Fayette, and Silas N. Field, of Franklin, Assistant Secretaries. The reading of Major McKinley's name elicited great applause. After the adoption of the report Chairman Grosvenor appointed John Beatty, of Franklin, Robert Harlan, of Hamilton, and Homer C. Jones, of Vinton, as a committee, to escort the new Chairman to the platform. As they came in from the rear

of the stage there was an outburst of enthusiasm and a National air from a band stationed in the gallery.

In introducing Major McKinley, General Grosvenor said: "Gentlemen, there remains but a single duty for me to perform, and that the most pleasant one—to introduce to you the distinguished gentleman whom you have elected your Permanent Chairman—Hon. William McKinley."

Major McKinley was greeted with loud applause and spoke briefly. He said, after expressing his thanks and referring to the seemingly excellent prospects of victory in the State and Nation:

The first National Convention that was ever held by the Republican party was in the city of Philadelphia, in 1856. That Convention announced a platform of principles which to-day, as we read it in the light of subsequent events, seems more like an inspired prophecy than the platform of a great political party. We then said this was a Nation and that it was one and indissoluble, and we have demonstrated by subsequent events that that declaration was true. We declared that slavery and polygamy were twin relics of barbarism and both must go. Slavery has already gone. It was burned out in the blazing glories of the great Civil War, and polygamy must go next. We said we would build a great National Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and we have done it. New York is now within six days of San Francisco, a striking evidence of the fidelity of the great Republican party to its promises to the people. We said another thing in that platform—that this country must be saved at all hazards; that secession was unconstitutional, and this was an indestructible Nation. We kept our word but it cost a great deal to do it. It cost a half million of the best young men of the country. It cost billions of the Public Treasure. But we kept the promise of the great Republican party, and we have a Nation to-day that is respected not only at home but is respected abroad. The great difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties is this: The Republican party never made a promise which it has not kept and the Democratic party has never made a promise that it has kept. Not in its whole history, commencing in 1856, down to the present time is there a single promise made by our great party to the people that it has not faithfully kept. If

there is any one thing the people like it is courage. They neither admire laggards nor do they desire shams—and the Democratic party is the embodiment of both. Why, you know, gentlemen, that the Democratic party is always five or six years behind the Republican party and sometimes a great deal longer. In 1872 the Democratic party, for the first time, solemnly declared, in its State platform in Ohio, that it was opposed to the doctrine of secession—eight years after secession had been killed—shot to death by a million Union guns! And it is in Congress undertaking to re-enact the Morrill tariff of 1860—an act that was passed twenty-four years ago—an act that was then necessary to increase the revenue and develop the industrial conditions of the country. They said last fall they would repeal the Scott Law—have they done it? They also said at that time they would restore the duty on wool as it was fixed in the act of 1867—have they done that? They have failed in both cases to keep their pledges with the people, and it is so with their entire record from the beginning until now.

For Secretary of State, the following were named: C. T. Clark, of Franklin, by Addison S. McClure; John F. Oglevee, of Franklin, by Rufus R. Dawes; Henry Luskey, of Hamilton, by Benjamin Eggleston; Oscar L. Sheppard, of Preble, by George W. Love; James S. Robinson, of Hardin, by John F. Locke; Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula, by Freeman Thorpe; Henry A. Axline, of Muskingum, by Thomas B. Coulter.

The first ballot resulted: Oglevee 145, Robinson 131, Axline 98, Luskey 90, Clark 86, Sheppard 78, Crowell 43.

During the time the clerks were determining the result of the ballot, Warner M. Bateman read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was adopted without discussion. A delegate afterward called for a reading of the first resolution, and it was found that a slight change was desirable, and the vote adopting the platform was reconsidered and referred back to the Committee for subsequent report.



The result of the second ballot was: Robinson 259½, Oglevee 174½, Luskey 87, Axline 70, Clark 47, Sheppard 37, Crowell 18. Crowell and Sheppard were then withdrawn.

On the second ballot Robinson was nominated, receiving 344 votes, Oglevee 144, Axline 46, Luskey 44, Clark 4. The nomination was confirmed unanimously.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Henry S. Neal named William W. Johnson, of Lawrence, and Charles H. Grosvenor spoke on behalf of John S. Brasee, of Fairfield. The former was nominated with 529 votes to 156 for Brasee, and the result made unanimous.

The following were named as candidates for Member of the Board of Public Works: E. B. Henderson, of Muskingum; Zachary T. Lewis, of Champaign; Charles A. Flickinger, of Defiance; Leo Weltz, of Clinton, John B. Gregory, of Scioto.

The roll call proceeded with the drift of sentiment decidedly in Flickinger's favor, and before the result could be ascertained all the others were withdrawn, and he was nominated by acclamation.

For delegates-at-large to the Chicago Convention, Joseph B. Foraker was elected by acclamation. On motion of General Grosvenor, who put the question himself, William McKinley, Jr., was also elected by acclamation, but he insisted that he should not be considered elected. He said he "promised his friends that he would not be a candidate so long as Jacob A. Ambler and Marcus A. Hanna were in the field, and did not desire to break his word." There were cries of "No," "No," and "You can not withdraw," but he persisted in declaring that he was not elected. On the question whether two or three delegates were to be

elected, he promptly decided three. His decision was appealed from and voted down, but he still announced that three were to be chosen. A motion to elect William H. West by acclamation was lost. The candidates named were: William H. West, of Logan; John Beatty, of Franklin; Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware; Jacob A. Ambler, of Columbiana; Samuel Craighead, of Montgomery; John P. Green, of Cuyahoga; James Poindexter, of Franklin; Sidney S. Warner, of Lorain; and Marcus A. Hanna, of Cuyahoga. A vote was taken, but before the result could be announced Judge West moved that Major McKinley be nominated by acclamation, which was done by a rising vote and with cheers. A motion to elect Mr. Hanna by acclamation was also adopted. Another attempt to elect Judge West by acclamation was lost, as was also one to make General Beatty the fourth delegate. The result was only announced as to but two of the candidates—West, 390, and Beatty, 257. Franklin County, in attempting to stampede the Convention, during the progress of the ballot changed from Beatty to Poindexter, but the effort was in vain.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the amended report. A resolution which indorsed the Scott Law was stricken out "because objection was made to fighting a National campaign on State issues." The resolution was the seventh plank of the platform and read thus:

The Republican party stands by its legislation known as the "Scott Law," and condemns the want of sincerity of the Democratic party in respect thereof.

The other resolutions were unanimously approved. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republican party approves the policy of protection in all economic legislation, and favors its application without discrimination to American industry, thereby securing employment at remunerative wages to American labor.

It is in favor of collecting an adequate revenue to defray the proper and economical expenses of the Government from duties upon foreign imports, and proper internal taxation, and condemns the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as destructive to the business interests of the country; the doctrines of the Democratic party favoring the putting of what is improperly called raw material—such as ore, pig-iron, wool, etc., on the free list, is dangerous, and if carried out will be destructive of the best interests of the Nation; the reduction of duties on imported wools, made by the act of 1883, has seriously injured the prosperity of an important agricultural pursuit, in which more than a million of our citizens are engaged, and unless this legislation be amended, the business of wool-growing will be paralyzed, if it be not transferred to foreign nations; therefore, we demand the restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, which gave the first and only substantial protection ever offered to sheep husbandry in the United States.

The Republican party having aided labor, liberated it when oppressed, giving to it homesteads in the public domain, and supporting schools at the public expense for the children of all classes, recognizes now more fully than ever the great interests of American labor, its claim upon the care of the Government, and its rights to an equal consideration with capital.

The position of the Republican party touching the civil service, as repeatedly expressed through its Conventions, and exemplified by its legislation faithfully administered, is heartily endorsed.

The Republican party is in favor of maintaining the equal civil rights of all classes of citizens, under the guarantee of law and the Constitution, in all parts of the United States, and it also demands that the elective franchise shall be respected, to the end that every voter shall have a free ballot, which shall be honestly counted.

We heartily approve and endorse the Administration of President ARTHUR, both in its foreign and domestic policy.

The alternates-at-large, all colored men, were then chosen: James Poindexter, of Franklin; Graham Deuwell, of Clarke; John P. Green, of Cuyahoga; and Robert Harlan, of Hamilton.

For Presidential Electors the names of James M. Comly, of Lucas; John Beatty, of Franklin, Albert M. Pratt, of Williams, Joseph Turney, of Cuyahoga, and Benjamin W. Arnett, of Greene, were proposed, but finally Generals Beatty and Comly were chosen by acclamation. Thus completing its work, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Ohio Republicans were very indignant at the action of the Democratic National House of Representatives on May 27th, when it unseated William McKinley, Jr. They believed that he was fairly elected and were sustained in Congress in their opinion by such Democrats as Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who spoke earnestly and eloquently in defense of Major McKinley's title to his seat. It was, however, wasted oratory, as only seven Democrats were brave enough to vote against the infamous action of their fellow partisans.

#### EIGHTH REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The call for the eighth Republican National Convention was issued from Washington City, December 12, 1883. A radical change was made in the manner of choosing delegates, in that a time was prescribed for electing them, and the right of districts to choose their own delegates was officially recognized and secured. The call provided that the State Conventions should be held not more than sixty nor less than thirty days prior to the meeting of the National Convention, and after a public notice of not less than twenty days. District delegates were to be elected either by separate "popular delegate conventions," held not less than fifteen days prior to State Conventions

or by subdivisions of the State Convention into district conventions. In either event their credentials were to be given and certified by district officers. Security was thus given against forestalling the action of the National body by "snap" State Conventions, and minorities were given a chance to make their influence felt in the various districts and prevent a majority in the State from stifling all opposition.

As the time approached for holding the National Convention there was great activity among the followers of the several acknowledged candidates for President. Chester A. Arthur had succeeded to the Presidency under trying circumstances and had acquitted himself with recognized ability. His conservativeness had won for him the admiration of many of those who had expressed dismay at his nomination for the Vice Presidency in 1880. In addition to these and others, he had the support of those holding Federal positions and the political influence they could command, which in itself was a source of great numerical strength. John A. Logan was not only the choice of Illinois but had the confidence of the volunteer soldiers all over the country. John Sherman still commanded, as he always had before and has ever since, the respect of the conservative business element of the Nation, and had received the endorsement of the Ohio State Convention. The civil service reformers, just then becoming formidable, were almost unanimously for George F. Edmunds, whose State, Vermont, had given him its unqualified endorsement. But the candidate whom every one recognized as having the greatest hold on the affections of the rank and file of the party, and who, for that reason, had secured delegates even in States having "favorite sons"—Ohio prov-

ing no exception to the rule, was James G. Blaine. By many he was regarded as the logical political heir of James A. Garfield, whose sincere friend he had proved himself to be. He was the leading candidate and was recognized as such by the supporters of all the others, and it was thought his success was sure unless all the opposition could be concentrated upon one of the other candidates. Yet he had his enemies, who proposed, if possible, to defeat his nomination and devoted all their energies in that direction. This, therefore, was the condition of affairs when the National Republican Convention met in the City of Chicago, on Tuesday, June 3d.

The delegates were called to order, in the Wigwam erected for that purpose on the shores of Lake Michigan, at high noon, by Dwight M. Sabin, of Minnesota, Chairman of the National Committee. He presented as the choice of the Committee for Temporary Chairman, Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, moved, as a substitute for his report, that John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, be chosen. After several speeches had been delivered both in support and against the motion of Mr. Lodge, the roll of individual delegates was ordered called by the Chairman. This was in accordance with the ruling of George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Convention of 1880—"that in the absence of rules the method of taking a vote on a question rests in the sound discretion of the Chair, subject, of course, to the order of the Convention." The vote, which was heralded as an anti-Blaine victory, resulted: Lynch 424, Clayton 384. Ohio cast 24 votes for the regular and 22 for the substitute candidate. On Mr. Clayton's motion the election of Lynch was made unanimous.

Joseph W. Lee of Pennsylvania, and Titus Sheard, of New York, were elected Temporary Secretaries. The usual committees were then named and an adjournment taken until the morning of June 4th.

Ohio was represented in this Convention by the following: Delegates-at-large—Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati; William McKinley, Jr., of Canton; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; William H. West, of Bellefontaine. Alternates-at-large—James Poindexter, of Columbus; Graham Deuwell, of Springfield; John P. Green, of Cleveland; Robert Harlan, of Cincinnati.

By Districts—1. Delegates: Benjamin Eggleston and William B. Smith, of Cincinnati. Alternates: Luke A. Staley and Abe Mayer, of Cincinnati.

2. Delegates: Amor Smith, Jr., and Charles Fleischmann, of Cincinnati. Alternates: William Ronsheim and Henry M. Guthardt, of Cincinnati.

3. Delegates: Henry L. Morey, of Hamilton; M. J. W. Holter, of Batavia. Alternates: Andrew L. Harris, of Eaton; Walter S. Dilatush, of Lebanon.

4. Delegates: Samuel Craighead, of Dayton; A. R. Byrket, of Troy. Alternates: Elijah Devor, of Greenville; O. M. Gottschall, of Dayton.

5. Delegates: James S. Robinson, of Kenton; Joseph Morris, of Lima. Alternates: A. M. Kuhn, of Wapakoneta; Theodore Shield, of Fort Recovery.

6. Delegates: Albert M. Pratt, of Bryan; J. N. High, of Napoleon. Alternates: E. B. Walkup, of Upper Sandusky, and S. G. Robertson, of Paulding.

7. Delegates: Robert W. McMahan, of Bowling Green; William C. Lemmert, of Bucyrus. Alternates: John H. Ridgely, of Tiffin; George W. Kimmel, of Findlay.

8. Delegates: Oscar T. Martin, of Springfield; George M. Eichelberger, of Urbana. Alternates: Andrew R. Creamer, of Washington C. H.; Isaiah W. Quimby, of Wilmington.

9. Delegates: Thomas E. Duncan, of Mt. Gilead; John F. Locke, of London. Alternates: E. B. Cole, of Marysville; Samuel R. Dumble, of Marion.

10. Delegates: C. L. Luce, of Toledo; John B. Rice, of Fremont. Alternates: James B. Luckey, of Elmore; George W. Cleary, of Sandusky.

11. Delegates: Alphonso Hart, of Hillsboro; Charles W. Boyd, of Levanna. Alternates: John K. Pollard, of West Union; Benjamin F. Stone, of Chillicothe.

12. Delegates: Orin B. Gould, of Portsmouth; Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Wellston. Alternates: Henry S. Neal, of Ironton; W. Russell Dobyns, of Waverly.

13. Delegates: Clinton D. Firestone, of Columbus; Charles E. Groce, of Circleville. Alternates: A. D. Leib, of Millersport; A. H. Brooke, of Logan.

14. Delegates: William I. Shriver, of New Lexington; Austin W. Vorhes, of Pomeroy. Alternates: Chauncey M. Holcomb, of Gallipolis; James D. Brown, of Athens.

15. Delegates: Henry Clay Van Vorhes, of Zanesville; Edwin L. Lybarger, of Spring Mountain. Alternates: Isaac K. Anderson, of Coshocton; T. F. Gault, of New Concord.

16. Delegates: Elizur G. Johnson, of Elyria; W. L. Sewall, of Mansfield. Alternates: George Adams, of Millersburg; Thomas Appleman, of Loudonville.

17. Delegates: Charles H. Baltzell, of Bellaire; M. R. Patterson, of Cambridge.

Alternates: George W. Taylor, of Sarahsville; John W. Doherty, of Woodsfield.

18. Delegates: C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown; William Monaghan, of Lisbon. Alternates: Samuel B. Campbell, of Steubenville; E. C. Ross, of Malvern.

19. Delegates: Elbert L. Lampson, of Jefferson; Julius O. Converse, of Chardon. Alternates: Nelson B. Sherwin, of Cleveland; William H. Johnson, of Mentor.

20. Delegates: Arthur L. Conger, of Akron; Timothy G. Loomis, of Lodi. Alternates: Martin L. Smyser, of Wooster; Frederick J. Mullins, of Wooster.

21. Delegates: A. C. Hord and Edwin C. Cowles, of Cleveland. Alternates: David A. Dangler and George F. Chapman, of Cleveland.

The delegates organized by selecting Joseph B. Foraker, Chairman; E. L. Davison, Secretary; William McKinley, Jr., committeeman on Resolutions; Marcus A. Hanna, on Credentials; Alphonso Hart, on Rules and Order of Business; Samuel Craighead, on Organization; Edwin C. Cowles, Vice President of the Convention; Clarence Brown, of Toledo, Assistant Secretary; Silas N. Field, of Columbus, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Arthur L. Conger, of Akron, National Committeeman.

The sessions of the second day were very short. In the morning John B. Henderson, of Missouri, was chosen Permanent Chairman and delivered a splendid address. Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, was elected Permanent Secretary, and a Vice President and Secretary were named for each State and Territory. The committees, other than that of Permanent Organization, not being ready to report, an adjournment was taken until eight o'clock in the evening, and not then having completed their tasks,

another adjournment was immediately taken until the following day.

On Thursday the Committee on Credentials, through its Chairman, Henry Ballard, of Vermont, made a report sustaining the National Committee's action in placing on the rolls the delegates then in Convention in two Alabama districts, and in one district each in the States of Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, New York and Pennsylvania; recommended that half a vote be given to each contesting delegate in one of the Kentucky and one of the New York districts, and that the entire Virginia delegation, headed by William Mahone, be seated. Strange to say, the report of the Committee was adopted without debate or division. William H. Parks, of California, submitted the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, which was slightly amended before it was adopted, after a debate in which Galusha A. Grow and Thomas A. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, L. W. Russell, of New York, and Robert R. Bishop, of Massachusetts, took part.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was largely his handiwork, was presented and read by William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, and was adopted by the Convention without debate, but with great demonstrations of applause. It was as follows:

The Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections; and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration by which the Republican party has, after saving the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal and beneficent—the safeguards of liberty and the embodiment of the best thought and highest purpose of our citizens. The Republican party has gained its strength by quick and

faithful response to the demands of the people for the freedom and equality of all men; for the elevation of labor; for an honest currency; for purity in legislation and for integrity and accountability in all departments of the Government; and it accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform.

We lament the death of President GARFIELD, whose sound statesmanship, long conspicuous in Congress, gave promise of a strong and successful Administration; a promise fully realized during the short period of his incumbency as President of the United States. His distinguished services in war and peace have endeared him to the hearts of the American people.

In the Administration of President ARTHUR we recognize a wise, conservative and patriotic policy, under which the country has been blessed with remarkable prosperity, and we believe his eminent services are entitled to, and will receive, the hearty approbation of every citizen.

It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall not be made "for revenue only," but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified interests and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active, intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the National prosperity.

Against the so-called economic system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the inequalities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the labor or the great productive interests of the country.

We recognize the importance of sheep husbandry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we, therefore, respect the demands of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duties upon foreign wool in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world; and we urge that efforts should be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

The regulation of commerce with foreign nations and between the States is one of the most important prerogatives of the General Government; and the Republican party distinctly announces its purpose to support such legislation as will fully and efficiently carry out the Constitutional power of Congress over Interstate commerce.

The principle of the public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people; and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation, and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Labor; the enforcement of the eight-hour law; a wise and judicious system of general legislation by adequate appropriation from the National revenues, wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption; and we favor the settlement of National differences by international arbitration.

The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor and a desire that all men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our workingmen in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration, and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments; and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these

lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents or aliens. And we will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of non-compliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the conditions of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war; and the Republican party stands pledged to suitable pensions for all who were disabled, and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitations contained in the Aears Act of 1879. So that all invalid soldiers shall share alike, and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of application.

The Republican party favors a policy which shall keep us from entangling alliances with foreign nations, and which gives us the right to expect that foreign nations shall refrain from meddling in American affairs—a policy which seeks peace and trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and efficiency, that it may in any sea protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce; and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed, so that it may again be true that we have a commerce which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the *bona fide* citizens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

It is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our Territories, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church; and that the laws so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities, if possible, and by the military, if need be.

The people of the United States in their organized capacity, constitute a Nation, and not a mere confederacy of States; the National Government is supreme within the sphere of its National duties; but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained; each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of Government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate.

The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the

maintenance of a free ballot, an honest count and correct returns. We denounce the fraud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions; and we solemnly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipients of fruits of such fraud and violence.

We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most earnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race or color, the full recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

After the platform had been read the new National Committee was named, which organized by electing Benjamin F. Jones, of Pennsylvania, Chairman, and Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, Secretary, the Convention took a recess until 7 o'clock in the evening. At the latter session all the nominating and seconding speeches were delivered. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was nominated by Augustus Brandegee, of the same State. Shelby M. Cullom nominated John A. Logan, of Illinois, Benjamin H. Prentiss, of Missouri, seconding. William H. West, of Ohio, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine, and seconding speeches were made by Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, William C. Goodloe, of Kentucky, Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was nominated by Martin I. Townsend, also of the Empire State, Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Patrick H. Winston, of North Carolina, and P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, seconding. George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, was named by John D. Long, of Massachusetts, and George William Curtis, of New York, delivered a seconding speech. Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, and William H. Holt,

of Kentucky, spoke in behalf of John Sherman. The speech of the former was recognized as one of the greatest of the Convention, and is here given in full :

*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention:*

If noise and demonstration and nominating and seconding speeches, when numerically considered, could either nominate a candidate or elect him President of the United States, I would not, in view of what has transpired in this hall to-night, take this stand to perform the duty that has been imposed upon me. But in view of the fact that such a result does not necessarily follow, but more particularly because these demonstrations are conflicting and there are orators opposing each other, I am emboldened to come before you in order that I may, in my humble way, say a few plain words for a very plain but very great man. (Loud applause.) But, sirs, first and foremost, I want to say again, here and now, what I have had to say so many times since I came to Chicago, that Ohio is a Republican State. (Applause.) She will cast her electoral vote for the nominee of this Convention. (Cries of "Good," "Good," and applause.) But, sirs, she claims no credit and asks no favors on that account. She would be untrue to herself and her teachings if she did otherwise. She could not do less without injustice to the memory and teachings of a long line of distinguished sons who have won imperishable renown for themselves and their country, both on the field and in the Cabinet. (Applause.)

I am not here, therefore, to ask anything for her or in her name as a condition precedent. On the contrary, let it be distinctly understood that whatever she may do in other years, and I happen to know that she sometimes acts strangely (laughter), she never fails to carry our flag to victory in Presidential campaigns. She has always been ready to enthusiastically follow the chosen leaders of the party, and never more so than at the present time. To-day, as in the past, her highest ambition is, that with her October election, she may worthily and victoriously lead the Republican column. (Applause.) If, therefore, it be true that in the past she has enjoyed distinguished favor, she humbly hopes that it has been no more than a just recognition accorded by her generous sister States; and if she is proud of the names of Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and McPherson, and Chase, and Stanton, and Hayes and Garfield, it is only because of their illustrious services to the whole people, who are proud of them also; and if, for these distinguished men, Ohio first claimed National consideration and honor, it was not alone because they were her sons, but because the

better knowing their worth she put them forward for the common good. She has had no selfish purpose to subserve. She has none such to-day. She fully recognizes and appreciates the fact that what is best for the whole Republican party is best for her also. Moved by no other feeling she has a name to place before this Convention. You have heard it before. From one end of this land to the other it is as familiar as a household word. It is the name of a man who has been an acknowledged leader of the Republican party for almost thirty years. He is identified with every triumph of our most wonderful career. He stood at the forefront in the struggle with slavery. He was a very pillar of strength to the Government in its death grapple with secession. His personal impress is upon every line of reconstruction, and when our National integrity had been preserved by the valor of our soldiers in the field and there came that wild and senseless mania of inflation that threatened to sweep the country and tarnish the National honor, it was his luck to stand in the breach as no other man stood. (Applause.) Save only the war, that was the gravest danger that ever menaced the American people. A failure to resume specie payments in 1879 would have been almost as surely fatal to this Republic as could have been success for Lee at Gettysburg. It was patriotic courage and heroism in the one case no more than in the other that saved the day and accomplished for us the sublime results in which we have ever since rejoiced.

The people of this country know and appreciate that fact, and they still have a profoundly grateful recollection of the service rendered. And this is especially true at this particular time, when Wall street gambling and what you characterized in the platform this day adopted as "Democratic horizontal reduction," have done their bad work. The flood-tide of prosperity has been arrested, and we have been brought through the several stages of stagnation and decline to the very verge of business demoralization and panic. Confidence has been shaken and impaired; its restoration is to be the controlling question of this coming campaign; and if we would act wisely here, we must recognize that fact and make our nomination accordingly. (Applause.) What man then, of all those presented to this body for consideration most fittingly and completely meets the requirements of this situation? In answering that question I can say, as others have said here, that I have no thought or word of detraction from any other man you will be called upon to consider. Without hesitation, I can say with the present Chief Magistrate we have a wise, a conservative and a patriotic Administration. (Applause.) I can say also that no man's admiration is



greater than mine for that brilliant genius from Maine. (Here the speaker was interrupted by a prolonged demonstration for Blaine.) Gentlemen, I shall not compliment any one else until I come to my own man. And resuming, permit to remind you that you have violated an old time-honored maxim—"Never to holter until you get out of the woods." (Cheers and applause.) We stand here to-night charged with the grave and responsible duty of laying the foundation for success in November next. To that end we must nominate a man who will make not only a good President but the best possible candidate. (Cheers and applause.) We want a man who is distinguished not so much for the brilliancy of his genius, as for that other, safer, better and more assuring quality, the brilliancy of common sense. (Applause.) We do not only want a man who is a pronounced Republican, thoroughly tried in the crucial tests of experience, but we want also a man whose very name will allay instead of exciting the distrust that disturbs the industrial interests of this country. He must, of course, be a friend of human liberty and equality of rights. He could not be a Republican if he were not. He must believe, too, as has been well said here, in the protection of American citizens at home as well as abroad. And not only that, he must be a man who can find, under the Constitution and laws of this country, some method whereby the brutal butcheries of Copiah and Danville may for the future be prevented. (Applause.) Not only must he believe in these things, but there is one thing in particular that he must not believe in; and that is in a substantial reduction of the tariff duties on iron, steel and wool. On the contrary he must believe, and that in the most unqualified sense, just as we have declared here to-day, in the protection of American industries, the development of American resources, and the elevation and dignity of American labor. (Applause.) Not only must he believe in these elementary and fundamental propositions of Republicanism, but he must have a record so clear, so bright, as to not only challenge and defy criticism to assail it, but, at the same time, make him the representative of all the highest and purest ambitions and aspirations of the great Republican party. Over and above all this, he must be a man in whom the people believe, not simply that he is honest; not simply that he is capable; not simply that he loves Republicanism and hates Democracy; not simply that he is loyal and patriotic; but that, combined with all these attributes, he possesses, by reason of his experience, that essential qualification that makes him most competent to deliver us from the evils that threaten our present safety. Nominated such a man and victory is assured. Then we

will have four years more of Republican rule, during which time this Republic will continue to grow with greatness at home and increased respect abroad. As such a man, I nominate John Sherman, of Ohio. (Prolonged applause.)

The balloting began on the last day of the Convention. Senator Sherman was handicapped by a divided delegation. The vote of Ohio on the first ballot being Sherman 25, Blaine 21; on the second, Sherman 23, Blaine 23; on the third, Blaine 25, Sherman 21; on the fourth, 46 for Blaine.

The first ballot resulted: Blaine 334½, Arthur 278, Edmunds 93, Logan 63½, Sherman 30, Hawley 13, Robert T. Lincoln 4, William T. Sherman 2. Mr. Sherman received votes from the following delegations: Indiana 2, Kansas 1, Kentucky 1, Missouri 1, New Jersey 1 and Ohio 25.

The second: Blaine 349, Arthur 276, Edmunds 69, Logan 61, Sherman 28, Hawley 13, Lincoln 4, General Sherman 3.

The third: Blaine 375, Arthur 274, Edmunds 69, Logan 53, Sherman 25, Hawley 13, Lincoln 8, General Sherman 2.

Blaine was nominated on the fourth ballot, receiving 544 votes to 276 for all others. The choice was made unanimous, though a few delegates, under the leadership of George William Curtis, voted "No."

When Ohio was called on the fourth ballot, Governor Foraker said:

*Mr. Chairman:* For what I supposed to be the best interests of the party, I presented to this Convention the name of John Sherman. Also supposing it to be for the best interests of the party, we have until now faithfully and cordially supported him. Now, also, in the interest of the party, we withdraw him and cast for James G. Blaine forty-six votes.

The evening session was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, a Catholic priest, of Detroit.

John A. Logan was nominated for Vice

President by Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas, and James S. Robinson, of Kenton, Ohio, made one of the seconding speeches. The delegates were unanimous for General Logan excepting one vote from New York for Foraker and six from the same State for Gresham.

After the transaction of some routine business the Convention adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance was dated at Augusta, Maine, July 15th. General Logan's was issued from Washington, District of Columbia, July 19th.

On June 12th, the members of the Ohio State Central Committee met at the Neil House, Columbus, to select an Executive Committee to conduct the campaign. They organized by selecting Joseph W. O'Neal, of Lebanon, Chairman; James M. Brown, of Toledo, Vice Chairman, and Alexander C. Caine, of Somerset, Secretary. John Beatty and John F. Oglevee were presented for Chairman of the Executive Committee and the former elected by a majority of three. He, however, declined because his business was such that he could not attend to political matters, and Captain Oglevee was then chosen. The following additional members of the Committee were selected: Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; Benjamin W. Arnett, of Xenia; Charles C. Walcutt, T. Ewing, Miller and Smith L. Johnson, of Columbus. Jacob C. Donaldson was asked to take the Secretaryship, but was absent from the city at that time, and the election was deferred until another meeting. Joshua K. Brown, of Guernsey, was subsequently selected.

The Greenback-Labor Anti-Monopoly Convention, embracing the believers of all the "isms" of the time, was held at Colum-

bus on June 1st. Peter M. Harrold was nominated for Secretary of State.

The second Prohibition State Convention met at the City Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, June 18th, and nominated a complete ticket headed by Evan J. Morris, of Fayette County, as the candidate for Secretary of State. Their first Convention had been held on March 6th, when delegates to the National Convention were selected.

The Democratic State Convention met at Comstock's Opera House, Columbus, and was in session two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th. It was called to order by David R. Paige, Jr., of Summit County, Chairman of the State Central Committee. There was no temporary organization, the Central Committee having designated the members of the various other committees. The District caucuses were held on the evening of the 24th, and the Convention started in on the 25th with the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, to-wit:

*Chairman:* Ebenezer B. Finley, of Bucyrus.

*Secretary:* Daniel J. Dalton, of Cincinnati.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Thomas M. Proctor, of Lebanon; Thompson Benton, of Youngstown; and R. R. Holden, of Cleveland.

Allen G. Thurman, of Franklin County, John R. McLean, of Hamilton, and Durbin Ward, of Warren, were elected by acclamation as delegates to the National Convention at Chicago. Jacob Mueller, of Cuyahoga, was made the fourth delegate after a prolonged and heated discussion, his Democracy being questioned. He subsequently declined and George Hoadly, of Hamilton County, was substituted. The names of the

other delegates from all but the Sixth and Seventeenth Districts were announced. An attempt was made to instruct the delegates to vote as a unit at the National Convention, but the motion was laid on the table by 385 yeas to 255 nays.

James W. Newman, of Scioto County, was renominated for Secretary of State by acclamation. Charles D. Martin, of Fairfield, was nominated on the first ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court, receiving 441 votes to 276 for Henderson Elliott, of Montgomery. John H. Benfer, of Tuscarawas, was nominated by acclamation for Member of the Board of Public Works.

The platform adopted included the following resolutions, in connection with a reaffirmation of the declarations of 1883:

2. We favor a tariff for revenue, limited to the necessities of the Government economically administered, and so adjusted in its application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home, afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies.

3. The just demands of wool-growers of the State and country for an equitable readjustment of duties on wool (unjustly reduced by a Republican Congress), so that the industry shall be fully and equally favored with other industries ought to be complied with, and we endorse the action of the Democratic members of the Ohio delegation in Congress in their efforts to accomplish this result.

4. The Democratic party is and always has been opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and rights of others and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system.

7. We reaffirm the resolutions of the State Conventions of 1880, 1881 and 1882, and of the Democratic National Conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, demanding the thorough reform and purification of the civil service; we charge that the Republican party has violated every pledge it has heretofore given for the reform thereof and has, failed during its long administration of the Government to correct even the

most patent abuses; and we demand, therefore, a change of the Executive Administration of the Government itself, as the reform first of all necessary (as made more manifest by the "Star Route" trials and other iniquities), thereby ousting corrupt rings, confederated to protect crime and prevent the punishment of criminals, and by so doing make it possible to punish fraud and theft in the public service.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago, Wednesday, July 8th, with Richard D. Hubbard, of Texas, as Temporary Chairman. William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, was elected Permanent Chairman the next day. Those placed in nomination as candidates for the Presidency were: Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky; Grover Cleveland, of New York; Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio (by W. C. Breckenridge), and George Hoadly, of Ohio (by Thomas E. Powell), and Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania. The first ballot was taken late in the night session of July 10th, and resulted: Cleveland 392, Bayard 170, Thurman 88, Randall 78, McDonald 56, Carlisle 27, Roswell P. Flower 4, Hoadly 3, Samuel J. Tilden 1. The second ballot was not taken until during the afternoon of July 11th, and resulted, subsequent to many changes, in the nomination of Cleveland—447 votes being necessary for a choice under the two-thirds rule—Cleveland 683, Thomas A. Hendricks 145½, Bayard 81½, Thurman 4, Randall 4, McDonald 2. After a recess of two hours Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for the Vice Presidency by the unanimous vote of the Convention. The claims of William S. Rosecrans, of California, John C. Black, of Illinois, and George W. Glick, of Kansas, had been respectively presented by admirers, but they all withdrew prior to a roll call for balloting. The plat-

form was as follows, a substitute offered by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, having been voted down by the vote of  $97\frac{1}{4}$  yeas to  $714\frac{1}{2}$  nays:

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in National Convention assembled, recognizes that, as the Nation grows older, new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish, but the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain and will ever remain as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution, will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self-government. But it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political party. Frequent change of Administration is as necessary as constant recurrence to the popular will. Otherwise, abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed, for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country: hence a change is demanded.

The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice it is an organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and jobbery which have been brought to light in every department of the Government are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party; yet those in authority, made reckless by the long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the will of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten nor condoned. Again, in 1880, the change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or high office. The Republican party, during its legal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power, has steadily decayed in moral character and

political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy—it has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed—it imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes a policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers—it has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. It professes a preference for free institutions—it organized and tried to legalize a control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor—it has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war leaving widows and orphans—it left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounty and pensions. It professes a pledge to correct the irregularities of tariff it created and has continued. Its own Tariff Commission confessed the needs of more than twenty per cent. reduction—its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufacturers—it has subjected them to an increasing flood of manufactured goods and a hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw materials. It professes to protect all American industries—it has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor—it has depleted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half of our people. It professes the equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of colored citizens—the acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It "accepts anew the duty of leading in the work of progress and reform"—its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance by the prosecution. Honey-combed with corruption, outbreking exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its councils or a veto upon bad nominations. That change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than \$100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from crushing war taxes, which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and just reward.

The Democratic party pledges itself to purify the Administration from corruption, to restore economy, to

revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with the due regard to the preservation of the faith of the Nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the operations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But, in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardless of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of the reform must be subject in the execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government. The necessary reduction and taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be obtained under our present system of taxation from the custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We, therefore, denounce the abuses of the existing tariff; and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

The system of direct taxation known as the "Internal Revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers a like fund for the sailors having already been provided; and any surplus shall be paid into the Treasury.

We favor an American continental policy, based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister Republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens of whatever nativity, race, color, or religious or political persuasion.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses, by which a reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls, as the conclusive proof that a Democratic Administration will preserve liberty with order.

The selection of Federal officers for the Territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein.

We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizens and interfere with individual liberty.

We favor honest civil service reform and the compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries; the separation of Church and State and the diffusion of free education by common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

While we favor all legislation which will tend to the equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by law. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened. It should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor.

We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corporations by the action of the Republican party should be restored to the public domain, and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations, or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees.

We are opposed to all propositions which, upon any pretext, would convert the General Government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or the citizens thereof.

In re-affirming the declaration of the Democratic

platform of 1856, that the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people, or for the citizenship which our laws confer. American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed.

The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the Government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, natural and naturalized, at home and abroad; and to the end that this protection may be assured, United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the Executive and Legislative Departments of our own Government and all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this Government to efficiently protect all the rights of persons and property of every American citizen in foreign lands, and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own Government for any act done in his own country or under its flag, and can only be tried therefor on our own soil, and according to our laws; and no power exists in this Government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

This country has never had a well-defined and executed foreign policy save under a Democratic Administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do not act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone. That as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and of the adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican Administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Under a long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms, and the American flag has been almost swept off the high seas.

Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand for the people of the United States an American policy. Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the Stars and Stripes in every port, successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high-paid labor, favorable climate and teeming soils; despite freedom of trade among all these United States; despite their population by the foremost race of men, and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and industry in the Old World monarchies, their costly war navies, their vast tax-consuming, non-producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace, that Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited schemes and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for the primacy among nations in all the arts of peace and fruits of liberty.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of republics, acquiescence in the will of the majority, that he can not permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal Government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that that wrong were righted in his person, for the Democracy of the United States we offer to him, in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our respectful sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and the cause now inseparable in the history of this Republic from the labors and the name of SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

With this statement of the hopes, principles, and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and change in Administration is submitted to the people, in calm confidence that the popular voice will pronounce in favor of new men and new and more favorable conditions for the growth of indus-

try, the extension of trade and employment, and due reward of labor and of capital, and the general welfare of the whole country.

The first National Convention of the year had been that of the Anti-Monopoly party, at Chicago, May 14th, with delegates from seventeen States and the District of Columbia in attendance. Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President—Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, receiving seven votes—but the Vice Presidential nomination was left to the action of the National Committee, which subsequently endorsed the Greenback candidate, A. M. West, of Mississippi.

The Greenbackers held their National Convention at Indianapolis, May 28th, John Tyler, of Florida, and James B. Weaver, of Iowa, were respectively presiding officers at the temporary and permanent sessions. Among the resolutions introduced was one reading:

*“Resolved, That we are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver—”*

which was disagreed to—yeas 164, nays 218. Benjamin F. Butler was nominated for President, receiving 322 votes to 99 for Jesse Harper, of Illinois, and four scattering votes. General A. M. West was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

The “American Prohibition” National Convention met in Chicago, June 19th, adopted a series of resolutions and nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy, of Kansas, for President, and John A. Conant, of Connecticut, for Vice President. There were only eighty-four delegates present.

The regular Prohibitionists met at Pittsburgh, July 23d. William Daniel, of Maryland, was Temporary and Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, Permanent Chairman. On the 24th, John P. St. John, of Kansas,

and William Daniel, of Maryland, were nominated respectively for President and Vice President.

Not to be outdone, the “Equal Rights Party National Convention” was held at San Francisco, September 20th, with a number of women and a few men as delegates. Belva Lockwood, of the District of Columbia, was nominated for President, and Marietta L. Stow, of California, for Vice President. There is no record of their having received a vote at the polls in any State.

Very early in the contest it became evident that the political canvass was to differ in important respects from any previous campaign. The defection of the “Mugwump” Republicans created considerable bitterness and took much of the spirit out of the party in Massachusetts and New York. They repeated and reiterated old and exploded charges against Mr. Blaine, and derisively referred to his probable “jingo” policy if elected, and even professed to believe that he would contrive to involve the United States in a war with some of the European countries. They were greatly aided by Harper’s Weekly, under the management of George William Curtis, which openly supported Mr. Cleveland while still professing to be Republican. “Their grievance was against Mr. Blaine alone,” while they professed to believe “that Cleveland was better than his party.” From beginning to end the fight was conducted almost solely upon personal grounds, serious moral accusations having been brought against each of the leading candidates. In the West the enthusiasm for Mr. Blaine was almost unprecedented, yet close observers could foresee that, owing to the action of the Mugwumps and the candidacies of Butler

and St. John—both former Republicans, the result would be close. The whole number of electoral votes was 401, of which the "Solid South," with 153, was absolutely sure to the Democrats. They had only to secure 48 votes from the entire North and West. The Republicans could safely depend upon 182 votes, or upon all the Northern States except Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey and New York. Just on the eve of election, the Tammany organization, the rank and file of which had been supporting Butler, declared in favor of Cleveland, and the famous "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" incident occurred in New York City. The latter had the effect of alienating a large number of the Irish supporters from Mr. Blaine, although he in no way endorsed the supposed attack upon the Catholic church. It may be noted in passing that the minister who used the expression subsequently held an official position under the Cleveland Administration.

The campaign was prosecuted vigorously in Ohio, as it was classed as "doubtful" by the Democrats, owing to the fact that they had carried it in 1882 and again in 1883. Both Mr. Blaine and General Logan spoke at different points in the State, while on their tours over the country, and the result of the October election was awaited anxiously, both parties professing to anticipate victory. The result, while favorable to the Republicans, was not so encouraging as was expected, General Robinson receiving but a little over 11,000 plurality in a vote which, up to that time, was the largest ever polled in the State. The defeated candidate for Secretary of State received over 63,000 more votes than when he was elected two years previous. However, he had 12,000 more votes than were given Mr. Cleveland

a little less than a month later, while Mr. Blaine had but 8,500 more than General Robinson received.

Between the dates of the elections the Supreme Court of the State, on October 28th, gave a decision upon the Scott Liquor Law which practically annulled it. The local option feature of the law, which gave the residents of incorporated villages the right by vote to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor, had been repealed by the Legislature. The Supreme Court—Judges Okey, Follett and Owens, in the affirmative, with Judges Johnson and McIlvaine dissenting—decided that this law, so far as it provided for a lien on the real estate occupied by a tenant who was a dealer in liquors, was in effect a license law, "within the meaning of the eighteenth section of the schedule of the Constitution," and that the whole act, so far as it provided for such assessment or tax, was unconstitutional.

The result of the October election in Ohio was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

James S. Robinson, Rep.....	391,597
James W. Newman, Dem.....	380,355
Evan J. Morris, Pro.....	8,607
Peter M. Harrold, Greenback .....	3,475

Robinson's plurality..... 11,242

For Judge of the Supreme Court:

William W. Johnson, Rep.....	392,918
Charles D. Martin, Dem .....	378,965

Johnson's plurality..... 13,953

For Member Board of Public Works:

Charles A. Flickinger, Rep.....	393,885
John H. Benfer, Dem.....	376,602

Flickinger's plurality..... 17,283

The results in the several districts for members of the Forty-ninth Congress were:



First District:		Twelfth District:	
Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.....	17,929	Albert C. Thompson, Rep.....	15,782
John F. Follett, Dem.....	16,320	Leo Ebert, Dem.....	13,384
Republican majority.....	1,609	Republican majority.....	2,398
Second District:		Thirteenth District:	
Charles E. Brown, Rep.....	19,718	Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem.....	23,475
Adam A. Kramer, Dem.....	17,513	Allen Miller, Rep.....	18,607
Republican majority.....	2,205	Democratic majority.....	4,868
Third District:		Fourteenth District:	
James E. Campbell, Dem.....	16,398	Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep. ....	17,008
Henry L. Morey, Rep.....	15,986	John L. Vance, Dem.....	11,281
Democratic majority.....	412	Republican majority.....	5,727
Fourth District:		Fifteenth District:	
Charles M. Anderson, Dem.....	21,087	Beriah Wilkins, Dem.....	20,717
John F. Sinks, Rep.....	20,786	Elijah Little, Rep.....	17,421
Democratic majority.....	301	Democratic majority.....	3,296
Fifth District:		Sixteenth District:	
Benjamin LeFevre, Dem.....	21,968	George W. Geddes, Dem.....	18,528
William D. Davies, Rep.....	16,852	Henry C. Hedges, Rep.....	17,835
Democratic majority.....	5,116	Democratic majority.....	693
Sixth District:		Seventeenth District:	
William D. Hill, Dem.....	20,684	Adoniram J. Warner, Dem.....	19,173
Hiram C. Glenn, Rep.....	17,154	Joseph D. Taylor, Rep.....	18,947
Democratic majority.....	3,530	Democratic majority.....	226
Seventh District:		Eighteenth District:	
George E. Seney, Dem.....	20,615	Isaac H. Taylor, Rep.....	22,459
Daniel Babst, Jr., Rep.....	16,609	Jonathan H. Wallace, Dem.....	16,309
Democratic majority.....	4,006	Republican majority.....	6,150
Eighth District:		Nineteenth District:	
John Little, Rep.....	23,019	Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	27,039
James W. Denver, Dem.....	15,381	Horace Alvord, Dem.....	13,053
Republican majority.....	7,638	Republican majority.....	13,986
Ninth District:		Twentieth District:	
William C. Cooper, Rep.....	18,415	William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	22,672
Early F. Poppleton, Dem.....	16,634	David R. Paige, Jr., Dem.....	20,643
Republican majority.....	1,781	Republican majority.....	2,029
Tenth District:		Twenty-first District:	
Jacob Romeis, Rep.....	17,605	Martin A. Foran, Dem.....	19,154
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	17,366	Charles C. Burnett, Rep.....	17,884
Republican majority.....	239	Democratic majority.....	1,270
Eleventh District:		The following composed the Republican	
William W. Ellsberry, Dem.....	15,251	Electoral ticket in Ohio: At large—John	
Alphonso Hart, Rep.....	14,841	Beatty, Franklin; James M. Comly, Lucas.	
Democratic majority.....	410	By districts—1. Samuel Bailey, Jr., Ham-	
		ilton. 2. John Ross Baumes, Hamilton.	

3. Robert G. Corwin, Warren. 4. Andrew R. Calderwood, Darke. 5. Samuel Taylor, Allen. 6. Alonzo B. Holcomb, Paulding. 7. Lovell B. Harris, Seneca. 8. Asa S. Bushnell, Clarke. 9. Philander B. Cole, Union. 10. Ralph P. Buckland, Sandusky. 11. Charles E. Kirker, Adams. 12. Edward S. Wilson, Lawrence. 13. Joseph F. Wheeler, Logan. 14. Jesse R. Foulke, Morgan. 15. William A. Bovey, Coshocton. 16. George Adams, Holmes. 17. Rodney M. Stimson, Washington. 18. John S. Roller, Mahoning. 19. Albert W. Stiles, Ashtabula. 20. Ulysses L. Marvin, Summit. 21. William Kaufman, Cuyahoga.

The official vote at the November election was:

For President:

James G. Blaine, Rep.....	400,082
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	368,280
John P. St. John, Pro.....	11,069
Benjamin F. Butler, Greenback.....	5,179
Blaine's plurality.....	31,802
Blaine's majority.....	15,554

Political excitement did not die out immediately with the election, as the result for a few days was in great doubt. The earlier returns indicated pretty clearly that, in addition to the Southern States, Cleveland had carried Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, and that all the other Northern States, with the possible exception of New York, had been carried for Blaine. The Empire State alone was doubtful, and it was charged by General Butler at the time—and his claim was afterward substantially verified—that thousands of votes cast for him in the city of New York had been counted for Cleveland. Notwithstanding this, and the suspiciously slow reports from some of the city precincts, the final returns from the State of New York, with 1,-

200,000 votes, gave Cleveland a plurality of but 1,149, less than one per cent., electing a Democratic President the first time since 1856, with 219 electoral votes to only 182 for the Republican candidate.

The popular vote for President, as given by the New York Tribune, was as follows: Blaine, 4,851,981; Cleveland, 4,874,986; Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,369. Cleveland's plurality, 23,005:

The eighteen States carried by Blaine, with their pluralities, were: California, 13,128; Colorado, 8,567; Illinois, 25,119; Iowa, 19,773; Kansas, 64,274; Maine, 20,069; Massachusetts, 24,243; Michigan, 42,834; Minnesota, 41,779; Nebraska, 22,521; Nevada, 1,615; New Hampshire, 4,066; Ohio, 31,802; Oregon, 2,256; Pennsylvania, 81,019; Rhode Island, 6,639; Vermont, 22,183; Wisconsin, 14,698.

Those carried by Cleveland—twenty in all—were: Alabama, 34,360; Arkansas, 22,032; Connecticut, 1,276; Delaware, 4,013; Florida, 3,735; Georgia, 46,064; Indiana, 6,527; Kentucky, 34,839; Louisiana, 16,193; Maryland, 11,233; Mississippi, 33,001; Missouri, 33,059; New Jersey, 4,358; New York, 1,149; North Carolina, 17,884; South Carolina, 48,157; Tennessee, 9,180; Texas, 132,168; Virginia, 6,141; West Virginia, 4,221.

James Sidney Robinson, Secretary of State, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, October 27, 1827. His parents were natives of England. He learned the printer's trade in Mansfield, and then went to Kenton, Hardin County, where he established the Republican, which he conducted for eighteen years. In 1856 he was Secretary of the convention which selected delegates to the first Republican National Convention. He entered the service of his country in

1861 as a private in the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, and his comrades elected him Lieutenant. Shortly afterward he was promoted to Captain. He took part in the operations at Rich Mountain, Virginia, was promoted to Major in October, 1861, served under General Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley and became Lieutenant Colonel in April and Colonel in August, 1862. He was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run, at Cedar Mountain and Chancellorsville, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg, the wound eventually being the cause of his death. He commanded a Brigade under Generals Joseph Hooker and Alpheus Williams in the Atlanta campaign and on the march to the sea. He was commissioned Brigadier General on January 12, 1865, and a Major General, by brevet, March 13, 1865, and was mustered out on the 31st of the following August. He was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for several years and Chairman of the State Executive Committee during the campaigns of 1877, 1878 and 1879. He was appointed State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs January 23, 1880, and again in October, 1882. In 1884 and in 1886 he was elected Secretary of State. His death occurred at Toledo, Ohio, January 14, 1892.

Among the few survivors of the founders of the Republican party in Ohio is William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, who was born at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson County, June 26, 1819. He graduated at Franklin College in September, 1838, with the honors of the class, and from the Cincinnati Law School two years later, ranking very high. For several months he served as a reporter on the Ohio State Journal, but in July, 1841, located at Bellefontaine to practice his profession. In 1842 he was appointed United

States Commissioner of Bankruptcy for Logan County; was Prosecuting Attorney of the County in 1846—declining a reappointment; served as a member of the House in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, and as a member of the Senate in the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fifty-first General Assemblies; was a Whig candidate for Presidential elector in 1852; was Judge of the District Court for two terms—1857 to 1865; was a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses; was appointed United States District Judge for Florida by President Lincoln in 1863, but declined to accept; and was First Comptroller of the United States Treasury from 1880 to 1884. In addition he was nominated by the Know-Nothings for Congress in 1854, but declined “because he could not adopt their opposition to adopted citizens.” In 1862 he was Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving at Cumberland and New Creek. As a lawyer, he has had a most extensive, lucrative and successful career, and has published several works that are recognized as standard authorities. He was the first of the United States Comptrollers to print his decisions and his example has since been followed by his successors in that office. In nearly every political contest in Ohio since 1840 he has taken an active part, first as a Whig and since 1854 as a Republican. His published political speeches would make a large volume. Besides the political offices enumerated, for a number of years he has been president of the Ohio Wool Growers’ Association, and also connected with the Ohio State Agricultural Society. He still lives at Bellefontaine and has more the appearance of a hale old gentleman of sixty than one of nearly eighty years of age.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1885.

PRESIDENT Arthur, in his annual message of 1884, recommended the enactment of a law providing for an adequate pension for General Grant. Though at that time very poor, having been made so by the perfidy of business associates, and suffering from a malignant incurable malady, the ex-President's pride was touched and he announced that under no circumstances would he accept a pension. Knowing that the people joined in his anxiety for the welfare of the brave General, the President, on February 3, 1885, sent a special message to Congress urging the creation of the office of General of the United States Army to enable him in his discretion to appoint Grant. On March 3d, as its last enactment, Congress gratified the President's wish by sending the desired law for his signature. The act was approved and returned to the Senate with the nomination of Ulysses S. Grant. Proceeding to the Senate Chamber to take part in the inauguration of his successor, the President had the pleasure of seeing the nomination unanimously confirmed in open session and of witnessing the demonstrations of approval from the galleries as well as from the floor of the Senate.

In many respects the Administration of Chester A. Arthur was a model one, although doubt and uncertainty had animated

public opinion when President Garfield's death left the country perturbed as to the policies of his successor. All fears that he would prove no exception to the general rule of Vice Presidents who became the Chief Executives through accident, were happily and speedily dispelled. Such was the conservatism of his Administration that it inspired confidence and promoted business activity. His name was presented to the National Convention of 1884 by his admirers, but James G. Blaine was the "party idol," especially of the Republicans of the Western States, and his popularity would not permit the selection of another. Had Mr. Blaine not been in the race, General Arthur in all probability would have been nominated, and, as an honored citizen of New York, might have carried that State despite all combinations against him. But perhaps, in one sense, it was well that he was not, for he died suddenly on November 16, 1886, and his death, while President of the United States, might have given the country another Tyler or a Johnson.

Grover Cleveland, twenty-second (and twenty-fourth) President of the United States, was inaugurated Wednesday, March 4, 1885. The count of the electoral vote was made on February 11th, in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution adopted by both Houses of Congress, with-

out any opposition whatever, and was undisturbed by any unusual event. Inauguration day dawned clear and bright, revealing crowded streets and thousands of people congregated in the numerous hotels and boarding houses of Washington City. Says a writer, describing the event: "A quarter of a century had passed since many of the familiar faces prominent among the multitude had assisted in crowning a public leader as Chief Executive of the Nation. Grover Cleveland, whose inauguration brought back to power the Democratic party, was hailed by citizens from New England to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, delegations being present from almost every State and Territory. The capacity of the city of Washington had never before been so strained in entertaining a large assembly of visitors." The historian might truthfully have added that a great majority of the strangers, not a few of whom were from Ohio, were applicants for positions under the incoming Administration and that a goodly number were subsequently not disappointed in their expectations, except perhaps as to salary and as to immediately securing positions. Quite a percentage of the aspirants were soon provided for, however, their predecessors having been removed because of "offensive partizanship," which was another way of saying they were loyal Republicans, a serious crime, in his opinion, and a violation of the President civil service rules.

On March 5th, President Cleveland sent to the Senate, which promptly confirmed them, the names of his new Cabinet officers, as follows: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Daniel Manning, of

New York; Secretary of War, William E. Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, William C. Whitney, of New York; Postmaster General, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney General, Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas; Secretary of the Interior, Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. The subsequent changes during the Administration were: Secretary of the Treasury, Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, December 15, 1887; Secretary of the Interior, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, and Postmaster General, Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, January 16, 1888.

The new President's policies in regard to foreign as well as domestic affairs was soon seen to be in direct conflict with those of his predecessor, and he hastened to withdraw all the commercial treaties sent to the Senate for ratification by his predecessor and to express his disapproval of them. The first few months of his Administration were mainly devoted to removing Republican employees and appointing Democrats to the vacancies thus created, although he professed to believe in civil service reform.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee met at the Neil House on Monday, May 4, 1885, and decided to hold the State Convention at Springfield, on Thursday, June 11th. The location selected came in the nature of a surprise—Springfield, though a small city, being chosen over the more pretentious rivals, Cleveland and Columbus. The call was issued by the Central Committee alone, on the same day, and provision was made for 800 delegates, on a basis of one for each 500 votes cast for James G. Blaine for President.

The Convention met in a "Wigwam," 100 by 160 feet in size, containing a stage, a musician's gallery and seats for delegates

and spectators, which was erected especially for the occasion. It was one of the most numerous attended delegate conventions ever held in the State. There were many representatives of the party from all sections and from every county other than the regularly elected delegates and alternates. Chairman Joseph W. O'Neal called the assemblage to order at eleven o'clock on the morning of June 11th, introducing Rev. John D. Ross, a local minister, who implored the approving smiles of a Divine Providence upon the proceedings.

Judge O'Neal began his address with a series of congratulatory sentences:

"But," said he, "while we have much to be grateful for, for the first time in twenty-four years we have assembled in State council with the enemy in full power both in the State and in the Nation. However, though defeated we have not surrendered, nor are we discouraged. To Bull Run came an Appomattox, to our defeat in 1884 will come a glorious Appomattox in the Nation in 1888, and to our State defeat in 1883 will come a splendid victory in 1885. The mission of the Republican party is not ended nor will it soon end. Born in defense of universal freedom, rocked in the cradle of equal rights, pillowed on the bosom of liberty, it will not soon die. Nor will the American people long continue in power a party that sends as its representatives to foreign Courts men who do not believe in a republican form of government; men who but yesterday were the enemies of the Union and who were engaged in open rebellion against it. They will not continue in power a party that pulls down to half-mast the banner of the Republic, the dear old Stars and Stripes, on the announcement of the death of an old traitor like Jake Thompson. They will not long continue in power a President who nominates as American representatives to foreign Courts men who have so recently been in rebellion against the Union that their disabilities have not been removed."

The speaker then made several suggestions as to the platform, concluding his talk by bringing in the names of the aspirants for Gubernatorial honors in a manner calculated to cause the adherents of each to feel

that their candidate had been complimented.

The temporary officers were: Joseph D. Taylor, of Guernsey County, Chairman; William S. Cappellar, of Hamilton, Secretary; Silas N. Field, of Franklin, and C. W. Randall, of Warren, Assistant Secretaries.

Chairman Taylor made a lengthy speech but one that secured the attention of the assemblage and elicited frequent outbursts of applause. He began by referring to the calamity that had overtaken the country in the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. The personality of Cleveland he did not consider calamitous, but that the party he represented should obtain control of the country was the most disastrous event of the century, principally representing, as it did, the elements that attempted to destroy the Union. He believed Cleveland to be infinitely better than his party, but the time had come "to lay aside such weak-kneed sentimentalism." Referring to their principal campaign cry, he said:

The battle cry of the Democratic party, for the past decade has been "Turn the rascals out." Let us see how this is. When Secretary Chase, of Ohio, took hold of the books twenty-four years ago after long years of Democratic rule he found a deficit of several millions of dollars as well as an empty Treasury. When Secretary Manning took charge after all those years of Republican Administration he instituted a searching investigation employing more than a score of the best experts in the Nation, and, after the most diligent search and most careful count, there was found a deficit of *two cents* and no more. And while the newspaper reporters were getting ready to herald this enormous deficiency to the world, lo and behold, a search of the waste basket disclosed the missing piece of money; and instead of an empty Treasury there was within the vaults the vast sum of \$584,000,000. It was all there—the gold and the silver, the bonds and the notes—every dollar and every dime. Even the sealed package of diamonds was there, of which there was no record, covered with the dust of years, not a stone disturbed, a sparkling tribute to Republican honesty.

The only charge made now against the Republicans is that they are "offensive partisans," meaning that they are good Republicans, but that is sufficient to cause their removal by these sham civil service reformers.

He then drew a contrast between the labor of the North and South, and the difference in the wages paid, and also described the educational facilities offered by each section. In referring to the Democratic State Legislature, he said:

In the tragic scenes of the world's history there has never been anything so marvelous as the late Ohio Democratic Legislature, better known as the "Allen O. Myers Legislature," and still better as the "Coal Oil Legislature." When the Democratic party came into power in January, 1884, the public institutions of the State were in a prosperous condition and every department of the Commonwealth showed careful and efficient management, and there was in the Treasury a surplus of more than half a million dollars. The Ohio penitentiary, under the careful management of the Republican party, had a surplus of \$53,000 over expenditures, but in eight months after the Democratic party came into power, the institution was in debt \$40,000 and over two hundred of the convicts were idle. The corruption and extravagance of this Legislature have brought the State to the verge of bankruptcy and increased the bonded indebtedness within her borders over \$10,000,000. It increased taxation and added to the burdens of the people more than any other Legislature in our history. And while it was too cowardly to keep its promise to repeal the Scott Law, it sought refuge in a Democratic Supreme Court, which robbed the overtaxed people of more than \$5,000,000. By odious and infamous legislation it reorganized the cities of Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati. It is the author of a disgraceful political gerrymander. It turned out crippled soldiers to make places for political bummers and used its influence against any legislation in the interest of Union soldiers. But the crowning infamy of this Legislature is found in the written and unwritten history of the election of a United States Senator and the cowardly refusal to investigate a charge so flagrant that the Nation stood aghast.

The mention of Allen O. Myers' name brought many of the delegates to their feet in their curiosity to see that erratic young

man, to whom the speaker turned in his denunciation of the Legislature called by his name. As Myers was on the stage in the capacity of a newspaper reporter, he obligingly arose so they might see him, and in doing so derisively bowed an acknowledgment to Colonel Taylor for the left-handed compliment bestowed.

The speaker then devoted some time to mapping out a plan of campaign, and in describing what would be regarded by the people as essential planks in the State platform. He concluded his remarks by warning the Republicans that they must use all diligence if they expected to elect the nominees of that day's Convention.

It was nearly noon when the address was concluded and the only business transacted before adjournment for lunch was the announcement of the following committees, Vice Presidents of the Convention and the State Central Committee, selected by the different district delegations at their meetings held at nine o'clock:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Lewis M. Hadden, Hamilton. 2. C. L. Armstrong, Hamilton. 3. Andrew L. Harris, Preble. 4. D. W. Butler, Montgomery. 5. William H. Harper, Allen. 6. A. B. Smith, Fulton. 7. C. R. Fowler, Wyandot. 8. Jesse N. Oren, Clinton. 9. Charles C. Phellis, Madison. 10. E. M. Colver, Erie. 11. William C. Glenn, Highland. 12. Benjamin F. Coates, Scioto. 13. B. A. Thomas, Fairfield. 14. Jesse R. Foulke, Morgan. 15. R. A. Johnson, Muskingum. 16. David M. Harkness, Huron. 17. Charles H. Hughes, Guernsey. 18. Josiah Thompson, Columbiana. 19. George W. Clements, Lake. 20. C. P. Thatcher, Medina. 21. E. R. Felton, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Joseph Swenninger,

Hamilton. 2. Marcus Woster, Hamilton. 3. Edwin B. Thayer, Clermont. 4. John A. Grauer, Darke. 5. E. N. Pfeifer, Auglaize. 6. Edward Squires, Defiance. 7. Ebenezer W. Poe, Wood. 8. J. P. Robinson, Fayette. 9. John Hobensack, Union. 10. W. G. Roberts, Sandusky. 11. Charles D. Thompson, Brown. 12. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 13. John Groce, Pickaway. 14. I. S. Tuppins, Perry. 15. William R. Shields, Tuscarawas. 16. W. W. Armstrong, Ashland. 17. John W. Doherty, Monroe. 18. J. F. Dayton, Jefferson. 19. J. G. Mehaffy, Portage. 20. D. C. Reed, Summit. 21. A. A. Stearns, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Howard Hollister, Hamilton. 2. Augustus Lowenstein, Hamilton. 3. Frank H. Hitch, Clermont. 4. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 5. D. J. Rupe, Mercer. 6. Alonzo B. Holcomb, Paulding. 7. E. J. Colton, Hancock. 8. Asa S. Bushnell, Clarke. 9. Abram Underwood, Knox. 10. J. Kent Hamilton, Lucas. 11. Rufus Hossler, Ross. 12. Edward S. Wilson, Lawrence. 13. Edward Pagels, Franklin. 14. William S. Matthews, Gallia. 15. John H. Barnhill, Tuscarawas. 16. Rollin A. Horr, Lorain. 17. Theodore F. Davis, Washington. 18. William T. Cope, Columbiana. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. A. M. Parish, Wayne. 21. William J. Akers, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. H. H. Goesling, Hamilton. 2. H. N. Rulison, Hamilton. 3. Oscar Sheppard, Preble. 4. R. S. Frizzell, Darke. 5. O. J. Taylor, Shelby. 6. C. F. Douglass, Ottawa. 7. D. W. McCauley, Wyandot. 8. William J. Means, Champaign. 9. Thomas E. Duncan, Morrow. 10. H. M. Aldrich, Ottawa. 11. Jacob J. Pugsley, Highland. 12. John W. Gregg, Pike. 13. Edward Vickers,

Hocking. 14. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 15. Edwin L. Lybarger, Coshocton. 16. M. T. Scarborough, Holmes. 17. Edward H. Archer, Noble. 18. J. M. Cook, Jefferson. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. N. D. Tibballs, Summit. 21. J. D. Green, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Frank B. Gessner, Hamilton. 2. Henry R. Probasco, Hamilton. 3. Seth W. Brown, Warren. 4. Lewis B. Gunckle, Montgomery. 5. William H. West, Logan. 6. H. M. Wisler, Henry. 7. Charles Foster, Seneca. 8. John Little, Greene. 9. H. M. Casper, Delaware. 10. R. H. Cochran, Lucas. 11. John C. Entrekin, Ross. 12. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 13. David F. Pugh, Franklin. 14. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 15. James Reese, Licking. 16. W. H. Taylor, Richland. 17. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 18. Joseph R. Johnston, Mahoning. 19. Ezra B. Taylor, Trumbull. 20. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 21. George B. Solders, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. John Hauser, Hamilton. 2. George Keegan, Hamilton. 3. Robert Joyce, Butler. 4. Joseph E. Lowe, Montgomery. 5. James E. Lowry, Hardin. 6. Urban H. Hester, Van Wert. 7. M. P. Brewer, Wood. 8. R. Foster Hayward, Clarke. 9. J. J. Hane, Marion. 10. Edmund B. King, Erie. 11. J. Kilby Pollard, Adams. 12. C. A. Atkinson, Jackson. 13. A. H. Brooke, Hocking. 14. D. H. Baldrige, Gallia. 15. Henry A. Axline, Muskingum. 16. George L. Couch, Lorain. 17. J. Milton Lewis, Belmont. 18. Harvey J. Eckley, Carroll. 19. Joseph A. Howells, Ashtabula. 20. Jacob P. Fawcett, Stark. 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cuyahoga.

On reassembling at two o'clock the re-



port of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was read by J. N. Robinson, Secretary of the Committee. The rules provided that presentation speeches be limited to five minutes, that each nomination be allowed but three seconding speeches limited to two minutes each, that no speech in the Convention on any subject should exceed three minutes and that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. The report was unanimously adopted.

For permanent officers the following were selected by the committee and ratified by the Convention:

*Chairman:* Amos Townsend, of Cleveland.

*Secretary:* Emil Rehse, of Cincinnati.

*Assistant Secretaries:* O. S. Brumbach, of Toledo; Silas N. Field, of Columbus; Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware; and W. W. Freeman, of Columbus.

Chairman Townsend was introduced and made a short speech in which he referred to the part the Republicans of Cuyahoga County played in the elections of the previous twenty-four years and of the great achievements of the Republican party in National affairs since 1861.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, it was decided to begin the nominations at once and the candidates for Governor was presented in the order here named: John Beatty, of Franklin, nominated by Jacob A. Ambler, of Columbiana, with a seconding speech by Allen Miller, of Franklin; William G. Rose, of Cuyahoga, presented by his fellow townsman, John C. Covert, and endorsed by George B. Solders and John P. Green, of his home county; Miller Outcalt, of Cincinnati, presented the name of Joseph B. Foraker, Walter S.

Thomas, of Delaware, and John Atwood, of Brown, both colored, seconding the nomination; William H. West named his fellow-townsmen, Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, Daniel J. Ryan, of Scioto, and John Enright, of Lucas, also speaking in his behalf.

The balloting was about to begin when several delegates strenuously insisted that the platform should first be submitted, and accordingly it was read by William McKinley, Jr., and adopted unanimously amid applause and without debate. It was as follows:

The Republican party of Ohio announces the following platform of principles:

1. The right to vote accorded by the Constitution of the United States is the concern of the whole people and must be secured at all hazards to every citizen in every part of the Republic. Existing guarantees must be sacredly maintained and additional ones provided, if necessary, that the equal protection of the laws and the equal enjoyment of suffrage shall not fail nor be abridged in any way through the connivance, neglect or fraud of any of the States of the Union.

2. The Democratic party, which owed its National victory last Fall to the willful suppression of the ballot, can not be looked to for these Constitutional guarantees, and the hope of the friends of equal laws and equal suffrage is in the Republican party, which pledges itself to wage the contest to a successful end.

3. We desire such legislation as will harmonize the relations of labor and capital and promote the welfare of the people and protect and foster the industries of the State.

4. We favor the establishment of a National Bureau of Industry; the enforcement of the eight-hour law, and adequate appropriations from the public revenues for general education wherever the same is needed.

5. We denounce the importation of contract labor and favor the most stringent laws to effectively prevent it.

6. We are opposed to the acquisition of the public lands, or to any part thereof, by non-resident aliens.

7. We are in favor of a protective tariff which will encourage American development and furnish remunerative employment to American labor, and we

are opposed to the British policy advocated by the Democratic party under the guise of a tariff for revenue only.

8. We demand the restoration of the wool duty of 1867, or its equivalent, and we denounce the Democratic Congress for failing to make good the pledges its members made in this behalf.

9. We condemn the action of the present Administration in lowering the National flag upon the public buildings at Washington as a mark of respect to a man who dishonored the one and sought to destroy the other; who planned with cruel determination, in his hiding place in Canada, to overwhelm the Northern cities with fire and to sweep to death their inhabitants by scattering everywhere the germs of infectious and fatal diseases.

10. The elevation to important and honorable offices of the Government of unrepentant rebels, whose political disabilities have not been removed, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an insult to the loyal people of the whole country; and we denounce the Administration of President CLEVELAND for its general discrimination in the appointments, so far made, against Union soldiers and men who fought for the Union, in behalf of those who fought against the Union.

11. The Republican party, which enacted the present Civil Service Law, will faithfully maintain it, and cheerfully aid in all needed amendments to give it full force, and it is committed to the extension of the law to all grades of service to which it is applicable.

12. Ample appropriations should be made to enforce it in letter and in spirit, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed. Having accomplished this much the party pledges itself to still further and higher reforms. It looks with deep regret upon the failure of the present Administration to promote the reforms of the civil service, so auspiciously begun under a Republican Administration.

13. The Republican party of Ohio demands the repeal of the limitation contained in the Pension Arrears Act of 1878, so that all invalid soldiers shall share equally, and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge and not with the date of application.

14. We denounce the Democratic party of Ohio for the destruction of the Scott Law and the consequent increase of the burdens of taxation upon all property, and the abandonment of an annual revenue of \$2,000,000; and, while recognizing the people's right to amend the organic law, we demand the enactment of such legislation as will give us the most practical

and efficient measure for the regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic attainable under the Constitution.

15. We denounce the Legislature for its treachery to the pledges of its members upon the subject of contract labor, and arraign their incompetency and extravagance in the management of the penitentiary.

16. We denounce the present Democratic General Assembly for its extravagance, corruption and wanton disregard of the true interests and good name of our State.

17. The Republicans of Ohio tender to General ULYSSES S. GRANT their warm sympathy in this time of his great suffering, and assure him of their great faith in and love for him, and they earnestly hope that he may be restored to health and be blessed with many days among his grateful countrymen.

The Convention immediately resumed the work of selecting a candidate for Governor. A ballot was ordered, which resulted—exclusive of fractional votes, as follows: Foraker 469, Kennedy 159, Beatty 107, Rose 63. Judge Foraker's nomination was made unanimous with cheers.

William McKinley, Jr., and Allen Miller were appointed as a committee to escort the nominee from the Arcade Hotel to the Wigwam, and Miller Outcalt, I. S. Baumgardner and Allen T. Brinsmade were selected to bring Generals Beatty and Kennedy to the platform—Mr. Rose not being in the city. Judge Foraker was presented and accepted the nomination in a short patriotic speech full of the "vim and vigor of a victor." General Beatty in a few remarks pledged his hearty support to the nominee. General Kennedy in the course of his pleasant speech said, "I proclaim myself a Republican and congratulate my more fortunate friend and pledge myself to support him with all my strength." All the addresses were received with great demonstrations of applause.

Candidates for Lieutenant Governor were then named. Charles H. Grosvenor made the first nomination—that of Theo-

dore W. Brotherton, of Auglaize County. An attempt was made by Thomas C. Campbell, of Cincinnati, to press General Kennedy into service by nominating him for the office, but he declared he was not a candidate for the position of Lieutenant Governor. Governor Edward F. Noyes also spoke, urging General Kennedy's acceptance. Mr. Brotherton's name was then withdrawn and Robert P. Kennedy nominated by acclamation. The nominee said it was "the first time he had ever been drafted. He had gone into the late war of his own volition but now he would accept not because he desired the office but because the Republican party wanted him to serve."

George W. McIlvaine, of Tuscarawas, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, on motion of J. Warren Keifer, seconded by a half dozen others, and John C. Brown, of Jefferson, was nominated by acclamation for Treasurer of State, on motion of Thomas B. Coulter.

For Attorney General, Jacob A. Kohler, of Summit, was presented by N. T. Tibbals; A. R. Byrnett, presented the claims of Moses B. Earnhart of Miami; Daniel Babst, Jr., of Crawford, was named by Jacob Scroggs, of that county; and John F. Locke, of Madison, suggested that David K. Watson could fill the office acceptably. A ballot was taken, resulting: Kohler 415, Watson 199, Earnhart 128, Babst 67. The total was 809 votes, or ten more cast than there were delegates, and it was officially declared illegal. Earnhart was then withdrawn and Kohler was nominated, receiving 453 votes, Watson 315, Babst 27 and Earnhart 1.

Charles E. Smith nominated Robert M. Nevin, of Montgomery, for Member of the

Board of Public Works; W. Dow James named Wells S. Jones, of Pike; John H. Barnhart presented Samuel Fertig, of Tuscarawas; Pierce Folkerth, of Preble, was suggested by a delegate from that county; and John Little, of Greene, named Leo Weltz, of Clinton. A ballot was taken, but before the vote could be announced General Jones was nominated by acclamation.

This completed the ticket and the Convention adjourned, after giving three cheers for all the nominees.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Neil House, Columbus, on the evening of June 30th, and organized by selecting James E. Lowry, of Kenton, Chairman; Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, Vice Chairman; Joshua K. Brown, of Columbus, Secretary. The State Executive Committee selected was as follows: Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield, Chairman; Joshua K. Brown, of Columbus, Secretary; Clinton D. Firestone, of Columbus, Treasurer; George K. Nash and John B. Neil, of Columbus; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; Clarence L. Maxwell, of Xenia; Charles L. Kurtz, of Athens; Alexander C. Caine, of Somerset; and F. S. Spiegel, of Cincinnati. The State campaign was opened that afternoon by a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the State House park at which speeches were made by Joseph B. Foraker, Robert P. Kennedy and Jacob A. Kohler, all candidates for State office, also by Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, a colored minister and a candidate for the Legislature from Greene County, and by Homer J. Budd, of Iowa.

The State Central Committee was called together on August 20th, to nominate a candidate to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench, caused by the death of John W.

Okey. Several candidates were suggested but the choice finally fell upon William T. Spear, of Warren, Trumbull County, whose name was accordingly placed upon the State ticket. At that meeting of the Committee the following was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved:* That in the death of General GRANT our Nation has sustained the loss of its mightiest warrior and first citizen; that his eminent services to this country as a soldier and statesman have endeared him to every true American citizen; that as a soldier he was pre-eminent, as a statesman he was wise and just. A grateful people will ever cherish his memory and treasure his noble and worthy deeds. In common with all the people of his native State and of the Nation we mourn his death and extend to his family our sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The Prohibition State Convention was held at Springfield, Thursday, July 2d. It was quite a large and enthusiastic assemblage. A full State ticket was nominated, headed by Adna B. Leonard, of Clarke County, for Governor.

On Thursday, August 20th, the Democratic State Convention was held at the Grand Opera House, Columbus. It was a large and exuberant body, flushed with the Gubernatorial triumph of 1883, and the National victory of 1884. John F. Follett, of Hamilton County, was chosen Permanent Chairman and George W. Hull, of Allen, Secretary. On motion of George W. Geddes, of Richland, George Hoadly, of Cincinnati, was renominated for Governor by acclamation. John G. Warwick, of Stark, was in like manner nominated for Lieutenant Governor. Charles D. Martin, of Fairfield, was chosen as the nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court, full term, over William J. Gilmore, of Franklin. For the unexpired term on the Supreme Bench, Gibson Atherton, of Licking, was chosen over

George B. Okey, of Franklin, Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga, and John P. Jeffries, of Wayne. Peter Brady, of Sandusky, was renominated for Treasurer of State by acclamation, as was James Lawrence, of Cuyahoga, for Attorney General, and Henry Weible, of Van Wert, for Member of the Board of Public Works.

The platform was in a congratulatory vein "in behalf of the people," upon the election and inauguration of a Democratic President and Vice President, and the "auspicious beginning" of the Administration; it approved the measures of a Democratic Congress "in preventing the acquisition of unearned lands by railroads and other corporations;" reaffirmed the National platform of 1884; commended "the Administration of Governor Hoadly and the work of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly." Regarding the liquor traffic the platform declared:

6. We especially commend the fidelity of the Democratic members of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly to the pledge of the party in favor of licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and we denounce the fraud and hypocrisy of the Republicans in defeating this wise measure of reform for the avowed and only reason that it was proposed by Democrats.

7. The Democratic party is, and always has been, opposed to sumptuary legislation and unequal taxation in any form, and is in favor of the largest liberty of private conduct consistent with the public welfare and the rights of others, and of regulating the liquor traffic and providing against the evils resulting therefrom by a judicious and properly graded license system. Under the present Constitution of Ohio such a system is forbidden, and taxation is limited to property, and is required to be measured by its money value. We, therefore, are in favor of a constitutional amendment which shall permit such a system, and we promise its submission for adoption by the people if the necessary three-fifths vote of each branch of the next General Assembly can be obtained.

On September 3d, Judge George W. McIlvaine, who had been ill for some weeks

at his home in New Philadelphia, wrote the Republican Executive Committee, tendering his resignation from the ticket. The Central Committee was thereupon called together to nominate a candidate for this second vacancy, and selected Judge Thaddeus A. Minshall, of Ross County, over several competitors on the seventh ballot.

As in 1883, Judge Foraker and Governor Hoadly were again the Gubernatorial candidates of their respective parties, and both campaign committees, under their leadership and direction, strained every nerve to win. The campaign was exciting and each organization was confident of victory until the polls closed. The result was the election of all the candidates on the Republican State ticket, the vanquished at the election two years previous becoming the victor at this and vice versa. Yet, notwithstanding Judge Foraker was elected by a plurality of 17,000, he did not poll—according to the reported returns, as many votes by over 400 as were cast for Judge Hoadly in 1883. It was subsequently proved by a Committee of the State Senate, that he and all the other Republican candidates were entitled to 295 more votes, which were cast in the Fourth and Sixth wards of Cincinnati, and that Mr. Hoadly and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket were accredited in the same wards with 860 more votes than they had actually received. Thus all the Republican candidates were really entitled to the benefit of pluralities greater by 1,155 votes than were allowed them. Not having power to go behind the returns, the Secretary of State published the vote for each candidate just as it was returned to him. It was a singular coincidence that the vote received by Hoadly when he was elected—359,693, and that given to For-

aker—359,281, when he defeated Hoadly, were so nearly equal. The total vote, however, owing to the large increase made by the Prohibitionists, was larger than in 1883 by more than 12,000. A notable incident in the result was the manner in which Judge Spear ran ahead of his ticket in nearly every county, receiving over 4,500 more votes than the head of the ticket. At this election amendments to the State Constitution were adopted changing the dates of all elections for State and County officers from October to November. Both parties favored the change and the direct vote against the propositions was very small; as a result, notwithstanding the large number of unmarked ballots, the amendments had overwhelming majorities.

The vote in detail for the various candidates for State office was as follows:

For Governor:

Joseph B. Foraker, Rep.....	359,281
George Hoadly, Dem.....	341,830
Adna B. Leonard, Pro.....	28,081
John W. Northrop, Greenback.....	2,001
Foraker's plurality.....	17,451

For Lieutenant Governor:

Robert P. Kennedy, Rep.....	360,720
John G. Warwick, Dem.....	341,809
Kennedy's plurality.....	18,911

For Judge of Supreme Court, full term:

Thaddeus A. Minshall, Rep.....	361,216
Charles D. Martin, Dem.....	341,712
Minshall's plurality.....	19,504

For Judge of Supreme Court, vacancy:

William T. Spear, Rep.....	363,770
Gibson Atherton, Dem.....	335,383
Spear's plurality.....	28,387

For Attorney General:	
Jacob A. Kohler, Rep.....	360,802
James Lawrence, Dem.....	341,762
Kohler's plurality.....	
19,040	
For Treasurer of State:	
John C. Brown, Rep.....	361,463
Peter Brady, Dem.....	340,969
Brown's plurality.....	
20,494	
For Member Board of Public Works:	
Wells S. Jones, Rep.....	361,598
Henry Weible, Dem.....	341,244
Jones' plurality.....	
20,354	

The vote on the Constitutional Amendment to hold all elections for State and County officers in November was:

Yes.....	536,273
No.....	53,223
Not voting.....	144,472
Majority for.....	
338,578	

#### SIXTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Attempted frauds in the count of the votes cast in the cities of Columbus and Cincinnati at this election, was the cause of a great deal of excitement and a prolonged controversy in the Senate. In Columbus the tally-sheet of Precinct A, Thirteenth Ward, was surreptitiously altered in such a way as to elect the Democratic candidates for the House in the General Assembly if the fraud should go undiscovered. This, with similar frauds in Hamilton County (noted in the following chapter), would have given the Democrats a majority in the General Assembly and have enabled them to elect a United States Senator, had they not been unearthed. Fortunately the scheme was detected almost immediately and frustrated. It caused great indignation among not only the Republicans but many Democrats as well. Strong suspicions were

formed by the public as to who were the perpetrators and arrests were made, but no one was ever convicted. The names of the officers and members of the Legislature were as follows, including the illegal as well as legal members and the officers of the Senate:

#### SENATE.

Robert P. Kennedy, President.  
 John O'Neill (Dem.), President *pro tem*.  
 Silas A. Conrad (Rep.), President *pro tem*.  
 Charles N. Vallandigham, Clerk.  
 Charles Negley (Dem.), Sergeant-at-Arms.  
 Dayton W. Glenn (Rep.), Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—John Brashears, James C. Hopple, Robert Kuehnert and Moses F. Wilson, Democrats, claimed seats in the Senate, but were unseated because of frauds in the election, and George W. Hardacre, Frank Kirchner, Amzi McGill and James C. Richardson, Republicans, were declared elected.
- 2—William F. Elzroth.....Warren.
- 3—Samuel E. Kemp.....Montgomery.
- 4—Frank L. Lindsey.....Brown.
- 5—Madison Pavey.....Fayette.
- 6—Jacob J. Pugsley.....Highland.
- 7—John W. Gregg.....Pike.
- 8—William J. Rannels.....Vinton.
- 9—Calvin S. Welch.....Athens.
- 10—Aaron R. Van Cleaf.....Pickaway.
- 11—Thomas J. Pringle.....Clarke.
- 12—A. Curtis Cable.....Miami.
- 13—Duncan Dow.....Logan.
- 14—Abel W. Glazier... ..Washington.
- 15—John O'Neill.....Muskingum.
- 16—Edwin Sinnett.....Licking.
- 17 and 28—Jeremiah J. Sullivan.... ..Holmes.
- 18 and 19—George W. Crites, Tuscarawas, and William Lawrence.....Guernsey.
- 20—Solomon Hogue.....Belmont.
- 21—Silas A. Conrad.....Stark.
- 22—Thomas B. Coulter.....Jefferson.
- 23—Alonzo D. Fassett.....Mahoning.
- 24 and 26—George W. Crouse.....Summit.
- 25—Ferdinand H. Eggers and George H. Ely.....Cuyahoga.
- 27 and 29—Charles G. Codding... ..Medina.
- 30—Joseph Zimmerman.....Sandusky.
- 31—John H. Williston.....Crawford.

32--Robert Mehaffey, Allen, and John P. Schneider, Auglaize. Schneider died; Levi Meredith successor. Auglaize.

33--Ezra S. Dodd, Lucas, and Henry C. Groschner . . . . . Henry.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

John C. Entrekin, Speaker.  
Daniel J. Ryan, Speaker *pro tem*.  
David Lanning, Clerk.  
Josiah B. Allen, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Adams--William A. Blair.  
Allen--George W. Hull.  
Ashland--John T. McCray.  
Ashtabula--Elbert L. Lampson.  
Athens--Emmitt Tompkins.  
Auglaize--Melville D. Shaw.  
Belmont--Samuel Hilles and Christian L. Poorman.  
Brown--Robert H. Higgins.  
Butler--Franklin R. Vinnedge.  
Carroll--John H. Fimple.  
Champaign--Thomas A. Cowgill.  
Clarke--George C. Rawlins.  
Clermont--James McKeever.  
Clinton--James H. Terrell.  
Columbiana--William T. Cope and John Y. Williams.  
Coshocton--James M. Williams.  
Crawford--George M. Zeigler.  
Cuyahoga--Jere A. Brown, William R. Coates, John P. Haley, Edward I. Kennedy, J. Dwight Palmer and John J. Stranahan.  
Darke--David Baker.  
Defiance and Paulding--John L. Geyer, of Paulding.  
Delaware--George L. Sackett.  
Erie--Frederick Ohlemacher.  
Fairfield--William A. Schultz.  
Fayette--David I. Worthington.  
Franklin--Hugh L. Chaney, William Shepard and Henry C. Taylor.  
Fulton--Albert Deyo.  
Gallia--William S. Matthews.  
Geauga and Lake--George W. Clements, of Geauga.  
Greene--Benjamin W. Arnett.  
Guernsey--William M. Farrar.  
Hamilton--William Bohnert, Allen P. Butterfield, Calvin H. Crane, Frank A. Grever, Charles A. Howe, Frederick A. Johnson, James Maloney, Edwin W. Murphy, Stephen P. Sands and Charles A. Zimmerman, Democrats, were unseated. The following Re-

publicans were declared elected: Frederick Bader, James F. Bailey, Henry Brockman, John Eggers, Thomas W. Graydon, Robert Harlan, Walter Hartpence, Theodore F. Neiman, Oliver Outcalt and Byron S. Wydman.

Hancock--Absalom P. Byal.  
Hardin--William C. Ingman.  
Harrison--George M. Patton.  
Henry--John V. Cuff.  
Highland--David M. Barrett.  
Hocking--Carl H. Buerhaus.  
Holmes--Thomas Armor.  
Huron--Watson D. Johnston.  
Jackson--Benjamin F. Kitchen.  
Jefferson--Benjamin L. Linduff.  
Knox--John S. Braddock.  
Lawrence--William B. Tomlinson.  
Licking--James Lisle.  
Logan--William W. Beatty.  
Lorain--George G. Washburne.  
Lucas--Orville S. Brumbach and John H. Puck.  
Madison--Daniel Boyd.  
Mahoning--Alexander Dickson.  
Marion--Boston G. Young.  
Medina--Cornelius N. Lyman.  
Meigs--Walter W. Merrick.  
Mercer--Charles M. Le Blond.  
Miami--Noah H. Albaugh.  
Monroe--Henry Lyons.  
Montgomery--Oscar F. Edwards, Martin Eidemiller and James Turner.  
Morgan--Leroy S. Holcomb.  
Morrow--George Kreis.  
Muskingum--Elijah Little and David Stewart.  
Noble--Thomas C. Williams.  
Ottawa--William Habbeler.  
Perry--Joseph G. Huffman.  
Pickaway--Wesley Work.  
Pike--Isaac Austill.  
Portage--Friend Whittlesey.  
Preble--Andrew L. Harris.  
Putnam--Amos Boehmer.  
Richland--James E. Howard.  
Ross--John C. Entrekin.  
Sandusky--J. R. Francisco.  
Scioto--Daniel J. Ryan.  
Seneca--Elisha B. Hubbard.  
Shelby--Phanuel Hunt.  
Stark--Leander C. Cole and John McBride.  
Summit--Frank M. Green.  
Trumbull--Mark Ames and Thomas H. Stewart.  
Tuscarawas--Francis Ankeny.  
Union--Jesse L. Cameron.  
Van Wert--Elias F. Johnson.

Vinton—Thomas F. McClure.  
Warren—Seth W. Brown.  
Washington—John Strecker, Jr.  
Wayne—John W. Baughman.  
Williams—Solomon Johnson.  
Wood—Elijah P. Emerson.  
Wyandot—Matthias A. Smalley.

Robert Patterson Kennedy, Lieutenant Governor, has been a lifelong resident of Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he was born January 23, 1840. He was educated in the schools of that place, graduating at the city high school in 1857. He was in Yale College when Fort Sumter was fired upon and immediately returned home, enlisting in Company F, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was elected Second Lieutenant. The regiment was sent to West Virginia and young Kennedy was made superintendent of the construction of some forts near Fayetteville. January 29, 1862, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to General Scammon's staff. October 13, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General George Crook, with the rank of Captain. He was on the staff of General Kenner Girard for a time and then again transferred to General Crook's staff, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He also served on General William S. Hancock's staff, was brevetted Brigadier General April 13, 1865, and mustered out of service, September 23, 1865. He returned to Bellefontaine and studied law with Judge West, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1878 he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue by President Hayes, in which position he continued until 1883. In October, 1885, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and while serving in that office was nominated and elected to Congress. He was reelected and served until 1892. At present he is

editor of the Daily and Weekly Index, in Bellefontaine.

Thaddeus Armstrong Minshall, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born near Hallsville, Ross County, Ohio, January 19, 1834. The original Minshall family in America were Quakers who came from England. The mother of Thaddeus died in 1841 and he was compelled to shift for himself. In 1844 he found employment in a woolen mill, continuing at that occupation for six years. He secured such education as opportunities afforded in the country schools and also attended Mount Pleasant Academy at Kingston, Ohio. At the age of twenty he began to teach school, occupying his leisure moments in studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He enlisted April 20, 1861, as a private in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out after four months' service as Sergeant Major. He re-enlisted October 14, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-third Regiment, and served as Captain for three years, having been mustered out in October, 1864. At the close of the war he began the practice of law at Chillicothe and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Ross County. In October, 1877, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy, and was reelected for the full term in 1878 and again in 1883. When Judge George W. McIlvaine resigned from the Republican State ticket in 1885 as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, the vacancy was filled by the State Committee in selecting Judge Minshall. He was elected that year, as he was in 1890 and again in 1895, and is now upon the bench, his term not ending until 1901.

William T. Spear, Supreme Judge, was born on the Western Reserve, in Warren,



Trumbull County, Ohio, June 3, 1834. His ancestry can be traced back to the Puritans, his parents settling in Ohio in 1819. William attended the poor boy's college—the public school—and being dependent mainly upon his own resources, learned the printing trade, pursuing that vocation in Pittsburg and New York, becoming a proof-reader in the latter city. He acted as deputy Probate Judge and deputy County Clerk while studying law, ending his course by a term at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1859. He returned to Warren and was admitted to the bar, and in 1871 and 1873 was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and in 1873 and 1875 was City Solicitor of Warren. In 1878 he was elected to preside over the Court of Common Pleas and reelected in 1884. During his second term, in 1885, he was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State to fill the unexpired term of Judge John W. Okey, and was reelected in 1887, and again in 1892. His present term of service will end with the closing of the year 1898.

Jacob Adams Kohler, Attorney General, is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 15, 1835. When but four months old his parents removed to Franklin Township, Summit County, Ohio. He received his education in the district schools and at Lodi Academy and, in 1859, was admitted to the bar, and has since served as Prosecuting Attorney of the county for two terms. In 1883 he was elected to the General Assembly as a Representative, and in 1885 elected Attorney General of the State. In 1895 he was chosen Common Pleas Judge, which office he now holds.

Wells S. Jones, Member of the Board

of Public Works, was born in Paxton Township, Ross County, Ohio, and was the third in a family of eight children. His parents were both Virginians. He lived at his father's home until he reached his majority, when he went to McLean County, Illinois, remaining two years. Returning to Ohio, he studied medicine and graduated at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, in 1856, commencing practice in Jasper, Pike County. In September, 1861, he recruited Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and at Pittsburg Landing was promoted to the Colonelcy for gallant conduct. He participated actively with his command all through the year 1863 until winter, when they returned to Scottsboro, Alabama, and remained for several months. In the spring and summer of 1864 he participated in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, and, after its capture, joined in that famous march to the sea and was actively engaged in the war from that time until Lee's surrender. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted Brigadier General of United States Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services." He was mustered out with his Brigade at Little Rock, Arkansas, August 11, 1865, and returned to Waverly, Ohio, and resumed the practice of medicine. Being an outspoken Republican in a county strongly Democratic, he was often drafted to lead the party by taking nominations for county offices. He was also a candidate for State Senator and for Congress, but was defeated for nomination. In 1869 he was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor by President Grant and held the office four years, or until it was abolished. In 1885 and in 1888 he was elected Member of the State Board of Public Works. He is now a prosperous farmer in Pike County.

## CHAPTER XXXIII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1886.

AT the election in 1885 the result in Hamilton County was very close and notoriously bold frauds were committed in some precincts in Cincinnati—notably in Precinct A, Fourth Ward. There enough fictitious names and tallies were added to the poll-book to give—after deducting some tallies from the Republicans, a majority in the county to about all the Democratic candidates, including those for both branches of the General Assembly. There had been some trouble at the polls in the precinct during the day, but that was nothing very unusual for the locality, and the election had been conducted fairly well, the count having been completed previous to the commission of the forgery. After adding the names and tallies the original totals, which of themselves were in excess of the vote actually cast, were altered by changing the figures seven in the hundreds column of the Democratic vote to nines. The alteration was so clumsily done that, after the loop had been written over them, the sevens could still be distinguished, and, in the hurry incident to the occasion, the total of a minor candidate was overlooked altogether, remaining as previously written. This was the last precinct to report, having been held back purposely, and its vote was sufficient to give every Democratic legislative candidate a majority. The in-

crease of nearly fifty per cent in the Democratic vote in this ward, and the delay in the count, at once aroused suspicion, and investigation immediately disclosed the fraud. Notwithstanding this, the County Clerk, who was himself a beneficiary, as a candidate for reelection, summoned to his aid two magistrates of his own faith and together they canvassed the vote, giving certificates of election to the Democratic State Senators and Representatives. From the other districts of the State seventeen Republican and sixteen Democratic Senators were elected. When the General Assembly met in January the Republicans refused to recognize the four Democrats from Hamilton County as having been elected, but they were sworn in, and on a motion to reject their credentials as invalid, voted for themselves and were counted with the other Democratic members. After Lieutenant Governor Kennedy assumed his duties as President of the Senate there was much confusion and direct conflict between the contending parties. He refused to recognize the four Democrats from Hamilton County as legal members of the General Assembly. Senator Pavey, of Fayette, was of great assistance to the President by holding the floor and talking against time when such proceedings were deemed necessary, thus originating the saying much quot-

ed by the newspapers of the day—"Pavey has the floor." In consequence of this trouble nothing but routine business was transacted, the Republicans watching for an opportunity to unseat the "usurpers," while the Democrats were equally as determined to prevent any such movement. This struggle for supremacy occupied the greatest part of the session. The point turned on the question whether the proceedings should be against the four members individually or as a body. The Democrats contended that in each case the three others could vote on the credentials of the fourth, while the Republicans claimed that as they were representing the same district and the election of all was disputed, they must necessarily under such circumstances be considered collectively. Meanwhile the Republican candidates from Hamilton County displaced their Democratic opponents in the House. In the Senate, by mutual consent, a non-partisan committee of six was appointed to investigate the charges of fraud. On April 29th two conflicting reports were presented to the Senate and May 5th was the date set for their consideration. Anticipating that President Kennedy's rulings would be adverse to them, and to prevent a quorum and also to escape from the jurisdiction of any authorized officer who might serve them with a summons to appear in the Senate chamber, all but one of the Democratic Senators left in a body, under cover of the darkness of the night of May 5th, ostensibly on a "junketing tour" through the South. Senator Aaron R. Van Cleaf, of Pickaway, who had been left behind to watch the actions of the Republican members, was caught off his guard after a few days' observation and the four Hamilton County Republicans were sworn in and

seated in place of the Democrats. This ended the exciting scenes witnessed in the Senate chamber daily for nearly four months, and gave the Republicans twenty-one members, or two more than the necessary quorum. They immediately proceeded to business, the Senate as then constituted being recognized by the House. Some of the Democratic employes were displaced by Republicans by the time the Democratic members returned from their Southern trip, on May 19th, but the four Hamilton County Democrats made no further attempt to act as Senators, although the case was subsequently carried to the Supreme Court and decided against them. Though not intended by the originators, the beneficent results of the fraud were a non-partisan police force for Cincinnati and the enactment of a registration law for the larger cities of the State, followed, after a satisfactory trial, by similar laws for smaller cities, and finally by a form of the Australian ballot and later by its improvement and the further strengthening of the election laws in later years.

John Sherman was elected United States Senator on Tuesday, January 12th, for the term beginning March 4, 1887, receiving the votes of all the Republican members of both branches of the General Assembly. Allen G. Thurman received the votes of the Democratic members, including the four from Hamilton County. On the evening of January 14th, Senator Sherman was given a public reception in the Senate chamber by the members of the Legislature.

This Legislature, in addition to redistricting the State, enacted what is known as the Dow Liquor Law, which taxed the business of trafficking in intoxicating liquors \$200 yearly, or for the vending of beer and wine

alone, \$100 per year. Municipal corporations were also given the power to restrict, restrain and prohibit places where intoxicating liquors were sold. Test cases were taken to the Supreme Court during the year in which a series of decisions sustained every feature of this model liquor law. It has been amended in several particulars since, and the taxes increased; but such has been its beneficial effects that now neither Republicans nor Democrats would entertain any proposition for its repeal.

During the year President Cleveland and those holding the more important positions under him removed many of the Republican employes of the Government for "offensive partisanship" and filled their places with Democrats who were thus selected because of their present or past party zeal. In replying to a communication of the National Civil Service Reform League, the President had made this declaration on the subject prior to his inauguration:

There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the civil-service statute, but which are so disconnected with the policy of an Administration that the removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are now in political accord with the appointing power. But many now holding such positions have forfeited all just claims to retention, because, instead of being decent public servants, they have proved themselves offensive partisans, and unscrupulous manipulators of local party management. The lessons of the past should be unlearned, and such officials, as well as their successors, should be taught that efficiency, fitness and devotion to public duty are the conditions of their continuance in public place, and that the quiet and unobtrusive exercise of individual political rights is the reasonable measure of their party service.

Yet after he became President there were more removals in a few months than

were ever before known, and no class of employes were exempt. If a man was even known to be a Republican, although he never may have been in the slightest sense a "ward worker," he was regarded as an "offensive partisan," and removed, and an active Democrat put in his place. Many thus removed were crippled ex-Union soldiers, for whom the President seemed to have an especial antipathy. He appeared also to delight in writing veto messages, especially of pension bills, in language peculiarly offensive and insulting to Republicans and to old soldiers.

The Senate, while considering the advisability of confirming some of the President's appointees, called for the papers on file relating to the causes of removal of their predecessors, in December, 1885. These he refused to transmit and certain Republican Senators declared that they would never vote to confirm unless their right to inspect papers on the official files was conceded. On March 1, 1886, the President sent a long message to the Senate, taking the ground that under the Constitution the right of removal or suspension from office lay entirely with the President; that the sections of the Tenure-of-Office Act, requiring the report of reasons for suspending officers, had been repealed; and also that the papers the Senate asked for were not official but private communications, and therefore privileged, and the Senators had no right to examine them. Eventually the greater part of the appointments were ratified by the Senate.

The Presidential Succession Bill was enacted by Congress January 15, 1886, after being considered for several months. It provides that in case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President

and Vice President, a member of the Cabinet shall, in the following order, act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture was added afterward. *Provided*, That whenever the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon any of the persons named, if Congress be not in session, or if it is not to meet in accordance with law, within twenty days thereafter, it shall be the duty of the one upon whom said power and duties shall devolve, to issue a proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice of the time of meeting. President Cleveland approved this bill on January 19th.

The death roll of 1886 was most remarkable among those associated with American political history. It included ex-President Chester Alan Arthur, three former Democratic candidates for the Presidency—Horatio Seymour, Samuel Jones Tilden and Winfield Scott Hancock, and two former candidates for the Vice Presidency—Charles Francis Adams and John Alexander Logan. The candidacies of the last two were more than a generation apart—1848 and 1884—but between them were the mightiest events in American history. Logan was a pro-slavery Democrat when Adams was the Freesoil candidate, but when Logan was a candidate of the party that had emancipated the slaves, Adams had practically gone over to the Democrats. Such is the influence of political events upon the careers of men in the short span of human life!

Joseph B. Foraker was inaugurated Governor of Ohio Monday, January 11th. The

parade in honor of the event was large and imposing and included a number of military organizations from Cincinnati, Columbus and other cities. The ceremonies in the rotunda of the State House in the afternoon were followed by a magnificent public reception in the Senate Chamber at night. The Governor's inaugural address received unstinted praise from the Republican press and was regarded as a great state paper. The reforms he promised in the administration of State affairs were subsequently all fulfilled.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the headquarters in Columbus on May 5th with almost a full attendance of its members. The question of the time for holding the State Convention caused considerable discussion. Those who had managed previous campaigns by reason of having been connected with the Executive Committee, pleaded for a moderately early Convention, urging the need of time in which to complete a close and winning organization. The others were in favor of a "short, red-hot campaign." The views of the latter prevailed with the slight modification of their demands for a September Convention, the time being fixed for Wednesday, August 25th, at Columbus, and the Executive Committee was empowered to select temporary officers. A resolution was adopted calling upon the various County Committees to call early County Conventions so as to have the minor organizations complete and ready for immediate co-operation with the new State Executive Committee to be selected on August 25th.

Christian L. Poorman, of Belmont County, offered a preamble and set of resolutions which were adopted unanimously, to-wit:

WHEREAS, It has been shown to our satisfaction by the testimony taken by the Committee of the Ohio House of Representatives, under House Resolution No. 28, and from other sources, so strongly as to induce us to believe and charge that the election of HENRY C. PAYNE to the Senate of the United States was secured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and, whereas, the testimony so taken has been by the House of Representatives reported to the Senate of the United States for such action as that body may see fit to take on account thereof; and, whereas, the facts so established reflect upon the good name of the State of Ohio, and affect in morals as well as in law the validity of the title of Mr. PAYNE to his seat in the Senate; therefore

*Resolved*, By the Republican Central Committee of the State of Ohio, that in the name of all honest people in the State, and for the credit of the hitherto unsullied name and reputation of Ohio, the Senate of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to prosecute such investigation into the matter suggested by said report and the charges therein preferred, and to take such action thereon as may be necessary to relieve the State from the disgrace under which it now rests, and to do equity and justice to all concerned; and further

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Committee is directed to forward an authenticated copy of this resolution to Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate.

William S. Cappellar offered a resolution, which was adopted, that Attorney General John Little be requested to take charge of the testimony and present the case to the Senate committee designated. The matter was brought up in the United States Senate finally and considerable evidence offered to the Committee, but in the end the investigation failed of its object. The Republican members voted to investigate but, the Democrats having a majority present, they were overruled.

An incident occurred a short time prior to the State Convention which was very satisfactory generally to the Republicans of the State. It was the nomination by acclamation of Lieutenant Governor Kennedy as

the candidate of his party for Member of Congress from the Eighth District.

The State Convention, with its temporary and permanent officers, 723 delegates and a like number of alternates, was held in the Armory, on Spring street, Columbus. It was called to order at eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, August 25th, by Chairman Lowry of the Central Committee. Rev. Dr. William E. Moore, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, opened the proceedings with prayer. Judge Lowry before introducing the temporary officers indulged in a somewhat lengthy speech of congratulation to the party for the result of the Convention and the election of the previous year and the work of the Legislature. He said in reference to liquor legislation:

I congratulate you upon the fact that the old Scott Law, in essence re-enacted by the Dow Law, meets with the approval of the people, and it has been the means of bringing into the treasuries of the counties of the State nearly \$2,000,000, thereby reducing the burdens of the other tax-payers and at the same time regulating and controlling the traffic in intoxicants as it has never been before in this State since the Prohibitionists and Democrats joined hearts and hands in the Constitutional Convention of 1851. I congratulate you that, notwithstanding fraud, corruption, forgery and boodle, we were able to elect a majority of the Legislature, thereby insuring the re-election of Ohio's favorite son and peerless statesman, John Sherman, to the United States Senate. I congratulate you on the fact that "King Bob" with his gavel and seventeen honestly elected Republican associates were able to drive from the Senate Chamber the four frauds, and with them sixteen others who were in full sympathy with them, across the river into the arms of their friends of twenty-five years ago. This we may judge is the measure of Democratic grit and nerve, and if General Bob from the Eighth Ohio district can create such a wholesome fear in the National House of Representatives, I have faith to believe that the wool growers of Ohio will immediately get the relief so often promised by the Democrats.

The names of Blaine and Foraker, to

whom Judge Lowry referred in the course of his address, "were greeted with most enthusiastic applause, but when Senator Sherman's name was mentioned the applause was wild and renewed again and again, showing plainly the immense popularity of the leader of the Republican party in Ohio."

The temporary organization previously announced by the Committee was: Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, Chairman, and Clarence E. Brown, of Toledo, Secretary.

General Noyes was given an ovation when he took the chair. He tendered his acknowledgments to the Executive Committee for his selection and to the delegates for their greeting. He thought that the times were auspicious for the Republican party, for it was "a gratifying reflection that the people of Ohio could never tolerate Democratic control for more than two years at a time, and that but for the side issues invented and third parties they encouraged, there would not have been a Democratic Administration in Ohio during the previous quarter of a century." He then enumerated the numerous great measures of legislation for which the Republican party was responsible, and the many excellent tenets that were in the Republican book of faith. Declaring that the party "occupied the field of its victories with nothing to regret or to explain away." Referring to the Democratic National Administration he said:

We have seen a man elected to the highest office in this land without any experience in National affairs, without a single pronounced opinion on record regarding an important question of Government policy, foreign relations, tariff, currency, banking system, internal improvements, or any other,—and under the false pretense of reform, elected President of the United States over one of the most brilliant and accomplished statesmen whose genius and achievements have ever adorned the high places of public trust. We have had eighteen months of his Administration, the chief dis-

tinguishment of which has been the vetoes of scores of bills granting small pensions to our bullet-ridden veterans, or the families of dead soldiers, after such bills had passed a Democratic House of Representatives and had been approved by a Republican Senate, and the approval of a bill placing Fitz John Porter on the retired list of the army with high rank and large pay; the submission, with hardly a protest, to the seizure of American fishing vessels by the dependencies of a powerful Nation and the bullying of a weak and friendly sister Republic (Mexico) for an imaginary or extremely doubtful grievance; and lastly, the illustration of Democratic civil service which reforms competent Republicans out of office and incompetent Democratic politicians into their places. Two years hence the people of the United States will apply the Ohio rule by declaring that they can endure but one term of Democratic supremacy.

Clarence E. Brown, who had been selected to act as Temporary Secretary, was prevented by sickness from being present and J. C. Miller, of Clarke, was elected to fill the vacancy.

John H. Sarchett, of Cambridge, sang a campaign song "relating how the absconding Democratic State Senators started for the Suwanee River." In response to an *encore* he rendered another which was a parody of "Tit-willow" from "The Mikado," the refrain being "Boodle, dear boodle, sweet boodle!" The usual committees were appointed as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Frederick Baeder, Hamilton. 2. Frank Kirschner, Hamilton. 3. M. F. McWhinery, Preble. 4. D. J. Rupe, Mercer. 5. J. M. Beaver, Seneca. 6. M. C. McGuire, Williams. 7. T. R. Blackburn, Greene. 8. C. Fletcher Colwell, Champaign. 9. Samuel H. Peterman, Knox. 10. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 11. William C. Draper, Scioto. 12. James Terrell, Clinton. 13. J. Macey Walcutt, Franklin. 14. Frank R. Loomis, Huron. 15. William Gibson, Monroe. 16. Thomas Ewing, Holmes. 17. Walter D. Guilbert,

Noble. 18. Silas A. Conrad, Stark. 19. William Sawyer, Portage. 20. C. N. Lyman, Medina. 21. Edward J. Kennedy, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Frank B. Gessner, Hamilton. 2. Peter F. Stryker, Hamilton. 3. C. M. Hane, Preble. 4. A. B. Crall, Allen. 5. J. A. Maxwell, Wyandot. 6. Solomon Zarbaugh, Henry. 7. O. P. Pindell, Greene. 8. E. E. Hood, Pickaway. 9. Michael Mulhorn, Hardin. 10. J. M. Keeler, Sandusky. 11. H. R. Brown, Lawrence. 12. J. W. Dewey, Pike. 13. Frank A. Kelly, Perry. 14. Alexander McDowell, Ashland. 15. Leroy S. Holcomb, Morgan. 16. Elijah Little, Muskingum. 17. David D. Taylor, Guernsey. 18. Lewis W. King, Mahoning. 19. Jerome B. Burroughs, Lake. 20. David W. Manchester, Cuyahoga. 21. H. I. Caldwell, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Herman Goesling, Hamilton. 2. Daniel Bailey, Hamilton. 3. Joseph C. Ullery, Miami. 4. Henry Mosher, Auglaize. 5. William C. Pringle, Putnam. 6. M. D. Marvin, Paulding. 7. William T. Whitacre, Warren. 8. Daniel Boyd, Madison. 9. Thomas E. Duncan, Morrow. 10. Benjamin F. Evans, Sandusky. 11. T. S. Matthews, Jackson. 12. T. D. Kennedy, Brown. 13. Samuel H. Bright, Hocking. 14. George G. Washburn, Lorain. 15. B. A. Higby, Meigs. 16. J. T. Duff, Tuscarawas. 17. Charles Baltzell, Belmont. 18. A. C. Dixon, Mahoning. 19. John M. Stull, Trumbull. 20. J. N. Clark, Wayne. 21. George T. Chapman, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Thomas W. Graydon, Hamilton. 2. S. E. Long, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. S. S. Wheeler, Auglaize. 5. William C. Lemmert, Crawford. 6. J. N. Alexander, Van

Wert. 7. C. M. Campbell, Butler. 8. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 9. Simon Cameron, Union. 10. John H. Doyle, Lucas. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. John C. Entekin, Ross. 13. Charles H. Williams, Fairfield. 14. N. N. Lyman, Richland. 15. Emmett Tompkins, Athens. 16. A. A. Frazier, Muskingum. 17. Solomon Hogue, Belmont. 18. Isaac H. Taylor, Carroll. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. Frank Taggart, Wayne. 21. J. C. Keffer, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Theodore Hortsman, Hamilton. 2. William S. Cappellar, Hamilton. 3. Joseph E. Lowes, Montgomery. 4. J. E. Breaden, Darke. 5. Jacob F. Burket, Hancock. 6. Leroy W. Brown, Fulton. 7. R. W. Clarke Gregg, Clermont. 8. R. Foster Hayward, Clarke. 9. John J. Hane, Marion. 10. Edmund B. King, Erie. 11. J. Matt Long, Adams. 12. H. D. Waddell, Highland. 13. Fax F. D. Alberry, Franklin. 14. David L. Cockley, Richland. 15. Isaiah R. Rose, Washington. 16. William C. Lyon, Licking. 17. George W. Glover, Harrison. 18. William T. Cope, Columbiana. 19. William C. Haskell, Ashtabula. 20. Frank M. Atterholt, Summit. 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cuyahoga.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials reported no contests and all counties fully represented.

Walter S. Thomas, of Franklin County, presented the report of the Committee on Organization recommending the following officers, who were unanimously chosen:

*Chairman:* Joseph B. Foraker, of Hamilton County.

*Secretary:* David Lanning, of Franklin.

*Assistant Secretaries:* 1. Emil Rehse,



Hamilton. 2. Walter Hartpence, Hamilton. 3. W. W. Schultz, Preble. 4. W. S. McMurray, Auglaize. 5. Daniel Babst, Crawford. 6. F. L. Hammer, Van Wert. 7. Hugh McQuiston, Greene. 8. Harry E. Lutz, Pickaway. 9. James C. Howe, Hardin. 10. August Frease, Sandusky. 11. Walter S. Thomas, Franklin. 12. John W. Gregg, Pike. 13. Alexander C. Caine, Perry. 14. George U. Harn, Richland. 15. Charles S. Sprague, Morgan. 16. Charles N. Shryock, Muskingum. 17. George Wilson, Belmont. 18. Edwin N. Hartshorn, Stark. 19. John M. Stull, Trumbull. 20. David W. Manchester, Cuyahoga. 21. F. H. Morris, Cuyahoga.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* Josiah Allen, of Athens.

*First Assistant:* Evan Evans, of Hamilton.

*Assistants:* John Neil, of Hamilton; Daniel Ewalt, of Cuyahoga; George Crouch, of Lorain; William Hahn, of Muskingum; Calvin W. Reynolds, of Lawrence; Isaiah R. Rose, of Washington; Ebenezer W. Poe, of Wood; J. Matt Long, of Adams; P. W. Tyler, of Sandusky; William H. C. Hanna, of Guernsey; Henry N. Clemens, of Wayne.

Secretary Lanning read the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, which was the usual form and which was adopted *viva voce*.

Chairman Noyes introduced Governor Foraker, who was received with cheers. He began his address with expressions of thanks for the unexpected honor of an election as presiding officer. He said the first commission given himself and associates who were elected in 1885 had been performed in the reelection of John Sherman to the United States Senate. "We did it quickly, firmly and as speedily as the forms

of law would permit in the good old-fashioned Republican way without taint or suspicion of fraud," said he. Another commission had been "the expulsion of the fraudulent Senators returned by Daniel J. Dalton as elected from Hamilton County. That was done." Another was "the reorganization of the State institutions, and especially the penitentiary. The Democratic party wiped out all the statutes in reference to the liquor traffic and we bore your commission to enact that wise measure, the Dow Law. And the ballot boxes have now more safe-guards thrown around them in the Pugsley Law and the Bailey Law." He closed by saying they were assembled to put Ohio in the head of a triumphant army of States to sweep the country and prevent such a calamity as that of 1884.

The platform was then read and adopted as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their devotion to the great principles in behalf of which their party has achieved the most illustrious triumphs recorded in American history, and declare:

1. That the Democratic Administration of President CLEVELAND has failed to keep the pledges upon which it came into power. It promised retrenchment and economy, but has been the most extravagant ever known, the appropriations made by Congress and approved by the President for the present year, largely exceeding the abundant revenues of the Government. It promised to uphold the dignity and honor of the Republic and protect American citizens and their rights of person and property, both at home and abroad, but has proved itself incapable of securing an honorable adjustment of the fisheries question and has with seeming indifference subjected us to seeing our flag insulted, our seamen seized and the vessels of our citizens confiscated by the authorities of Canada, while with rash haste and blundering it has involved us in unjustifiable complications with our friendly neighbor, the sister Republic of Mexico, a fact which seriously calls attention to the Republican National platform in its enunciation of the doctrine of international arbitration for international differences, and to the importance of the recent action of the United

States in unanimously passing a bill for a Congress of American Nations in the interests of peace and commerce. It promised civil service reform, but has made that phrase odious by not only removing, but attempting to blacken the characters of thousands of our best citizens, many of them old soldiers, who have been removed from official positions upon the cowardly subterfuge of "offensive partisanship."

2. We reaffirm that to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war we owe a debt that can not be computed, and it is the duty of the Government to grant pensions and establish Homes for all such as are disabled or in want. We, therefore, heartily indorse the action of the present General Assembly in providing for the establishment and maintenance of such a Home, and for the outside relief and support of disabled soldiers and sailors of the State, and with equal earnestness we condemn the heartless and wholesale vetoes by President CLEVELAND of the private pension bills recently passed by Congress.

3. We believe in the Republican doctrine of tariff not only for revenue, but also for the protection and development of American industries. We demand, in behalf of the great wool growing interests of our State, a restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, and we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic majority in the National House of Representatives to pass the Morrison Bill, reducing tariff duties and placing wool on the free list.

4. We call the attention of the people to the fact that when the last Democratic State administration came into power, there was a large balance to the credit of the General Revenue Fund; that the penitentiary was not only self-sustaining, but earning annually a large surplus; whereas, under the extravagance of that administration the surplus was exhausted, the penitentiary made a burden to the taxpayers, and the State revenues anticipated to the extent of half a million dollars, compelling the State to become a borrower to preserve its credit.

5. The Republican party has ever stood as the friend of labor against all who would either oppress or enslave it; and every measure, State or National, which will protect the laborer from dangerous foreign competition, or improve and dignify his condition at home, will meet with our unqualified approval. Unswerving in our hostility to anarchism, socialism and communism, we favor such wise legislation as may insure the harmony which ought always to prevail between employer and employee. We recognize the right of all men by association to promote their mutual good and protection in every way that does not infringe upon the rights of others. We favor the creation by Congress of a National Department of Labor,

the head of which shall be a Cabinet officer, whose duty it shall be to collect, systematize and publish statistical information relating to the social, sanitary, educational and commercial conditions of the workingmen of the Nation. We demand that all officials, State or National, charged with the duty of enforcing the laws which provide for the proper security of the lives and health of workingmen, shall be practical men.

6. The United States Senate in refusing to order an investigation of the means by which a seat in the body was procured for HENRY B. PAYNE has disappointed the just and reasonable expectations of the people of the State of Ohio.

7. The action of the Ohio Legislature last winter in ousting from both Houses of that body individuals whose certificates were procured by shameless and admitted frauds upon the ballot-box and replacing them with those who through the suffrage of the people were rightfully entitled to seats, was action in the interest of fairness, honesty, election purity and good government, and is hereby heartily commended and endorsed.

8. Favoring, as we do, every legitimate and constitutional means of diminishing or eradicating the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and recommending such legislation as will keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, we commend the Dow Law as a wise and practical measure tending to that end.

9. The Republicans of Ohio rejoice in the progress of home rule for Ireland and send cheer and greeting to GLADSTONE and PARNELL, with the hope that the struggle they are making may be crowned with success. We at the same time commend the wisdom of these national leaders in declaring that only a native Parliament can properly protect and foster the native industries which have so long lain paralyzed under the pernicious influences of the prevailing free trade system and doctrines.

10. We heartily endorse the administration of Governor FORAKER for its happy combination of prudence and energy, and for its brilliant achievement in refunding the public debt at 2.72 per cent, thus saving the people hundreds of thousands of dollars in interest; and we congratulate him upon the wise and economical changes which through his official appointments have been brought about in the public institutions, and especially and notably in the State penitentiary.

11. In common with all loyal people of the land we mourn the loss to our country of that great Republican, as well as great soldier and statesman, ULYSSES S. GRANT. His life will forever be an inspiration to high and honorable manhood, patriotic devotion to

country and loyalty to the principles of Republicanism which he so fittingly represented and did so much to advance. We shall ever treasure his memory and cherish his deeds.

There was only one candidate for Secretary of State, James S. Robinson, of Hardin County, being nominated for that office by acclamation. He thanked the delegates in a brief speech.

The great fight of the Convention was over the nomination for Supreme Judge. Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette, was named by Moses B. Earnhart; Ezra B. Taylor named Leander J. Critchfield, of Worthington, Franklin County; Charles Townsend, of Athens, championed the cause of Samuel S. Knowles, of Washington; Edward F. Noyes spoke eloquently in behalf of Joseph Cox, of Hamilton; and John O. Winship, of Cleveland, presented the name of his fellow-townsmen, Franklin J. Dickman.

The first ballot resulted: Dickman 186, Williams 178½, Cox 178, Critchfield 107½, Knowles 73.

Second: Williams 188, Dickman 187, Critchfield 103, Cox 24, Knowles 4. The name of Judge Knowles was then withdrawn.

Third: Williams 367, Cox 316, Dickman 37, Critchfield 3. Judge Williams' nomination was made unanimous.

In announcing the result Governor Foraker said, "The nominee is from Fayette County, the home of Senator Pavey, who once 'had the floor.' We have a song on the subject and it will now be rendered." At this J. F. Snodgrass and Lewis J. Collmer, of Delaware, sang to the tune of "Larboard Watch, Ahoy," a song written by J. S. Ellis. The chorus ran:

There Pavey stands with form erect;  
His manly bearing all respect,  
And silence reigns throughout the hall  
While General Bob repeats the call  
Of 'Pavey has the floor;  
Pavey has, Pavey has, Pavey has the floor.'

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, William S. Matthews, of Gallia, was presented by Daniel J. Ryan, of Scioto; James L. Price, of Allen, named Urban H. Hester, of Van Wert; James G. Stewart, of Clarke, was nominated by Thomas J. Pringle; O. Brit Brown presented the name of Kerion Fitzpatrick, of Montgomery, "who was a good, honest Republican plumber;" Clarence L. Maxwell, a prominent colored attorney of Xenia, was presented by Walter S. Thomas; and Orange Frazer, of Clinton, was endorsed by C. N. Browning.

The following is the result of the balloting:

First: Hester 277, Matthews 261, Frazer 67, Maxwell 45, Fitzpatrick 39, Stewart 34. The names of Fitzpatrick and Maxwell were then withdrawn.

Second: Hester 379, Matthews 316, Frazer 27, Fitzpatrick 1. Hester's nomination was made unanimous.

There was a lively fight for the nomination of State School Commissioner, the following being candidates for the office: Elijah Burgess, of Guernsey; Jay P. Treat, of Ashtabula; Eli T. Tappan, of Knox; Elmer S. Cox, of Scioto; and William H. Venable, of Hamilton.

The first ballot resulted: Treat 216, Burgess 186½, Tappan 180, Venable 76, Cox 64½. The names of Cox and Venable were then withdrawn.

Second ballot: Tappan 282, Treat 263, Burgess 178. Professor Burgess then withdrew.

The third ballot was ordered, but before

the call was finished a motion was adopted nominating Professor Tappan unanimously.

The following candidates for Member of the Board of Public Works were announced without any nominating speeches, as it was after seven o'clock in the evening: William M. Hahn, of Richland; William Morrison, of Coshocton; and Samue Fertig, of Tuscarawas. Before the ballot was finished it was evident that Hahn was chosen and his nomination made unanimous. This completed the business of the Convention, which adjourned *sine die* at 7:30 o'clock.

The Democrats had taken the Republicans by surprise by holding their State Convention early, this year. They met at Toledo, Wednesday, August 18th, and continued in session two days. Ebenezer B. Finley, of Crawford, presided. The ticket nominated was composed as follows: Secretary of State, John McBride, of Stark County, on second ballot; Judge of Supreme Court, Martin D. Follett, of Washington, by acclamation; Clerk of the Supreme Court, John W. Cruikshank, of Miami, by acclamation; Commissioner of Common Schools, Leroy D. Brown, of Butler, by acclamation; Member of the Board of Public Works, William F. Ludwig, of Cuyahoga. The principal planks in the platform were:

Taxes should not be collected beyond the needs of the Government economically administered, and we hereby reaffirm the principles laid down in our last State and National platforms upon the tariff question, and demand a thorough and just revision of existing tariff laws in accordance with these principles.

Believing that the evils growing out of the traffic in intoxicating liquors can best be provided against by a well regulated license system, we renew our declaration in favor of an amendment to the Constitution that will permit a judicious regulation of the traffic and repress the abuses growing out of it without destroying the principles of personal liberty, or the right of private judgment.

The Prohibitionists and the Labor party both held State Conventions and nominated candidates for all offices to be filled. The heads of their respective tickets were Henry R. Smith, of Morrow, and Charles Bonsall, of Cuyahoga.

Again the vote cast was very large, and considering the grand total—704,233, quite close. There was, however, a decrease in both the Republican and Democratic vote and a slight Prohibition increase. The Republican candidates were all elected, but such was the determined opposition to General Robinson that over a thousand Prohibitionists and Laborites and two thousand Republican workingmen deserted their own candidates and voted for the Democratic candidate. The official figures were as follows:

For Secretary of State:	
James S. Robinson, Rep.....	341,095
John McBride, Dem.....	329,314
Henry R. Smith, Pro.....	28,982
Charles Bonsall, Labor.....	2,010
Robinson's plurality.....	
	11,781
For Judge of Supreme Court:	
Marshall J. Williams, Rep.....	343,739
Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	326,227
Williams' plurality.....	
	17,512
For Clerk of Supreme Court:	
Urban H. Hester, Rep.....	344,552
John W. Cruikshank, Dem.....	325,046
Hester's plurality.....	
	19,506
For Commissioner of Common Schools:	
Eli T. Tappan, Rep.....	344,243
Leroy D. Brown, Dem.....	325,943
Tappan's plurality.....	
	18,300
For Member Board of Public Works:	
William M. Hahn, Rep.....	344,557
William F. Ludwig, Dem.....	325,163
Hahn's plurality.....	
	19,394

The vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for Members of the Fiftieth Congress in the several districts was:

## First District:

Benjamin Butterworth, Rep.....	15,522
Samuel A. Miller, Dem.....	13,166
Republican majority.....	2,356

## Second District:

Charles E. Brown, Rep.....	17,009
Hugh Shiels, Dem.....	15,210
Republican majority.....	1,799

## Third District:

Elihu S. Williams, Rep.....	17,235
Robert M. Murray, Dem.....	16,102
Republican majority.....	1,133

## Fourth District:

Samuel S. Yoder, Dem.....	16,959
Theodore W. Brotherton, Rep.....	10,753
Democratic majority.....	6,206

## Fifth District:

George E. Seney, Dem.....	16,996
David Harpster, Rep*.....	5,023
Democratic majority.....	11,973

\*Mr. Harpster was not regularly nominated by the party, but his name was printed on the ballots of two of the five counties.

## Sixth District:

Melvin M. Boothman, Rep.....	19,476
William D. Hill, Dem.....	18,099
Republican majority.....	1,377

## Seventh District:

James E. Campbell, Dem.....	15,303
John Little, Rep.....	15,301
Democratic majority.....	2

## Eighth District:

Robert P. Kennedy, Rep.....	18,080
Thomas R. McMillen, Dem.....	16,692
Republican majority.....	1,388

## Ninth District:

William C. Cooper, Rep.....	17,659
John C. Levering, Dem.....	15,790
Republican majority.....	1,869

## Tenth District:

Jacob Romeis, Rep.....	17,180
Frank H. Hurd, Dem.....	15,592
Republican majority.....	1,588

## Eleventh District:

Albert C. Thompson, Rep.....	17,550
Irvine Dungan, Dem.....	13,202
Republican majority.....	4,348

## Twelfth District:

Jacob J. Pugsley, Rep.....	18,283
James W. Denver, Dem.....	17,025
Republican majority.....	1,258

## Thirteenth District:

Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem.....	20,310
William Shepard, Rep.....	17,730
Democratic majority.....	2,580

## Fourteenth District:

Charles P. Wickham, Rep.....	13,835
Thomas G. Bristor, Dem.....	12,764
Republican majority.....	1,071

## Fifteenth District:

Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.....	15,794
Adoniram J. Warner, Dem.....	14,324
Republican majority.....	1,470

## Sixteenth District:

Beriah Wilkins, Dem.....	20,258
Caleb B. Downs, Rep.....	16,284
Democratic majority.....	3,974

## Seventeenth District:

Joseph D. Taylor, Rep.....	17,263
David C. Kennon, Dem.....	14,010
Republican majority.....	3,253

## Eighteenth District:

William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	18,776
Wallace H. Phelps, Dem.....	16,217
Republican majority.....	2,559

Nineteenth District:	
Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	17,707
Thaddeus E. Hoyt, Dem.....	7,831
Republican majority.....	9,876
Twentieth District:	
George W. Crouse, Rep.....	15,777
William Dorsey, Dem.....	14,890
Republican majority.....	889
Twenty-first District:	
Martin A. Foran, Dem.....	14,899
Amos Townsend, Rep.....	13,466
Democratic majority.....	1,433

Marshall J. Williams, Supreme Judge, at present (1896) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, was born on a farm February 22, 1837, and has always resided in Fayette County. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Washington Court House and he also attended Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware for a two years' term. In 1855 he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1857 and immediately opened an office in his native town. In 1859 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the County, serving two terms. He was elected a Representative in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth General Assemblies of the State in 1869 and 1871, and in 1884 was chosen Judge of the Circuit Court for the Second State Circuit. He had the honor of being elected by his associates the first Chief Justice of the Circuit Courts of the Commonwealth. In 1886 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, reelected in 1891 and again in 1896, his present term ending in January, 1903.

Urban H. Hester, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born near Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, October 18, 1846. His education was obtained in the district schools

of his native county and the Van Wert high school. He resided on a farm until 1868, when he removed to Van Wert. He taught school for a few terms and then engaged in business as a photographer. He was elected Clerk of the Courts of Van Wert County in 1880 and reelected in 1883, and in 1886 was chosen Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State, and was reelected in 1889. After his retirement from office he became a traveling salesman and in 1896 was appointed Steward of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Columbus.

Eli Todd Tappan, Commissioner of Common Schools, was the son of Benjamin Tappan, United States Senator from Ohio from 1839 to 1845. The early education of the son was obtained in the Steubenville schools, in which city he was born April 30, 1824. His higher education was secured at St. Mary's College, a Catholic school located in the city of Baltimore. He left before completing the full course but received from it the degree of A. M. in 1860. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846, published the Ohio Press, in Columbus, from January, 1846, to July 1, 1848, and then returned to Steubenville to practice law, continuing nine years. He then began his educational career, which terminated with his death. During that period he was connected with Ohio University, Mount Auburn Young Ladies' Institute and Kenyon College. He was President of the latter college from 1868 to 1886, when he was elected State Commissioner of Common Schools, and was filling this office at the time of his death, after a short illness, on October 23, 1888.

William M. Hahn, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1848. A few

years afterward the family removed to Ohio and settled at Shelby, Richland County. He entered the army as a drummer boy in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Regiment and was wounded at Atlanta, Georgia. He was educated in the public schools and also learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for a time. He was for two years deputy United States Marshal for the northern district of Ohio, and has also held the following offices: Member of the State Board of

Public Works, to which he was twice elected; Chairman of the Richland County Republican Committee; Chairman of the Republican State Committee; delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention in 1892; member of the National Committee for eight years, four years of which he was Secretary; and Commissioner of Insurance of Ohio two terms by appointment of Governor McKinley.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1887.

THE Forty-ninth Congress convened in adjourned session, December 6, 1886, with forty-two Republicans and thirty-four Democrats in the Senate, and one hundred and thirty-eight Republicans, one hundred and eighty-two Democrats and two Greenback-Labor members in the House. Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died November 25, 1885, and consequently John Sherman, of Ohio, who had been elected President *pro tempore*, became acting Vice President. The principal measures enacted, as also during the first session, were therefore almost wholly of a non-partisan character, and party lines except at rare intervals were loosely drawn. Mr. Cleveland exercised the veto power with greater freedom than any other President of the United States, and while the Democracy of the country, and Ohio Democrats in particular, had denounced President Hayes for this course of action, as a general thing they applauded the vetoes of President Cleveland. The latter disapproved many more acts of the National Congress than all his predecessors combined. During the first session, which ended August 5, 1886, he vetoed one hundred and fifteen of the nine hundred and eighty-seven bills which passed both Houses.

On March 17, 1886, a bill to fix a uniform date for the meeting of all Presidential electors and to provide for and regulate the

counting of the votes for President and Vice President and decisions of questions arising thereon, passed the Senate. On the 7th of the following December, the measure with several amendments was reported to the House and passed without division two days later. The Senate refused to concur in the amendments and a conference committee was appointed which made a report on January 14, 1887. Both Houses adopted this report and the bill became a law with the approval of the President, February 3d. The greatest percentage of the opposing votes were cast by Republicans. Another important bill received the President's approval on the following day. This was what is known as the Inter-State Commerce Law, and passed the Senate with forty-three affirmative votes to fifteen in the negative, and the House by two hundred and nineteen to forty-one; party lines were not drawn.

There was reported from the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, January 10th, a bill "for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers, who are now disabled and dependent on their labor for support." This measure had an especial champion in Courtland C. Matson, a Democratic member from Greencastle, Indiana, and had the support of a number of other Democratic and about all the



Republican Representatives. It passed the House January 17th, receiving 180 votes, 76 members voting "No" and 63 refusing to go on record. On January 27th it came up for discussion in the Senate and was passed without division. The President returned the bill to Congress with his veto on February 11th. The reasons assigned for this action were contained in a long and exhaustive message, very unsatisfactory to the promoters and defenders of the bill. On February 24th, a motion to pass the bill over the veto was offered in the House, but after a long and heated debate it failed for lack of the necessary two-thirds majority, 125 members voting to sustain the veto and 175 against, with 18 members not voting.

A bill to pension all persons who had enlisted to fight in the Mexican War, which had passed Congress on January 17th, had been approved by the President ten days previous to his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill. This act virtually pensioned every man who had spent sixty days in that service, even though he had passed his entire time at a frontier station *en route* to the seat of war. The Republicans did not so much object to this feature of the bill, but they claimed—and the charge was not without foundation—that the reason the President approved the latter bill was because nine-tenths of the Mexican veterans were residents of the South and had subsequently taken up arms against the Government and fought for the Confederacy, while the other measure would have directly benefited only ex-Union soldiers and their families.

To still further show his Southern sympathies, the President proposed to return all the Confederate battle flags to the States from whose troops they had been taken by the Union soldiers. This brought forth a

storm of indignant protest from all over the North and caused Governor Foraker, of Ohio, to write his famous message declaring that "No rebel flag shall be returned (from Ohio) while I am Governor." Eventually the President was compelled to rescind his infamous order.

On the part of the Ohio Republicans the first political move of the year was the displacement of the remaining Democratic employes in the State Senate except the Chief Clerk, when the Legislature convened in adjourned session in January. They had been chosen when the Democrats assumed control in January, 1886, and were not disturbed after the fraudulent Cincinnati Senators were voted out. Clerk Vallandigham was retained because he had refused to do the bidding of the Democratic Senators during the long struggle between the two parties for control of the Senate. He subsequently became a Republican.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Garfield Club rooms, Cleveland, on May 4th, and selected Toledo as the place and July 27th and 28th as the time for holding the State Convention. Daniel J. Ryan, of Portsmouth, was named for Temporary Chairman and Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, for Temporary Secretary. The meeting was followed by a mass meeting at night in the same rooms, at which Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, presided. Ringing speeches were made by Charles Foster, John C. Lee, Richard C. Parsons and several others. In the course of his remarks Governor Foster declared: "We will win victory for Foraker this year and put Ohio in the lead and in the position where we can nominate that man for President of whom we can all say, no matter how much we love others, that if we owned

this country we would take John Sherman to run it."

The first of the State Conventions was that of the Prohibitionists, which was held at Delaware, Thursday, June 30th. It nominated Morris Sharp, of Fayette County, for Governor, and Walter T. Mills, of Wayne, for Lieutenant Governor, as well as candidates for the other offices to be filled. The platform commended the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; denounced the Dow Law; expressed sympathy for the wage-earners; declared that personal and corrupt motives had no place in politics; expressed indignation at the growth of anarchy, "which was an off-shoot of the saloon;" opposed sudden and violent changes in the tariff; demanded greater safeguards for the Christian Sabbath; and asked that a law be enacted compelling instruction in the public schools as to the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system. Such a law was subsequently enacted by a Republican Legislature.

The State Convention of the Union Labor party, formerly known as the Greenback party, was held at Columbus, on Monday and Tuesday, July 4th and 5th. The ticket nominated was headed by John Seitz, of Seneca County, for Governor, and Isaac F. McDonald, of Clarke, for Lieutenant Governor. The usual bombastic declarations and impossible demands were included in the platform.

The action of the members of the Democratic State Committee in resolving to hold their State Convention at Cleveland, on Wednesday and Thursday, July 20th and 21st, was a surprise—not as to the place, but the date, one week in advance of the Republicans—when it had been almost invariably their custom since the war to wait

from two to four weeks after the Republican candidates had been named before nominating their own State ticket. Their Convention of 1886 had, however, been an exception.

The Convention met in Music Hall, Cleveland, on the 21st, with George E. Seney, of Seneca County, as Permanent Chairman, the preliminary organization on the 20th being under the control of the State Central Committee, of which Henry Bohl, of Washington, was Chairman. Three candidates for Governor were presented—Thomas E. Powell, of Delaware County, James E. Campbell, of Butler, and Martin A. Foran, of Cuyahoga, and the first named nominated on the second ballot.

DeWitt C. Coolman, of Portage, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first ballot, his opponents being George P. Tyler, of Brown, and David L. Wadsworth, of Lorain.

Lyman R. Critchfield, of Holmes, was nominated by acclamation for the full term as Supreme Judge, and Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga, on the second ballot over John S. Leedom, of Champaign, for the short term.

For Auditor of State, Emil Kiesewetter, of Franklin, was nominated on the first ballot over Joseph G. Curley, of Champaign; and George W. Harper, of Greene, and William H. Leete, of Ottawa, were respectively nominated by acclamation for Treasurer of State and Attorney General.

For Member of the Board of Public Works, Peter Murphy, of Butler, was nominated over Charles E. Addison, of Muskingum, Edward Clark, of Mercer, and A. H. Miller, of Medina. He subsequently declined and Orasmus E. Niles was substituted.

The principal declarations of the platform were the following:

We demand such judicious reduction of the present burdensome tariff as shall result in producing a revenue sufficient only to meet the expenses of an economical Administration of the Government, the payment of liberal pensions to Union soldiers and sailors and the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; and, if necessary, we favor such reductions of internal revenue, except on liquors, as will prevent the accumulation of a surplus in the National Treasury; and we denounce any attempt to abolish the tax on liquors for the purpose of keeping up the present unjust, unequal and onerous tariff system.

We call attention to and affirm as sound doctrine and policy the following emphatic and patriotic language of President CLEVELAND: "Our public domain is our National wealth, the earnest of our growth and heritage of our people. It should promise limitless developments and riches, relief to a crowding population, and homes to thrift and industry. These inestimable advantages should be jealously guarded, and a careful and enlightened policy on the part of the Government should secure them to the people." We demand that all lands of the Government be held for actual settlers who are citizens of the United States, and for those who declare their intention to become such.

We declare in favor of a proper regulation of the liquor traffic, and believe it to be the duty of all good citizens to aid in reducing to a minimum the evils resulting therefrom, and to this end favor the submission of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the license of such traffic.

Garfield Memorial Hall, Toledo, was packed long before the hour announced for the Republican State Convention to assemble on Wednesday, July 27th, and it was estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people were refused admittance. A part of the crowd was attracted because the Democratic newspapers had given circulation to a rumor that a resolution would be offered endorsing Senator John Sherman as the choice of the Ohio Republicans as a candidate for the Presidency in 1888, and that, in consequence, a number of Republicans from different parts of the State would be on hand to

vehemently oppose it. In addition, large delegations of Mr. Sherman's friends and neighbors from Richland and adjoining counties were present actively at work in his behalf.

In the afternoon, at four o'clock, Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga County, called the assemblage to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. W. Williams, of Toledo. Chairman Brinsmade in a brief address congratulated the delegates on the harmony existing, upon the excellent and economical administration of Governor Foraker and the other State officers and the splendid record of the Republican General Assembly. "The Republicans of Ohio," said he, "with gratification and commendable spirit, recognize in their illustrious Representative in the Senate, John Sherman, one whose statesmanship is equaled by few and excelled by none and who is well worthy of being elevated to the highest seat in the gift of the Nation." He thanked the people of Toledo for their hospitality, expressed the hope that the Convention would be harmonious and that wisdom would control the nominations. He then introduced Daniel J. Ryan, of Scioto, who delivered a splendid opening address, from which the following is quoted:

During the past four years there have been two administrations in the State affairs that may be taken as the best representatives of their respective parties. For the years 1884 and 1885 the State Capitol was a veritable Democratic citadel. From turret to foundation stone was lodged a partisan Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. They took possession of the State Government under the most auspicious party conditions. Succeeding the thorough business administration of Governor Foster, they found a surplus in the State Treasury of \$598,000. Two years of "coal oil legislation," destroyed this surplus; and in addition they expended the current funds raised by taxation and even anticipated by overdrafts on County Treasuries almost \$500,000. The expenditures and appropriations of this Democratic era have never been equaled either before or since. They were over half

a million in excess of the Foster administration of 1882-83, and \$344,000 in excess of the Foraker administration of 1886-87. The result financially was that when Governor Foraker and the Sixty-seventh General Assembly took charge of the State, they were confronted with more than a depleted Treasury, for its contents were not only spent, but overdrafts had been made which ran the deficiency to nearly \$600,000. Such was the deplorable financial condition at the beginning of Governor Foraker's term. Yet under the business management of the last two years, under an administration that for honesty and ability has had no superior in Ohio's history, our finances have been placed on a plane of the highest character. Through the economy and business sense of the last Legislature, a condition of affairs has been brought about that serves to show in a greater degree the miserable mismanagement of the Hoadly and "coal oil" regime. Without going into a detail of figures, I tell only what the State papers show when I assert that the average annual excess, for the years I mention, of Democratic expenditures over Republican expenditures, was \$269,000. In other words, that has been the yearly increased cost to the people of Ohio when the State was in the control of the Democratic party. In the light of these facts, the recent declaration in the Cleveland platform concerning Republican extravagance, demonstrate that the Democratic party can forge a certificate of character as easily and as readily as it can a tally sheet.

The speaker demonstrated that the credit of the State under Republican rule was the highest known in its history and contrasted at some length other phases of the administrations of the two parties, particularly the proceeding and expenditures of the two Legislatures. He said "The deeds of the Democracy have made 1887 a Republican year, and I would respectfully urge that Senator Sherman be endorsed for the Presidency." The boys in blue were highly eulogized and also "all patriotic American citizens, who had not forgotten the past, but have forgiven it. They will not, however, follow a Bourbonism which seeks to revive the principles of a lost cause, —principles that were shot to death nearly a generation ago. Their march is in an-

other direction and as sure as November comes we will elect Foraker and the State ticket. Then let us turn toward 1888 and try to put John Sherman in the White House."

After the great volume of applause, which followed Mr. Ryan's closing words, had subsided the Vice Presidents and members of the various committees were announced, namely:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Henry Weyler, Hamilton. 2. Leo Schott, Hamilton. 3. C. C. Royce, Miami. 4. Levi S. Jamison, Mercer. 5. Philip Keel, Putnam. 6. Dresam W. H. Howard, Fulton. 7. William T. Whitacre, Warren. 8. John H. Anderson, Champaign. 9. Albert W. Munson, Hardin. 10. J. C. Lockwood, Erie. 11. John W. McCormick, Gallia. 12. John C. Entrekin, Ross. 13. L. L. Eggleston, Hocking. 14. Theodore Williams, Huron. 15. John W. Doherty, Monroe. 16. Lucius B. Wing, Licking. 17. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey. 18. J. G. Hickman, Columbiana. 19. Henry B. Perkins, Trumbull. 20. O. H. McDowell, Medina. 21. R. R. Herrick, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Frederick Baeder, Hamilton. 2. Allen Bohrer, Hamilton. 3. Oscar Sheppard, Preble. 4. Austin Heath, Shelby. 5. George Cowden, Putnam. 6. Hiram C. Glenn, Van Wert. 7. George W. Hulick, Clermont. 8. Daniel Boyd, Madison. 9. J. C. Johnson, Marion. 10. M. B. Lemmon, Sandusky. 11. Orin B. Gould, Scioto. 12. Robert A. Doane, Clinton. 13. J. A. Sheppard, Fairfield. 14. J. R. Hissom, Ashland. 15. Nathan Corner, Morgan. 16. A. A. Frazier, Muskingum. 17. Robert R. Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Harvey J. Eckley, Carroll. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. Henry T. Chap-

man, Cuyahoga. 21. N. M. Baine, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Smith A. Whitfield, Hamilton. 2. C. W. Whiteley, Hamilton. 3. H. W. Ashler, Miami. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. Charles Fregil, Putnam. 6. Alonzo B. Holcomb, Paulding. 7. S. N. Cunningham, Warren. 8. Charles E. Groce, Pickaway. 9. William L. Phillips, Morrow. 10. William Kelly, Ottawa. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. David I. Worthington, Fayette. 13. James Poindexter, Franklin. 14. John A. Williamson, Huron. 15. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 16. Samuel Slade, Tuscarawas. 17. Daniel H. Darrah, Belmont. 18. Isaac H. Taylor, Carroll. 19. Simon P. Wolcott, Portage. 20. H. E. Madison, Medina. 21. A. H. Weed, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. George R. Topp, Hamilton. 2. George Nabintz, Hamilton. 3. Elam Fisher, Preble. 4. John J. Rupe, Mercer. 5. George C. Gormley, Crawford. 6. J. M. Chilcote, Williams. 7. O. B. Parish, Butler. 8. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 9. William C. Cooper, Knox. 10. John H. Doyle, Lucas. 11. Elias Nigh, Lawrence. 12. John W. Gregg, Pike. 13. Frank C. Whiley, Fairfield. 14. J. J. Kahn, Ashland. 15. E. R. Alderman, Washington. 16. George A. Hay, Coshocton. 17. Edward H. Archer, Noble. 18. Edward S. Holloway, Columbiana. 19. Joseph A. Howells, Ashtabula. 20. Harvey W. Curtis, Cuyahoga. 21. John P. Haley, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Thomas W. Graydon, Hamilton. 2. George B. Fox, Hamilton. 3. L. A. Blymickel, Montgomery. 4. E. E. Preddy, Allen. 5. Charles Foster, Seneca. 6. C. B. Squires, Defiance. 7.

Thomas Moore, Butler. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. John S. Jones, Delaware. 10. L. K. Parks, Lucas. 11. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 12. Alphonso Hart, Highland. 13. Frank Baird, Perry. 14. Henry C. Hedges, Richland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. G. P. Munson, Muskingum. 17. John A. Bingham, Harrison. 18. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 19. Ezra B. Taylor, Trumbull. 20. Addison S. McClure Wayne. 21. N. A. Gilbert, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Henry W. Brown, Cincinnati. 2. Amor Smith, Jr., Cincinnati. 3. O. Brit Brown, Dayton. 4. J. D. Breden, Jr., Greenville. 5. Jacob F. Burket, Findlay. 6. Leroy W. Brown, Wauseon. 7. Hugh McWhiston, Xenia. 8. R. Foster Hayward, Springfield. 9. Delbert W. Ayres, Marysville. 10. Edmund B. King, Sandusky. 11. Elmer C. Powell, Jackson. 12. Charles H. Thompson, Georgetown. 13. Moses H. Neil, Columbus. 14. George W. Shurtliff, Lorain. 15. Isaiah R. Rose, Marietta. 16. George Adams, Millersburg. 17. M. R. Patterson, Cambridge. 18. Louis W. King, Youngstown. 19. William C. Haskell, Jefferson. 20. Frank M. Atterholt, Akron. 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.

After the announcement of the Committees Charles H. Grosvenor asked leave to present a resolution. J. Warren Keifer moved that all resolutions offered after being read should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without action by the Convention. This carried almost unanimously. General Grosvenor was called to the platform and offered the following:

Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmen of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their

devotion to the success of the organization in 1888 under whatever standard bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of JOHN SHERMAN as a member of the Republican party and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization; his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party and the statutes and Constitution of the country. And, believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

The reading of this resolution was followed by one of the most remarkable ovations ever witnessed in a Republican State Convention. When order was restored Amor Smith, Jr., of Cincinnati, offered as a resolution for adoption a memorial that had been adopted by the German-American Club of the Twelfth Ward, Cincinnati, "which was one of the strongest documents ever heard." In effect it stated that the German-Americans everywhere were united in support of John Sherman for President, and demanded of the Convention an emphatic endorsement of him as Ohio's choice.

G. D. Munson, of Zanesville, who was recognized as a supporter of James G. Blaine, offered the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That we hereby pledge the united and enthusiastic support of the Republicans of Ohio to the nominee of the next Republican National Convention, and, in this connection, we call the attention of the Republicans to the eminent services and splendid career of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.

Following this several other resolutions were sent to the stage, but not being recognized as coming from delegates, were rejected, on motion of John S. Jones, of Delaware. In anticipation of a flood of

resolutions on the Presidential question, a motion was adopted that no resolutions be received unless offered in person by a duly accredited delegate.

Following the adjournment for the day the various committees met and organized. That on Credentials selected Isaac N. Hathaway, of Geauga, Chairman, and Hiram C. Glenn, of Van Wert, Secretary. Its work was soon completed, as every county was fully represented and there were no contests. Isaac H. Taylor, of Carroll, and Smith A. Whitfield, of Cincinnati, were respectively chosen Chairman and Secretary of the Committee on Rules, and the report they brought in was adopted unanimously.

For Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, William C. Cooper, of Knox, was chosen, with Elam Fisher, of Preble, as Secretary. Charles Foster was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati, Secretary. The reports of both these committees met with the hearty approval of the Convention.

At ten o'clock on Thursday morning, July 28th, Chairman Ryan called the Convention to order, and the reports of the Committees were received and adopted. The platform, which was unusually long, was read by Governor Foster, and it was seen that the Committee had included General Grosvenor's resolution without change. There were great approving demonstrations when the planks endorsing Governor Foraker's administration and the work of the Legislature were read, but the greatest scene was enacted when the Sherman resolution was reached. Then, as one of the newspaper correspondents reported, "there was a regular convulsion of cheers." It was adopted without a single dissenting

vote. Senator Sherman was at the time sitting with the Richland County delegation, and a rush was made to congratulate him.

Mr. Sherman was also chosen Permanent Chairman, and David Lanning, of Franklin, E. M. Campbell, of Clarke, Walter S. Thomas, of Delaware, Edward W. Doty, of Cuyahoga, Charles H. Williams, of Fairfield, C. S. Sprague, of Morrow, and Silas N. Field, of Franklin, Secretaries.

William C. Cooper, Charles H. Grosvenor and Albert C. Thompson were appointed to escort the new Chairman to the stage, and on assuming the duties of presiding officer the Senator made a short but excellent address. He thanked the delegates for their partiality, saying he presumed he was selected as presiding officer because he was present at the birth of the party in Ohio. He congratulated the delegates that their work had partially been consummated by the people in every county and in every township in the State in re-nominating Joseph B. Foraker, "who has been patriotic, brave, diligent and watchful of the people's interests, and, more than that, has prevented a Democratic President of the United States surrendering to the ex-Confederates the flags and banners captured by the Union troops during the Rebellion." He praised the Legislature, which he contrasted with the one that had preceded it. Said he: "The people tried a Democratic Legislature only a little while ago, and I hope God will keep us from ever trying another. It was tainted with fraud and blackened with election crimes. It left the State in debt, with its ordinary running expenses unprovided for, and now when the people are about to choose between Democratic and Republican Legislators, all I ask

is that they turn back and thoroughly investigate the two General Assemblies and make the contrast for themselves."

Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati, nominated Joseph B. Foraker as a candidate for Governor for a second term, in a short but brilliant address. Asa S. Bushnell, of Clarke, moved to suspend the rules and nominate him by acclamation, and the motion was adopted with a deafening shout.

Rev. D. H. Muller, of Cleveland, John G. Kumler, of Toledo, and Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati, were appointed a committee to escort the Governor to the stage.

When nominations for Lieutenant Governor was called for, cries of "Bushnell," "Bushnell," went up from all parts of the auditorium. They were so persistent that the General finally took a position on a chair and said, "I would rather be a lieutenant on a ticket with Foraker at the head than be at the head of the ticket myself; I would rather be in the lowest place on the ticket named by a Convention which endorses Senator Sherman than be at the head of a ticket nominated by a Convention which refused to adopt such an endorsement. But," he added, "I could not accept this or any nomination, even if it was tendered me by acclamation." Albert Douglas, of Ross, made a speech demanding that the Convention decline to accept a refusal, but he again objected more emphatically than before. Thomas J. Pringle, of Clarke, was then presented by George C. Rawlins, of that county, George W. Shurtliff, of Lorain, seconding. Elbert L. Lampson nominated William C. Lyon, of Licking, whose nomination was seconded by J. C. Worley, of Licking. Silas A. Conrad, of Stark, was named by William Mc-

Kinley, Jr. The first ballot resulted: Lyon 250, Conrad 236, Pringle 226. The second: Lyon 413, Conrad 162, Pringle 146. Captain Lyon was then unanimously declared the nominee.

At this juncture the committee returned escorting Governor Foraker, and the delegates arose *en masse* and greeted him with cheers. He made a short speech of acceptance brim-full of challenges to the Democrats to prove the charges of extravagance and mismanagement made by them in their State platform, showing by actual figures the great contrast for the better between his administration and that of Governor Hoadly. He paid his respects to his Democratic competitor, General Powell, "who appears to be greatly troubled because President Cleveland was not allowed to have his own way in the matter of returning the rebel flags. Powell claims that 'Cleveland has more courage than any of his predecessors.' But," said he, "we know he had enough of that kind of courage to hire a substitute and stay at home from the war; enough courage to veto the Dependent Pension Bill, and to word his veto in language insulting to those who fought and died for the Union; had courage enough of that kind to undertake, without any authority of law, to return to what he calls the Confederate States the captured battle flags, and is so lacking in courage as to cower before the storm of indignation which swept down upon him from the North because of this act."

For Supreme Judge, Ezra B. Taylor, of Trumbull, presented the name of William T. Spear for the full term and moved his renomination by acclamation, which was done; and for the short-term Judgeship, Franklin J. Dickman, of Cuyahoga, was nominated over Joseph P. Bradbury, of

Gallia, by a vote of 476 to 238, and the nomination confirmed unanimously.

The following were named as candidates for the office of Auditor of State: Frank J. Ecker, of Ross; Ebenezer W. Poe, of Wood; Charles C. Baker, of Columbiana; Christian L. Poorman, of Belmont; William L. Curry, of Union; John F. McVean, of Cuyahoga; Joshua K. Brown, of Franklin; and Thomas McFall, of Erie. A ballot was ordered, but before the vote could be announced many counties changed to Poe, who was nominated, receiving 464 votes, Baker 69, Curry 69, Poorman 52, Ecker 34, Brown 26, McFall 16, and McVean 8. On motion the vote was made unanimous.

For Attorney General, Isaac Johnson, of Wayne, Thomas H. Anderson, of Guernsey, William J. Rannells, of Vinton, David K. Watson, of Franklin, Henry Collings, of Adams, and Duncan Dow, of Logan, were presented. Only one ballot was taken, as Watson had a strong lead, many counties changing to him, and the vote for the different candidates was not announced, the rules being suspended to allow Watson's nomination by acclamation.

Charles A. Flickinger, of Defiance, was nominated for a second term as Member of the Board of Public Works without opposition.

A resolution of thanks to the people of Toledo was adopted, three cheers were given for the ticket and the Convention adjourned, the delegates singing "Marching Through Georgia" as they made their way out of the building. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republican party of Ohio in State Convention assembled, submits to the people of Ohio the following declaration of principles:

1. We are in favor of a protective tariff to secure to



American citizens the privilege of supplying every article which can be produced as well in the United States as in other countries, and sufficient to supply American wants. Such a tariff makes a demand for and gives employment to the labor of American citizens, and thereby aids in securing just compensation for labor. We denounce the Ohio Democratic platform of a tariff for revenue only, and which also demands an indiscriminate reduction in all duties on imported articles, the effect of which would be to encourage importations, thus giving American patronage to foreign producers and foreign labor rather than to our own.

2. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received from Europe great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of our country; and while we welcome to our shores the well disposed and industrious emigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we view with alarm the unrestricted emigration from foreign lands as dangerous to the peace and good order of the country, and the integrity and character of its citizenship. We urge Congress to pass such laws and establish such regulations as shall protect us from the inroads of the anarchist, the communist, the polygamist, the fugitive from justice, the insane, the dependent paupers, the vicious and criminal classes, contract labor in every form, under any name or guise; and from all others who seek our shores not to become a part of our civilization and citizenship, who acknowledge no allegiance to our laws, and have no sympathy with our aims and institutions; but who come among us to make war upon society, to diminish the dignity and rewards of American workingmen and to degrade our labor to their level. Against all these our gates should be closed. But while favoring every honorable and practical measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also the dangers which menace it at home and condemn as hostile to its cause and as subversive of its dignity and power, the bold and persistent usurpation in many of the States of its political rights and privileges. The condition of the men who labor in the North can not be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the South are wrongfully deprived of the rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close and immediate competition and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of our country. We demand it now and will ever demand it, as the only source of justice to the real producers of

prosperity and wealth, and the sole security of the Republic and its free institutions.

3. We deprecate National strife and divisions. We have placed the war, with its hates and revenges behind us, but the settlements of the war must stand irrevocable, respected, honored and observed in every part of the Republic. More we have never demanded, less we will not have. Congress should exercise its Constitutional authority, and take control and supervision of elections of Representatives to Congress.

4. We demand such duties on wool and manufactures thereof as will secure the American market to American producers. We denounce the demand made under President Cleveland's Administration by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of December 6, 1886, for the "immediate passage of an act placing raw wool on the free list," and we denounce the Democratic State platform which "proclaims its hearty and unqualified endorsement" of said Administration and demands "a reduction of the present duties on wool and on woollen and worsted goods." Such reduction would destroy the wool growing and wool manufacturing industries, would invite large imports, break down American competition, and give the control of our market to foreign producers, who would ultimately demand exorbitant prices. We earnestly protest against the decisions of the Secretary of the Treasury in customs cases in the interests of the foreign producers and foreign labor, as in opposition to the letter and spirit of the tariff laws.

5. We favor liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, adequate appropriations for the improvement of our National waterways and National aid to education. If too much revenue is collected to meet these and other public needs, we demand that the first step in the reduction thereof shall be the abolition of the internal tax upon American-grown tobacco.

6. The public lands of the United States should be sacredly held for the use and benefit of actual settlers alone, and the laws preventing the ownership of these lands by corporations and non-resident aliens should be rigidly enforced.

7. While we condemn the false pretenses of President CLEVELAND's administration of the Civil Service law, we advocate the maintenance and proper enforcement of said law, and demand such additional legislation as will remove appointments from partisan influence.

8. The Republican party has ever been the friend of oppressed nationalities, and we extend our hearty sympathy to GLADSTONE, PARNELL and their

associates, in their efforts to secure home rule for Ireland.

9. We condemn the action of Mr. CLEVELAND in vetoing pension bills and especially do we denounce the spirit manifest towards the maimed and disabled soldiers of the country in the language in which certain of his vetoes are couched, and we condemn as unjust and unmerited his veto of the Dependent Pension Bill, and declare that it was in plain violation of the Nation's pledges to its defenders and of the oft repeated promises of the Democratic party of the North made during political campaigns to secure votes. We demand of Congress that it pass, and of the President that he approve, liberal enactments pensioning the soldiers of the country, and that the helpless widows of dead soldiers, regardless of the causes of death, and demand also that dependent parents, and disabled soldiers, shall receive the bounty of the Nation they fought to save and which they richly deserve.

10. While favoring all proper legislation to secure patentees in their just rights to inventions, we ask such legislation by Congress as will provide that the holder of a patent shall have no right of action for its infringement, when knowing that persons are innocently and in good faith using it without knowledge of the existence of the patent, he fails to give notice of his claim.

11. We heartily endorse the administration of Governor FORAKER as wise, prudent, firm and economical; and we do especially endorse and approve his patriotic declaration that no rebel flags shall be surrendered while he is Governor. And we further indorse and approve his prompt action in instituting restraining measures to prevent the unlawful order of President CLEVELAND from being executed.

12. The frauds, forgeries and crimes committed by the Democratic party in Ohio in the election for State officers and members of the General Assembly in 1885 deserve the condemnation and execration of all honorable men; and we hereby commend and indorse the action of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly in preventing the consummation of these crimes and in enacting registration laws applicable to the great cities of the State, whereby their repetition has been rendered impossible. We further endorse and commend the action of the late Republican Legislature in the provisions made by it for the levying of taxes for the establishment of a Home for disabled soldiers and sailors and for the levying of taxes by the Commissioners of the several counties for the support and maintenance of indigent soldiers and sailors and their widows and children.

13. We point with just pride to the enactment of the Dow Law in fulfillment of the promises of the Re-

publican party, and we pledge ourselves to such further legislation as may be necessary to keep abreast with enlightened public sentiment on this question, to the end that the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors be restrained to the utmost possible extent in all parts of the State.

14. We favor such legislation as will secure to the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of the State, equally, without discrimination in favor of any citizen or corporation, the benefits of transportation by all common carriers at the lowest rates consistent with justice, and that the waterways of the State be maintained and improved so as to secure to the people the full benefits thereof.

15. Recognizing, as the Republicans of Ohio always have, the gifted and tried statesmanship of the Republican party of other States, loyal and unfaltering in their devotion to the success of the organization in 1888, under whatever standard-bearer the Republican National Convention may select, they have just pride in the record and career of JOHN SHERMAN as a member of the Republican party, and as a statesman of fidelity, large experience and great ability. His career as a statesman began with the birth of the Republican party; he has grown and developed with the growth of that organization; his genius and patriotism are stamped upon the records of the party, and the statutes and Constitution of the country; and believing that his nomination for the office of President would be wise and judicious, we respectfully present his name to the people of the United States as a candidate, and announce our hearty and cordial support of him for that office.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Columbus on August 16th and selected the following Executive Committee, which went to work immediately:

Chairman, William S. Cappellar, Mansfield; Secretary, John M. Doane, Columbus; Treasurer, George W. Sinks, Columbus; Charles Foster, Fostoria; Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield; Marcus A. Hanna, Cleveland; George B. Cox, Cincinnati; Lewis W. King, Youngstown; H. B. Wilson, Ironton; Urban H. Hester, Van Wert; Charles L. Kurtz, Columbus; Charles F. Baldwin, Mt. Vernon; and Charles A. Cottrell, Toledo.

The campaign was not as exciting as many others had been, and it was generally



*Marcus Hanna*



conceded that the Republicans would win. Some dissatisfaction, growing out of the proceedings of the Convention, was manifest in the Democratic ranks over the candidacy of General Powell, and after the election there were open charges of treachery on the part of several prominent Democrats. Notwithstanding this, the old-line Greenbackers, whose organization had been merged with that of the Union Labor party, caused some apprehension, and the Prohibitionists were extremely vigorous, the activity of all parties insuring a large vote. An incident that was used to advantage by the Republicans was the bringing of the ex-Confederate General John B. Gordon into the State to deliver a number of speeches on behalf of the Democratic ticket. Both the leading Gubernatorial candidates visited a majority of the counties and made numerous addresses. The general result fully equalled the expectations of the Republicans, and Governor Foraker's previous plurality was increased nearly six thousand. He, however, did not receive as many votes by about three thousand as had been cast for him in 1883, and General Powell's vote was 8,635 less than Governor Hoadly had been credited with two years previous. Owing to the increased strength of the Union Labor and Prohibition parties the grand total in the State was very large, only having been exceeded by the vote of 1884, when he who was regarded as the most brilliant of American statesmen was the Republican candidate for the Presidency against Grover Cleveland, whose popularity with the Democrats was then at its zenith.

The official vote as compiled by the Secretary of State is contained in the following abstract:

For Governor:	
Joseph B. Foraker, Rep .....	356,534
Thomas E. Powell, Dem.....	333,205
Morris Sharp, Pro .....	29,700
John Seitz, Union Labor .....	24,711
Foraker's plurality.....	23,329
For Lieutenant Governor:	
William C. Lyon, Rep .....	356,932
De Witt C. Coolman, Dem.....	328,189
Lyon's plurality .....	28,743
For Judge of Supreme Court, full term:	
William T. Spear, Rep .....	357,137
Lyman R. Critchfield, Dem.....	327,887
Spear's plurality .....	29,250
For Judge of Supreme Court, short term:	
Franklin J. Dickman, Rep.....	357,039
Virgil P. Kline, Dem .....	328,137
Dickman's plurality .....	28,902
For Auditor of State:	
Ebenezer W. Poe, Rep.....	356,793
Emil Keisewetter, Dem.....	327,821
Poe's plurality .....	28,972
For Treasurer of State:	
John C. Brown, Rep .....	357,597
George W. Harper, Dem.....	327,435
Brown's plurality.....	30,162
For Attorney General:	
David K. Watson, Rep .....	357,433
William H. Leete, Dem.....	327,551
Watson's plurality.....	29,882
For Member Board of Public Works:	
Charles A. Flickinger, Rep.....	357,138
Orsamus E. Niles, Dem.....	326,025
Flickinger's plurality .....	31,113

## SIXTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Republicans also elected a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature, their strength in the Senate being 23, to 12 Democrats, and in the House

67 to 45 for the opposition. The names of the officers and members were:

## SENATE.

- William C. Lyon, President.  
Theodore F. Davis, President *pro tem*.  
James E. Lowry, Clerk.  
Dayton W. Glenn, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- 1—Harmon W. Brown, Henry Mack,  
James C. Richardson and Henry  
Steuve.....Hamilton.
  - 2—Estes G. Rathbone.....Butler.
  - 3—Walter Crook.....Montgomery.
  - 4—Frank L. Lindsey.....Brown.
  - 5—Isaac M. Barrett.....Greene.
  - 6—David Meade Massie.....Ross.
  - 7—Amos B. Cole.....Scioto.
  - 8—William J. Rannels.....Vinton.
  - 9—Charles Townsend.....Athens.
  - 10—William T. Wallace.....Franklin.
  - 11—Thomas A. Cowgill.....Champaign.
  - 12—Andrew J. Robertson.....Shelby.
  - 13—James Cutler.....Union.
  - 14—Theodore F. Davis.....Washington.
  - 15 and 16—Joseph G. Huffman, Perry,  
and Edwin Sinnett.....Licking.
  - 17 and 28—John S. Braddock.....Knox.
  - 18 and 19—Anthony I. Dorr, Noble, and  
David H. Mortley.....Coshocton.
  - 20—George W. Glover.....Harrison.
  - 21—Thomas C. Snyder.....Stark.
  - 22—Thomas B. Coulter.....Jefferson.
  - 23—John M. Stull.....Trumbull.
  - 24 and 26—John Park Alexander, Sum-  
mit, and George H. Ford.....Geauga.
  - 25—David Morison and Vincent A.  
Taylor.....Cuyahoga.
  - 27 and 29—Winfield S. Kerr.....Richland.
  - 30—Joseph Zimmerman.....Sandusky.
  - 31—Perry M. Adams.....Seneca.
  - 32—Robert Mehaffy.....Allen.
  - 33—William L. Carlin, Hancock, and  
William Geyser.....Fulton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Elbert L. Lampson, Speaker.  
Noah H. Albaugh, Speaker *pro tem*.  
David Lanning, Clerk.  
R. Foster Hayward, Sergeant-at-Arms.  
Adams—Joseph W. Shinn.  
Allen—William E. Watkins.  
Ashland—John T. McCray.  
Ashtabula—Elbert L. Lampson.

- Athens—Enmitt Tompkins.  
Auglaize—Melville D. Shaw.  
Belmont—Alexander T. McKelvey and Christian  
L. Poorman.  
Brown—William W. Pennell.  
Butler—Franklin R. Vinnedge.  
Carroll—John H. Fimple.  
Champaign—Samuel M. Taylor.  
Clarke—George C. Rawlins.  
Clermont—Elkany B. Holmes.  
Clinton—Wilford C. Hudson.  
Columbiana—William T. Cope and John Y. Will-  
iams.  
Coshocton—Jesse B. Forbes.  
Crawford—Philip Schuler.  
Cuyahoga—Jere A. Brown, William T. Clark,  
Evan H. Davis, John P. Haley, Edward J. Kennedy  
and John J. Stranahan.  
Darke—Andrew C. Robeson.  
Defiance and Paulding—John L. Geyer, of Paul-  
ding.  
Delaware—John S. Gill.  
Erie—Frederick Ohlemacher.  
Fairfield—Thomas H. Dill.  
Fayette—David I. Worthington.  
Franklin—John B. Lawlor and Lot L. Smith.  
Fulton—Estell H. Rorick.  
Gallia—Jehu Eakins.  
Geauga and Lake—Hosmer G. Tryon, of Lake.  
Greene—Andrew Jackson.  
Guernsey—William E. Boden.  
Hamilton—Charles Bird, William Copeland,  
Charles L. Doran, John C. Hart, Walter Hartpence,  
Frederick Klensch, Oliver Outcalt, Frederick Pfeister  
and Byron S. Wydman.  
Hancock—Henry Brown.  
Hardin—Michael F. Eggerman.  
Harrison—Jasper N. Lantz.  
Henry—Dennis D. Donovan.  
Highland—Jonah Britton.  
Hocking—Carl H. Buerhaus.  
Holmes—Thomas Armor.  
Huron—Lewis C. Laylin.  
Jackson—Benjamin F. Kitchen.  
Jefferson—Charles W. Clancey.  
Knox—Frank V. Owen.  
Lawrence—Alfred Robinson.  
Licking—Samuel L. Blue.  
Logan—William W. Beatty.  
Lorain—William A. Braman.  
Lucas—Charles P. Griffin and James C. Messer.  
Madison—Daniel Boyd.  
Mahoning—Lemuel C. Ohl.  
Marion—Boston G. Young.

Medina—Thomas Palmer.  
 Meigs—Walter W. Merrick.  
 Mercer—Charles M. LeBlond.  
 Miami—Noah H. Albaugh.  
 Monroe—James H. Hamilton.  
 Montgomery—Wickliffe Belville, Martin Eidemiller and Wilson S. Harper.  
 Morgan—Leroy S. Holcomb.  
 Morrow—George Kreis.  
 Muskingum—Daniel H. Gaumer and John C. McGregor.  
 Noble—Capell L. Weems.  
 Ottawa—William E. Bense.  
 Perry—Nial R. Hysell.  
 Pickaway—Thaddeus E. Cromley.  
 Pike—John W. Barger.  
 Portage—Friend Whittlesey.  
 Preble—Andrew L. Harris.  
 Putnam—Amos Boehmer.  
 Richland—James E. Howard.  
 Ross—William H. Reed.  
 Sandusky—James Hunt.  
 Scioto—Joseph P. Coates.  
 Seneca—Elisha B. Hubbard.  
 Shelby—Jachomyer C. Counts.  
 Stark—John E. Monnot and George W. Wilhelm.  
 Summit—Henry C. Sanford.  
 Trumbull—Mark Ames and Thomas H. Stewart.  
 Tuscarawas—Francis Ankeny.  
 Union—John H. Shearer.  
 Van Wert—Levi Meredith.  
 Vinton—Stephen W. Monahan.  
 Warren—William T. Whitacre.  
 Washington—John Strecker.  
 Wayne—John W. Baughman.  
 Williams—Robert Ogle.  
 Wood—George B. Spencer.  
 Wyandot—Matthias A. Smalley.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. Charles Robert Sherman, his father, was a man of great legal ability and in 1823 was elected by the Legislature to the Supreme Court of the State. He served over six years, dying suddenly of cholera, while attending court at Lebanon, June 24, 1829, leaving a widow and eleven children, of whom John was the eighth. After his father's death, John Sherman went to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to live with his

cousin, John, a son of his father's brother. It is stated that at this time he was rather a wild and reckless boy with more decided tendencies to belligerency than his brother, the renowned Union General, William Tecumseh Sherman. Though but fourteen years of age, in 1837, he obtained a position as a rodsman on the Government works on the Muskingum river, but was removed after two years' service because he was a Whig. He then went to Mansfield to live with his brother Charles, studied law in his office and was admitted to the bar, May 11, 1844. He was one of the delegates to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia in 1848, of which he and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, were respectively Secretary and Assistant Secretary. In 1854 he was elected to Congress as an anti-Nebraska Republican from the Thirteenth District, defeating William D. Lindsley for reelection. He was appointed by the Speaker of the House, Nathaniel P. Banks, one of a committee of three to investigate and report on the "Border Ruffian" trouble in Kansas. This Committee visited the Territory and took testimony under great difficulties. The members received rough treatment and at least on one occasion their lives were saved only by the intervention of United States troops. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1856, defeating Herman J. Brumback, and to the Thirty-sixth in 1858, defeating S. J. Patrick. In 1859 he was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the National House of Representatives, and came within two votes of an election. He was again elected to Congress in 1860, defeating Barnabus Burns, but, on the resignation of Salmon P. Chase to take a Cabinet portfolio, Mr. Sherman was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 23,

1861, Samuel T. Worcester becoming his successor in the House.

Mr. Sherman was soon a recognized National authority on finance and scrutinized all Government expenditures closely. The then prevalent custom of making contracts in advance of appropriations was denounced by him as illegal. In 1861, during the recess of Congress, he joined the Ohio volunteer troops then in Philadelphia and was appointed Aide-de-camp to General Robert Patterson, remaining until the meeting of Congress in extra session in July. At the close of this session he returned to Ohio and raised and equipped what was then, and throughout the war, known as "the Sherman Brigade" of volunteer soldiers. He intended to resign his seat in the United States Senate and enter the army with these troops, but upon informing President Lincoln and Secretary Chase of this fact they objected so strenuously that he abandoned the idea, remained in Congress and aided in the prosecution of the war in helping to sustain and defend the President's war measures. In 1866 he was elected to the Senate for the second time and for a third term in 1872. In 1867 he introduced a refunding act, which was adopted in 1870, but without the resumption clause. From that time forward until 1896, he was the most conspicuous figure in the financial affairs of the Nation. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Hayes in 1877, and as such officer, on January 1, 1879, had the pleasure of witnessing the crowning triumph of his fiscal policy, despite the dismal forebodings of other acknowledged financiers, in the successful resumption of specie payments by the United States. In 1880 he was the most prominent candidate for the Presidency, but

James A. Garfield's speech so captivated the Convention when naming Mr. Sherman that he himself became the nominee of the party. In 1881 he was again returned to the Senate, *vice* James A. Garfield declined, and in 1885 was elected President *pro tem*, and by virtue of his office became acting Vice President. In 1886 he was chosen for the fifth term in the Senate. In 1884 and again in 1888 he was an active aspirant for the Presidency and was the leading candidate in the latter year until the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. In 1892 he was again elected United States Senator for the term of six years from March 4, 1893, but resigned March 4, 1897, to accept the Premiership in President McKinley's Cabinet.

William Cotter Lyon, Lieutenant Governor, was born in Homer, Medina County, Ohio, July 7, 1841, and is of Irish descent. His mother died in Michigan in 1847 and his father was murdered in Putnam County, Ohio, in 1853. He was thus left to shift for himself at the age of twelve years, as well as for the other younger orphan children. He learned the shoemaker's trade, educated himself, and attended Seville Academy at times. In 1861 he enlisted in the famous Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, which has furnished more distinguished men than any other regiment ever known. He served two years as a private before he was made a commissioned officer. Thirteen months before the close of the war he was captured by the Rebels and confined in several of their loathsome prison hells. After his release he was made a Captain. Returning from the war he engaged in the shoe business in Medina County, but removed to Newark, Licking County, in 1870. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him Postmaster of that city, and he was reappointed by President Arthur.



He resigned at once after the inauguration of President Cleveland, but a second resignation had to be forwarded before he was relieved of the office. His successor was appointed on January 1, 1886. In 1884 he purchased the Newark American, which he still edits. In 1887 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Ebenezer W. Poe, Auditor of State, was born on a farm near Findlay, Ohio, November 11, 1846. His father being a farmer of but moderate circumstances he had but slight opportunity for early education; but at the close of the war graduated from the high school at Findlay. When but a boy he enlisted in the service of his country, being only eighteen years of age when honorably discharged in 1864. His father was also a soldier for the Union. His first business was as a drygoods merchant in North Baltimore, Wood County. After two years he sold out his stock and became a traveling salesman, or "drummer." In 1881 he was nominated for County Auditor by the Republicans, was elected and also reelected in 1884. Before the expiration of his term he received the party nomination for Auditor of State, and was elected in November, 1887. He was again nominated and elected in 1891, serving eight years in all. Since his term of office ended he has been engaged in business in Columbus, where he now makes his home.

Franklin J. Dickman, Supreme Judge, is a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and was fitted for college in an institute in his native city. At the age of sixteen he entered Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which he graduated. He studied

law, was admitted to the bar and in 1857 was the candidate for Attorney General of Rhode Island, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1858 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and was appointed on the National Board of Visitors to West Point that year by President Buchanan. In 1861, having become a Republican because of the Rebellion, he was elected as a Representative from Cuyahoga County to the General Assembly. In 1867 President Johnson appointed him United States District Attorney for the Northern district of Ohio, and he resigned the office in 1879. In 1883 he was appointed on the Supreme Court Commission, serving two years. In 1886 he was appointed Supreme Judge by Governor Foraker; was elected to the office in 1887 and again in 1889.

David Kemper Watson, Attorney General, was born near London, Madison County, Ohio, June 8, 1849. He is the youngest of seven children. He attended the country schools in early boyhood and was prepared for college by a private tutor. He graduated at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and from the law school of Boston University. He began practicing his profession in his native town, but in 1875 removed to Columbus. For four years following 1872 he was Assistant United States District Attorney. In 1887 he was elected Attorney General of the State on the Republican ticket, and reelected in 1889. In 1894 he was nominated for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional district, a stronghold of Democracy, and elected; was again a candidate in 1896, but was defeated by the narrow plurality of forty-six votes.

## CHAPTER XXXV.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1888.

THE Fiftieth Congress assembled for its first session December 5, 1887. The Senate was very close politically, and was composed of 39 Republican and 37 Democratic members, with John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, as President *pro tem*. In the House there were 168 Democratic, 152 Republican and five Independent Representatives, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, was chosen Speaker over Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. In assuming the office Mr. Carlisle made a lengthy address, the burden of which was the necessity of reducing the tariff and the internal revenue taxes in order to prevent "a large and dangerous accumulation of money in the Treasury." President Cleveland, in his annual message, devoted a great deal of attention to the same subject, and complained that the excess of revenues over expenditures of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1887, had amounted to over \$55,500,000. Taking their cue from these authorities the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee immediately set to work and drafted the Mills Bill, so called after its Chairman, Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. This bill was reported April 2, 1888, and ordered printed, together with the minority report submitted by William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio. It was taken up for discussion on April 17th, the debate opened by Mr. Mills, with Will-

iam D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in opposition. On May 19th, the general debate was closed with speeches by Speaker Carlisle and Thomas B. Reed for and against the proposed law. The debate under the five-minute rule began on May 31st and closed on July 19th, William McKinley, of Ohio, taking a very prominent part. It passed the House on July 21st with 159 Democrats and three Republicans in the affirmative, and 145 Republicans and four Democrats in the negative. This bill formed the main issue in the Presidential canvass. It was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, and the Republican members, under the leadership of William B. Allison, of Iowa, prepared a substitute, which they reported by way of amendment October 3d. The matter was taken up in the Senate on the 8th, Mr. Allison explaining the provisions of the Senate Bill; but it was not very earnestly discussed and no attempt was made to push it to a vote before adjournment. The distinction between the Mills Bill and the Senate substitute, while they both reduced the revenues, was that the former made reductions on almost all articles enumerated, while the latter provided for greatly reduced internal revenue receipts and made tariff reductions mainly on sugar and molasses, which Mr. Mills had touched very slightly.

Another important matter dealt with

was the Fisheries Treaty, sent to the Senate by the President on February 20th. It was negotiated by Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, William L. Putnam, of Maine, and James B. Angell, of Michigan, on the part of the United States, and Joseph Chamberlain, L. S. Sackville West and Charles Tupper, on the part of Great Britain. On August 21st the Senate rejected it, 27 votes being recorded in the affirmative and 30 in the negative. A Dependent Pension Bill was passed by the Senate on March 8th, but it failed to get through the Democratic House.

On January 16th the United States Senate, after much discussion, confirmed the nomination of Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the vote standing 32 to 28. Only three Republicans voted in the affirmative, the others basing their objections upon Lamar's record as a rebel against the Government.

The most important political change in the Government during the year was caused by the death of Chief Justice Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, on March 23d. The President appointed Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois, as his successor, on May 30th, but the new Chief Justice did not take part in the deliberations of the Supreme Court until the October term.

In the State the year opened with a small disturbance among the Republican members of the new State Senate. Eight Republicans joined the Democratic minority, defeated the Republican caucus nominees for subordinate positions in that body and elected selections of their own, including one Democrat. This caused much dissatisfaction not only in the Legislature but also among the constituents of the bolting

Senators. The Legislature began its session on January 2d, and except for the division just noted in the Republican ranks, the proceedings were devoid of any special interest. A large number of laws were enacted during the session, most of them being of a local character only. The Dow Law was amended by increasing the annual liquor tax to \$250. A Board of Pardons to advise with the Governor with reference to the release of prisoners was created, and instructions as to the effects of narcotics and alcoholic drinks on the human system was ordered to be made part of the common-school course. The adjournment took place April 16th.

Joseph B. Foraker was inaugurated for the second time as Governor of Ohio, on Monday, January 9th. The ceremonies were attended by a large number of visiting organizations and the parade was extensive.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated by the Ohio Republican League at Columbus with a feast of oratory as well as a feast on the fat of the land. Addresses were made by James Beaver, of Pennsylvania, Cyrus G. Luce, of Michigan, James P. Foster, Murat Halstead, Benjamin Butterworth, William H. West, William H. Gibson, W. S. Scarborough and W. H. Smiley, of Ohio.

The day was noteworthy also for the publication of a letter from James G. Blaine to Benjamin F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, in which he positively asserted that he was not an aspirant for the Presidential nomination. He was at the time in Florence, Italy, for the benefit of his health. The letter caused much comment and was one of the chief themes of discussion both in political circles and by the public press. Mr. Blaine's more enthusiastic admirers doubted the

genuineness of the letter, while others hoped that he would reconsider his determination and accept another nomination if it were tendered him with substantial unanimity.

The Republican State Central Committee met at its headquarters in Columbus on February 14th, and, after considerable discussion, resolved to hold the State Convention at Dayton on April 18th and 19th. J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke, was selected as Temporary Chairman, and David Lanning, of Franklin, Temporary Secretary. The usual ratio of representation was agreed upon. The National Committee having issued its call for the selection of district delegates at the various Congressional Conventions, it was believed that the old custom of choosing these delegates at the State Convention would be illegal; so no provision was made for the selection of National delegates other than the four at large. The call also stated that in addition to State officers two electors-at-large would be selected.

The Democratic clubs of the State held a delegate Convention at Wirthwein's Hall, Columbus, Wednesday, March 21st, and organized a branch of the National Association. It was their first as well as their last Convention, both associations having ceased to exist before the campaign of the following year opened.

"Dayton was filled with the largest number of visitors from other points in the State that it ever contained at any one time in its history" when the Republicans gathered there on Wednesday, April 18th, to hold their State Convention. The attendance was larger than anticipated, in view of the fact that there was hardly any contests for places on the ticket except for

the Supreme Judgeship. The 2,400 seats in the rink built for the occasion did not meet the demand when Louis W. King, by virtue of his office as Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, and soon all extra space was filled and standing room was no longer available.

Judge King announced, before introducing General Keifer, that J. W. Scanthorn, of Jackson, and Eugene Shinn, of Montgomery, had been selected as Assistant Secretaries.

W. A. Hale, D. D., pastor of the German Reformed Church of Dayton, offered prayer. A reporter on commenting upon the invocation said: "It may seem odd to speak rhetorically of a prayer, but it is due the reverend gentleman to say that it was the finest effort of the day."

Chairman King spoke for a few minutes on the importance of the work to be done by the Convention and during the campaign. He said "the Republicans of Ohio are in the habit of winning when they strike out from the shoulder. When they are not unmindful of the old landmarks of Republicanism and meet new and live questions with a directness which is always characteristic of a fixed purpose—and, I may add, that kind of Republicanism, stalwart and true, wins everywhere where thought and action are untrammelled."

General Keifer's speech was one of considerable length, as he dwelt upon all the important issues of the party's past and present and outlined its probable future action. He complimented highly the administration of Governor Foraker and the work of the Legislature generally.

"Whatever," he said, "there is to regret, forget or forgive in our country's history since 1856 belongs to the Democratic party, and whatever of glory there

has been in our country during that time belongs to the Republican party. The Democratic party is still deaf to the sounds of better life about us, and, with the dead past clinging around its neck, it recedes rather than advances. Though now in actual executive power, it sits dazed to blindness by the light of the new and better day that, through the triumph of Republican principles, illuminates the young Republic. The Republican party found the Government weak, it left it strong; it found the Nation falling to pieces, it left it restored on the basis of liberty and equality. It found a Republic in the hands of a party that believed it too weak to defend its own existence, it left it the strongest first-rate power on the earth, and yet shorn of all Constitutional right to oppress the humblest citizen."

After a splendid description of the Republican party and a eulogy of the highest sort upon the character of Senator Sherman, he closed to the music of applauding cheers.

As the first business of the Convention, Charles H. Grosvenor offered the following, which was adopted by a standing vote, all other resolutions having been ordered to the Committee on Resolutions without reading:

*Resolved*, That this Convention has heard with great sorrow of the untimely death, at New York this morning, of Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the distinguished lawyer, statesman and Republican, and we tender to the bereaved wife, child and other relatives of Mr. Conkling, our sympathy and condolence.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this Convention telegraph the above resolution to Mrs. Conkling.

The resolution was objected to by T. B. Tucker, a delegate from Lucas County, which created something of a sensation. He proclaimed that he held Conkling morally responsible for the death of General Garfield. A number of others expressed their approval of this statement, but Mr. Tucker was the only one to vote in the negative, the others being content to keep their seats and not be recorded either way, when upon a rising vote the resolutions were adopted.

The twenty-one district delegation meetings had been held previously, at two o'clock that afternoon, and were called upon to report at this time. The various selections made by them were as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. F. A. Bradley, Hamilton. 2. Byron S. Wydman, Hamilton. 3. John R. Sequier, Preble. 4. James L. Price, Allen. 5. Daniel Babst, Crawford. 6. Asher Cook, Wood. 7. Clarence L. Maxwell, Greene. 8. Henry W. Smith, Madison. 9. J. W. Donovan, Delaware. 10. J. T. Greer, Lucas. 11. Thomas C. Downey, Adams. 12. Madison Pavey, Fayette. 13. C. O. Hunter, Franklin. 14. Henry C. Hedges, Richland. 15. R. K. Shaw, Perry. 16. Lucius B. Wing, Licking. 17. Robert Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. William R. Stewart, Mahoning. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. P. J. Brown, Wayne. 21. James Wood, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. George Gwynne, Hamilton. 2. Charles F. Muth, Hamilton. 3. W. T. Marshall, Montgomery. 4. A. B. Hitchcock, Shelby. 5. E. W. McClure, Henry. 6. E. B. Walkup, Van Wert. 7. Joseph Clare, Clermont. 8. Charles E. Groce, Pickaway. 9. Solomon Hogue, Hardin. 10. Henry S. Buckland, Sandusky. 11. Benjamin F. Kitchen, Jackson. 12. Madison Betts, Clinton. 13. D. A. Miller, Hocking. 14. T. L. Kessler, Lorain. 15. John B. Wheatley, Washington. 16. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 17. D. W. Butler, Harrison. 18. G. D. Gessaman, Mahoning. 19. William Ritezell, Trumbull. 20. Ulysses L. Marvin, Summit. 21. J. C. Hendershot, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. O. H. Tudor, Hamilton. 2. J. C. Harper, Hamilton. 3. John A. Sterrett, Miami. 4. Halleck V. Rupe, Darke. 5. Pietro Cuneo,

Wyandot. 6. H. H. Ham, Fulton. 7. Estes G. Rathbone, Butler. 8. George C. Rawlins, Clarke. 9. John F. McNeal, Marion. 10. George E. St. John, Ottawa. 11. Joseph P. Coates, Scioto. 12. David Meade Massie, Ross. 13. J. F. Harris, Perry. 14. William A. Braman, Lorain. 15. Leroy S. Holcomb, Morgan. 16. Edwin L. Lybarger, Coshocton. 17. I. C. Phillips, Noble. 18. John H. Fimple, Carroll. 19. Albert W. Stiles, Ashtabula. 20. Orlando J. Hodge, Cuyahoga. 21. Louis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Vivian J. Fagan, Hamilton. 2. Jacob H. Bromwell, Hamilton. 3. Edward E. Elliott, Preble. 4. Joseph P. Dysart, Mercer. 5. A. H. Balsley, Hancock. 6. R. S. Murphy, Paulding. 7. William T. Whitacre, Warren. 8. John C. Mitchell, Champaign. 9. William G. Beatty, Morrow. 10. Charles P. Griffin, Lucas. 11. Homer C. Jones, Vinton. 12. Henry R. Snyder, Pike. 13. Robert Dent, Franklin. 14. William S. Cappellar, Richland. 15. Daniel A. Russell, Meigs. 16. William T. Hull, Holmes. 17. William A. Leach, Jefferson. 18. H. R. Hill, Columbiana. 19. William H. Smiley, Trumbull. 20. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 21. S. A. Brooks, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Howard Ferris, Hamilton. 2. Edward S. Long, Hamilton. 3. Noah H. Albaugh, Miami. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. Charles Foster, Seneca. 6. Kidder V. Haymaker, Defiance. 7. John Little, Greene. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. Columbus Delano, Knox. 10. E. M. Colver, Erie. 11. Jehu Eakins, Gallia. 12. David M. Barrett, Highland. 13. Henry C. Drinkle, Fairfield. 14. Charles P. Wickham, Huron.

15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. Frank A. Durbin, Muskingum. 17. Alexander T. McKelvey, Belmont. 18. Lewis W. King, Mahoning. 19. J. H. Gray, Medina. 21. J. C. Keffer, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Thomas Buchanan, Cincinnati. 2. E. N. Wilson, Cincinnati. 3. Alvin M. Kumler, Dayton. 4. James Halfhill, Lima. 5. John M. Sheets, Ottawa. 6. George H. Stroyer, Bryan. 7. C. M. Harding, Lebanon. 8. Emmet V. Rhodes, Saint Paris. 9. Delbert W. Ayres, Marysville. 10. John B. Rice, Fremont. 11. John K. Richards, Ironton. 12. Charles E. Thompson, Georgetown. 13. Frederick W. Herbst, Columbus. 14. John P. Smith, Polk. 15. Isaiah R. Rose, Marietta. 16. E. Z. Hayes, Warsaw. 17. M. R. Patterson, Cambridge. 18. William Monaghan, New Lisbon. 19. John C. Beatty, Ravenna. 20. Frank M. Atterholt, Akron. 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.

After the announcement of the committees speeches were demanded, Governor Foraker and Major Butterworth responding with eloquent addresses.

During the evening the Third and Sixth districts held conventions. The Third nominated a candidate for Congress, an elector and selected delegates and alternates to the National Convention. The Sixth selected delegates and alternates only, leaving the others to be chosen at a future meeting.

The delegates were in their seats early on the second day and the Convention was called to order on time by Chairman Keffer. Rev. Dr. Rusk, of Dayton, offered prayer, and Professor Sarchet, of Cambridge, sang a song entitled, "Surplus Revenue." The sentiment pleased the audience and Mr.

Sarchet amused them with extemporized stanzas.

The permanent officers were announced as Elbert L. Lampson, of Ashtabula, Speaker of the Ohio House, Chairman; Alexander C. Caine, of Perry, Secretary; Jere Brown, of Cuyahoga, J. E. Breden, of Darke, A. B. Rankin, of Clarke, and J. C. Longworth, of Allen, Assistant Secretaries; Alexis Keeler, of Montgomery, Sergeant-at-Arms; Dayton W. Glenn, of Cuyahoga, William M. Crawford, of Franklin, Josiah B. Allen, of Athens, and Frederick Blenkner, of Franklin, Assistants.

Speaker Lampson made a strong address, which was well received by his audience. It was regarded as a "highly pitched Sherman keynote and met with accordant responses." He did not forget the work of the Legislature or the State administration, and his reference to Governor Foraker's part in the rebel flag episode was heartily cheered. The names of Sherman and Foraker were greeted with applause every time either was mentioned. Mr. Lampson not only made a grand speech, but he proved a most excellent presiding officer.

William Beatty, of Morrow, reported the rules and order of business. The former were those usually adopted, and the latter were followed exactly by the Convention.

Governor Foster was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and presented and read the platform, as follows:

The Republican party of Ohio in State Convention assembled, reaffirming the platform of 1887 adopted at Toledo, present the following declarations:

1. Free and untrammelled suffrage lies at the foundation of the Republic, and its restoration by every Constitutional means in the State where it has been overthrown, and its maintenance everywhere, is our settled and determined purpose. We denounce

the Democratic party for its nullification of the War Amendments to the Constitution, whereby the Republicans of the South are practically denied a voice in the Government of the Nation, and the power of the Democrats of that section is unlawfully augmented. We charge that the Democratic party is now in the enjoyment of powers confessedly procured by the unlawful suppression of the franchise in the Southern States. We affirm that the acceptance of power thus secured, the apparent purpose of the party to continue the methods mentioned, and its shameless defense of the criminals, who, in the States of Maine, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, have sought to stifle the popular will by frauds and forgeries, justify us in charging that it has practically become, in a National sense, an organized conspiracy against free and fair elections. In view of these facts, and believing that to deprive the legally qualified voter of his franchise, or to impair the public confidence in the fairness of the count, is to weaken and ultimately destroy free institutions, we call upon the patriotic citizens of Ohio to rebuke the party responsible for these crimes against suffrage, and we demand of Congress that in the exercise of its Constitutional authority, it enact such laws as will insure freedom and fairness in the elections of Representatives to Congress.

2. We favor such economic legislation as will protect all American industries that can be profitably pursued by American citizens. We insist that our producers are entitled to the control of their own markets to the extent of their ability to supply them; we denounce all efforts to open those markets to the competition of the cheap labor and abundant capital of foreign nations as hostile to the interests of labor and destructive to National and individual prosperity. We regard the last annual message of the President, and the recent action of the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, as a direct and open assault upon those industries, which will, if unresisted, result in introducing a policy of free trade that in the near future will paralyze or destroy our own industries, reduce competition for labor and impoverish the Nation.

3. It is the duty of Congress to pass and of the President to approve, a wise, just and comprehensive pension bill, giving relief to disabled veteran soldiers and subsistence to the helpless widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, without regard to the time when the disability was incurred or to the cause of death.

4. The people of Ohio unqualifiedly condemn the refusal of the Democratic majority of the National House of Representatives to permit the passage of the Direct Tax Refunding Bill passed by the Republican Senate, which was a proposition to pay to the loyal States, without interest, the money paid by them at the

beginning of the war to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, and to cancel the unpaid balance, principal and interest, due from the rebel States upon said taxes, and we denounce as treacherous and cowardly the surrender of the Northern Democrats in Congress to the small minority of ex-Confederates and their allies, and their abandonment of the bill, which, if passed, would have contributed nearly a million and a half of dollars to the relief of the taxpayers of Ohio.

5. We commend and endorse the administration of Governor FORAKER as wise, prudent, patriotic and economical.

6. We endorse the legislation of the present General Assembly and approve its action in redeeming the promises made in the Republican platform of 1887.

7. The Republicans of Ohio recognize the merits, services and abilities of the statesmen who have been mentioned for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, and while loyal to any one who may be selected, we present JOHN SHERMAN to the country as eminently qualified and fitted for the duties of that exalted office, and the delegates to the Republican National Convention this day selected, are directed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination as President of the United States.

The Governor was given a stirring demonstration as he stepped forward to read the report, and there were other outbreaks when the resolutions were read which endorsed Senator Sherman for President and the administration of Governor Foraker. Just as the reading ended there was an enthusiastic scene occasioned by the lowering of a heroic-sized picture of Senator Sherman from a position over the stage. Following the cheering, the Columbus Grove Quartet and the Cincinnati Glee Club sang several selections, causing wild demonstrations as the names of Sherman, Blaine and others were sounded.

Winfield S. Kerr, of Richland, presented the name of Daniel J. Ryan, of Scioto County, for Secretary of State. He said: "Here is the man who was never beaten for anything. He never has had any opposition for a nomination, although he has been

City Solicitor, County Prosecutor, member of the Legislature, Speaker *pro tem.* of the House, Chairman of the State Convention of 1887, Chairman of the National Convention of Republican Clubs and President of the Ohio Republican League." He had no opposition this time, and was nominated by acclamation, and the selection greeted with cheers.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, S. A. Wildman, of Huron, was presented by Lewis C. Laylin, seconded by Daniel A. Russell; Charles A. Bowersox, of Williams, was named by Melvin M. Boothman; Harvey Platt, of Lucas, was nominated by James M. Brown; Charles Foster spoke on behalf of Jacob Burket, of Hancock; Joseph P. Bradbury, of Meigs, was placed in nomination by Emmett Tompkins; and William H. West asked that his fellow-member of the Logan County bar, John A. Price, be nominated.

The first ballot ran along with an evenly divided vote, but as soon as the complimentary record was made a stampede of changes set in, and, upon motion of Governor Foster, Joseph P. Bradbury was nominated by acclamation.

Contrary to expectations, there was a contest for the nomination for Member of the Board of Public Works. Amos B. Cole, of Scioto, nominated Wells S. Jones, of Pike, for a second term, and seconding speeches were made by a half dozen others. Henry Korb, of Hamilton, was presented by John Ferenbach and seconded by several other Cincinnati delegates. Frank J. McColloch, of Logan, was named by William D. Davies, of Shelby, Griffith Ellis, of Champaign, seconding. On the only ballot necessary, Jones received 416 votes, Korb



144 and McColloch 107. The vote was then made unanimous for General Jones.

On motion of James M. Brown, of Toledo, Joseph B. Foraker was elected by acclamation as one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention. The other names presented were William McKinley, Jr., of Stark; Charles Foster, of Seneca; Benjamin Butterworth, of Hamilton; Asa S. Bushnell, of Clarke; and John S. Atwood, of Brown. A ballot was ordered, resulting, McKinley 543, Foster 517, Butterworth 440, Bushnell 378, Atwood 213. As only 356 votes were necessary for choice and only three delegates were to be elected, it was seen at once that the system of voting was wrong or that an error had been committed in the count. Immediately there ensued a scene of confusion which was finally settled by General Bushnell withdrawing his name in the interest of harmony, and despite the vigorous protests of his friends, and McKinley, Foster and Butterworth were declared elected.

For alternates-at-large, the following were presented: Clarence L. Maxwell, of Greene; Robert Harlan, of Hamilton; Frank Baird, of Perry; Leroy W. Brown, of Fulton; D. J. Rupe, of Mercer; James M. Brown, of Lucas; Orin B. Gould, of Scioto; and Graham Deuwell, of Clarke. Judge West moved to suspend the rules and elect Maxwell and Harlan by acclamation, which carried. The ballot for the two others resulted: Baird, 506; L. W. Brown, 397; Gould, 109; J. M. Brown, 24; Rupe, 13. Frank Baird and Leroy W. Brown were declared the choice of the Convention.

For Electors-at-large, Christian L. Poorman, of Belmont, Absalom H. Mattox, of Hamilton, Isaac P. Lamson, of Cuyahoga, and Edward Pagels, of Franklin, were pre-

sented. Mr. Poorman said he was not eligible, as he was a member of the Legislature and withdrew. During the progress of the ballot Pagels was withdrawn, and Mattox and Lamson chosen by acclamation.

As the closing act of the Convention a vote of thanks was tendered the committee of arrangements and reception and the people of Dayton for their hospitality and entertainment.

The delegates and alternates to the National Convention were selected prior to or at the State Convention, except from the Ninth, Fourteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth districts.

The Ohio League of Republican Clubs met in State Convention at Dayton, on April 20th, and elected John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, President, and Richard J. Fanning, of Columbus, Secretary.

The Democratic State Convention was also held in Dayton and assembled Tuesday, May 15th, with Samuel F. Hunt, of Hamilton County, as Permanent Chairman. The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Boston G. Young, of Marion County; Judge of the Supreme Court, Lyman R. Critchfield, of Holmes; Member of the Board of Public Works, James Emmitt, of Pike. There was but one candidate presented for each office and no ballots were necessary. The principal resolutions adopted were:

1. We endorse without qualification the Administration of President Cleveland; his honesty, integrity, fidelity to principle and manly courage have endeared him to the American people, and the interests of the country demand his renomination and election.

2. We approve the Mills Tariff Bill as a practical expression of the Democratic party, and request our Representatives in Congress to give it cordial support.

5. We demand an economical expenditure of the public money and a reduction of the surplus in the United States Treasury by reducing taxation and not

by extravagant and corrupt appropriations. The money of the people should not be taken from them beyond the needs of an economical Administration and the payment of just obligations.

8. We recommend to Congress the repeal of all duties whatsoever upon industries combined into trusts to create monopolies or organized into syndicates to control or corrupt legislation and elections, or to retard production and to deprive labor of steady employment and adequate compensation.

9. We approve the action of the Democratic members of the Legislature in supporting the bill founding the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, and we denounce the Republican majority for their insufficient appropriation for that Home, and also for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia. We demand liberal expenditures at these institutions adequate to the needs of the State.

A National Convention of Republican clubs was held in New York City from December 15th to 17th, 1887, inclusive, with about 1,500 delegates in attendance. Daniel J. Ryan, of Ohio, was Temporary and William M. Evarts, of New York, Permanent Chairman. A National Republican League was organized, to be composed of State Leagues, which in turn were to be made up of local clubs. James P. Foster, of New York, was elected President, with headquarters in New York City. New clubs sprang up everywhere, 6,500, with an estimated membership of one million voters, having been reported during the campaign of 1888. State Leagues were formed and State Conventions of Republican clubs were held during the summer in nearly all the Northern States. Following this example and adopting the same plan of action, the Democrats organized a National Association of Democratic Clubs, and 3,000 clubs were organized during the year. This Association, unlike the Republican League, which is still in existence, disbanded after the Presidential campaign and has never been revived.

The first Presidential ticket of the year was nominated by a Convention of the Industrial Reform party, at Washington, District of Columbia, Wednesday, February 22d. The nominees were Albert E. Redstone, of California, and John Colvin, of Kansas. The new party had few supporters and had no appreciable influence in the election, polling but a few scattering votes.

Another ticket nominated, which received little or no support at the polls, was that of the National Equal Rights party, which held a Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, on Tuesday, May 15th. Belva Lockwood, of Washington, District of Columbia, was nominated for President, and Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, for Vice President. The latter declined and Charles Stuart Wells was substituted.

A large and enthusiastic conference of "Anti-saloon Republicans" was held in New York City on May 2d and 3d. Representatives were present from nearly every State and the necessity of solving the liquor problem through the agency of Republican organizations was discussed. Resolutions were adopted, and a movement inaugurated intended to arrest the defection of the Prohibitionists from the Republican party.

Beginning on the 15th of May, two National Conventions were held simultaneously at Cincinnati by two factions of the Labor party. They designated themselves as the Union Labor party and the United Labor party. The former was attended by delegates from twenty States, but the latter had a much smaller representation. Alson J. Streator, of Illinois, and Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas, were nominated for President and Vice President, respectively, by the Union Labor party,

while the nominees of the other Convention were Robert H. Cowdry, of Illinois, and William H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas. The latter ticket polled but a scattering vote at the ensuing election.

Nearly all the States in the Union were for the first time represented in the Prohibition National Convention, which began its deliberations at Indianapolis, Indiana, Wednesday, June 30th. On the next day Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, was nominated for President and John A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice President, both by acclamation.

The Democratic National Committee met at Washington, District of Columbia, February 23d, and voted to call the National Convention at St. Louis, Tuesday, June 5th. This was two weeks in advance of the date fixed upon by the Republican National Committee at its meeting in December, 1887, and was another new departure. The Convention organized by electing Stephen M. White, of California, Permanent Chairman. On the 7th, Daniel Dougherty, of New York, presented Grover Cleveland for nomination, and his selection was made unanimous with great demonstrations of enthusiasm. For Vice President, Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, and Allen G. Thurman were the only candidates formally presented. Before the first ballot was completed it was evident that Thurman would easily obtain the necessary two-thirds, so Gray was withdrawn and Thurman nominated unanimously. Of the votes cast on the ballot Thurman received 690, Gray 105, and John C. Black, of Illinois, 25. The platform was as follows:

The Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith, and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives at the Convention of 1884, and endorses the views expressed by Presi-

dent CLEVELAND in his last earnest message to Congress as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the question of tariff reduction, and also endorses the efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress to secure a reduction of excessive taxation.

Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexemplified progress and renown; devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written Constitution, strictly specifying every granted power and expressly reserving to the States or people the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are charged with the duty of preserving peace, insuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting scrutiny of the administration of the executive power, which four years ago was committed to its trust in the selection of GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States, but it challenges the most searching scrutiny concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. During a most critical period of our financial affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmastered, it has, by the adoption of a wise and conservative course, not only averted disaster, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the people.

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interests of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for pensions and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupulously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad. The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of a treaty, the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate.

Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President CLEVELAND, and he has brought the public service to the highest stand-

ard of efficiency, not only by rule and precept, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

In every branch and department of the Government under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equality of all our citizens before the law without regard to race or color has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus exhibited and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of these benefits, the Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust by the reelection of a Chief Magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent. We invoke in addition to that trust the transfer also to the Democracy of the entire legislative power.

The Republican party, controlling the Senate and resisting in both Houses of Congress a reformation of unjust and unequal tax laws which have outlasted the necessities of war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and the justice which are their right. Then the cry of American labor for a better share in the rewards of industry is stifled with false pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is discouraged with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed. The Democratic party will continue, with all the power confided to it, the struggle to reform these laws in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, indorsed at the ballot box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious freemen of our land the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws, but the price of nearly everything they buy is increased by the favoritism of an unequal system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessities of life should be unjustifiably increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted to exist, which, while unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefits of natural competition.

Every Democratic rule of Governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money far beyond the needs of an economical Administration is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury. The money now lying idle in the General Treasury, resulting from su-

perfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriations and expenses, whether Constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation.

Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not and need not be endangered by the reduction and correction of the burdens of taxation. On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must promote and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurances of an extended market and steady and continuous operations. In the interests of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws contemplated by the Democratic party should promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of necessities of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment. Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our National life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

The following additional resolutions were subsequently added to the platform in open Convention:

This Convention hereby endorses and recommends the early passage of the bill for the reduction of the revenue, now pending in the House of Representatives.

A just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the Territories; the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution; the Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are, by virtue of population and development, entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the action of the Republican party in refusing Statehood and self-government to their people.

We express our cordial sympathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty; and we especially declare our sympathy with the efforts of those

noble patriots who, led by GLADSTONE and PARNELL, have conducted their grand and peaceful contest for home rule in Ireland.

On July 16th, the Grand Council of the Independent Labor party met at Detroit, and, after a discussion of the different parties and candidates, voted to support the Republican nominees for President and Vice President.

On July 25th, a National Convention of Negro Democrats was called to meet at Indianapolis to organize a movement to divide the vote of the colored people. There were sixty-four delegates present, who separated into two factions, their quarrels destroying what little influence the movement might have had. Resolutions were adopted in support of Cleveland and Thurman.

A call issued on August 16th for a Greenback National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, September 12th, brought together only eight delegates. Nevertheless these few issued an address to the public but made no nominations.

The American party held a National Convention at Washington, District of Columbia, on August 14th and 15th, with one hundred and twenty-six delegates in attendance, of whom more than a majority were citizens of New York. James L. Curtis and Abram S. Hewitt, both of New York, were voted for, and the former selected as the nominee for President. James R. Greer, of Tennessee, was nominated for Vice President, but afterwards declined the honor and the vacancy was never filled. Notwithstanding this, Curtis received 1,591 votes in California at the November election. A Socialist Presidential candidate received 2,068 votes in the State of New York.

#### NINTH REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

No open efforts in behalf of any Republican candidate for the Presidency had been made prior to the publication of Mr. Blaine's letter, heretofore referred to, except the endorsement of Senator Sherman by the Ohio Republican State Convention of 1887 and the several speeches he had delivered in Southern cities during the following winter. With Mr. Blaine out of the race, a number of other candidates entered the fight. The Indiana Convention endorsed Benjamin Harrison. Iowa recommended William B. Allison, Michigan, Russell A. Alger, and Wisconsin, Jeremiah M. Rusk. Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, attracted many earnest supporters, and Illinois instructed in his favor. In New York Chauncey M. Depew was the popular favorite, although the State delegation was unpledged. Joseph R. Hawley was the choice of Connecticut, William Walter Phelps the hope of New Jersey, and John J. Ingalls the pride of Kansas. The possibility that Mr. Blaine might accept after all was a disturbing element and kept many of the delegates from giving their support to any other candidate. On May 30th, a second letter from him, dated at Paris, France, was published, which set at rest all reasonable probabilities of his candidacy. Not one of the candidates mentioned was assured even of one-third of the delegates when they assembled in Convention at Chicago, at noon, Tuesday, June 19th.

Chairman Benjamin F. Jones called the Convention to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. Frank Gunsaulus, of Plymouth Church, Chicago. Secretary Fessenden read the official call and Mr. Jones made a short address, closing with the announcement of John M. Thurston, of Nebraska,

for Temporary Chairman. The nomination was received with great applause, a delegate from Kansas offering an objection, but the selection was approved almost unanimously. Mr. Thurston delivered a magnificent address, which richly merited the close attention and liberal applause it received. The Temporary Secretaries selected were Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan; Michael Griffin, of Wisconsin; and William Ruell, of Tennessee. David Lanning, of Columbus, was chosen Assistant Secretary for Ohio. Colonel Holloway, of Kansas, offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a rising vote and with cheers:

The delegates to the Republican National Convention, representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and General of the Army, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, and representing also the living principles for which he so gallantly fought and which triumphed during the great era of the war, send him their sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery and hope his life may be preserved for many years.

General John C. Fremont, the nominee for President of the first Republican National Convention ever held, was introduced and delivered a short address, the Convention giving him a cordial greeting. On the suggestion of Governor Foraker the various committees were announced. Joseph B. Foraker was Chairman and Asa Bushnell, Secretary of the Ohio delegation. The members of the several committees for Ohio were: Organization, Charles Foster; Credentials, William H. Gibson; Resolutions, William McKinley, Jr.; National Committeeman, Arthur L. Conger.

A quarrel between two contending factions in Virginia occupied the attention of the delegates during the remainder of the first day's session, and on motion of Gov-

ernor Foraker the Convention adjourned until noon, Wednesday.

On the second day the Committee on Permanent Organization, through Charles Foster, Chairman, reported for Permanent President, Morris M. Estee, of California; Vice President and Secretaries were named for each State, those from Ohio being Benjamin Butterworth and Henry C. Hedges, respectively.

On being introduced Mr. Estee uttered but a few short sentences, much to the surprise of his hearers, who had expected a lengthy and polished address, worthy of the new Chairman's reputation as an orator.

The Committee on Credentials reported at the evening session; a minority report as to Virginia was also presented. The majority report, except as to the latter State, was then adopted without division, and the motion to adopt the minority report on Virginia was voted down on a call of the roll. The roll of States and Territories was then called and the National Committee membership completed.

Major William McKinley, Jr., was given an ovation as, on the third day, he ascended the platform to read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, of which he was Chairman. The report was finished amidst great approving demonstrations, and when these had subsided he made a short explanatory address. The report was adopted on motion of the Maryland delegation, seconded by those of Missouri and New Jersey. This "Declaration of Principles" was as follows:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their delegates in National Convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—ABRAHAM

LINCOLN; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils—GRANT, GARFIELD, ARTHUR, LOGAN and CONKLING. May their memories be faithfully cherished!

We also recall with our greetings, and with prayers for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the histories both of the Republican party and of the Republic, the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory—PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow-Americans of Brazil on their great act of emancipation, which completes the abolition of slavery throughout the two American Continents.

We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland.

We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution, and the indissoluble Union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution, to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our republican Government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the foundation of public authority. We charge that the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection; we protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except to those of the usurer and the Sheriff. We denounce the Mills Bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the con-

sistent and patriotic action of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry throughout the United States.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the National revenue, by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which can not be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behests of the whiskey trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and Constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of existing laws against it, and for such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized as trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to Congress and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve legislation by Congress to prevent unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the States.

We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1882, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress.

The reservation of the unearned railroad land-grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the Administration of President ARTHUR, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats about fifty million acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public do-

main in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants.

We stigmatize the Democratic Administration with failure to execute laws securing to settlers the title to their homesteads, and with using the appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions, under the false pretence of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

Government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity, only to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure stable local governments therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent, to form for themselves Constitutions and State Governments, and to be admitted into the Union. Pending preparation for Statehood, all officers thereof should be secured from bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union under the Constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily endorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing a bill for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men.

The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana Territories to form Constitutions and establish State governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as States—such of them as are now qualified as soon as possible, and others as soon as they become qualified.

The political power of the Mormons in the Territories, as exercised in the past, is a menace to free institutions, and too dangerous to be long suffered; therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the Nation in all the Territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy.

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

We demand the reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce.

In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is sovereign and the official a servant, where no power is exerted except by the people, it is important that the sovereign, the people, should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence, which is to preserve us as a free Nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common-school education.

We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by Congress, in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passage by Congress of the Free Ship Bill as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards.

We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of National importance in the improvement of our harbors and the channels of internal waterways; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the Government's money without interest to "pet banks."

The conduct of our foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by the Republican Administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead.

Professing adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua Canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine and of our National influence in Central and



South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic Administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports, under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the courtesy of nations which the Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable National industry and indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy.

The name "American" applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws; at the same time citizenship is and must be the panoply and the safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on lawful errand.

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of the freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have they deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: The reform of the civil service so auspiciously begun under a Republican Administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of the existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of Congress should conform to the pledges made by the loyal people and be so large and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury,

it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the Government.

We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President CLEVELAND in his numerous vetoes of the measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even the consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herein enumerated, we invite the co-operation of the patriotic men of all parties and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present Administration.

The following was adopted just before the Convention adjourned:

The first concern of all good governments is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality.

The roll was then called for the nomination of candidates for President, and the following were presented:

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, by Samuel Warner, of the same State; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, by Leonard Swett, of Illinois, John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, John B. Rector, of Texas, and William Davies, of Minnesota, seconding; Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, by Richard W. Thompson and Albert G. Porter, of the same State, and by Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and J. W. Terrell, of Texas—Mr. Porter making the principal address; William B. Allison, of Iowa, by William P. Hepburn, of that State—who read his speech from manuscript, Benjamin M. Bosworth, of Rhode Island, seconding; Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, by Robert E. Frazer, of Michigan, Charles J. Noyes, of Massachusetts, Patrick Eagan, of Nebraska, William Estes, of North Carolina, and L. F. Eggers, of Arizona; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, by Frank Hiscock, of the Empire State, and J. M. Hartley, of Min-

nesota; John Sherman, of Ohio, by Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, seconded by Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, John M. Langston, of Virginia, and William Anson, of North Carolina: Edwin H. Fitler, of Pennsylvania, by Charles Emory Smith, of the Keystone State; and Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, by John C. Spooner, of the same State. General Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, made a magnificent address of considerable length in naming John Sherman, of Ohio, of whom he said:

Pennsylvania comes to this Convention and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard bearer who will represent the principles, the traditions and the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party; a man whose name will stand for its integrity, its doctrines and its matchless history; a man who will execute the law and vindicate the honor of the Nation, whose very personality will be "a sword in the hands of honest freemen wherewith to drive from place of power" a party which holds the National Government by fortuitous circumstances and against the true intent and honest desire of a majority of the Nation's sovereigns.

Further along he said the soldiers wanted Sherman because he was their friend. "He stood by the side of Lincoln and the army from the first days of Sumter until another Sherman marched from Atlanta to the sea and peace came on golden wings." Again: "Nominate him and there will be no sophistry, no fallacy so plausible as to divert the intelligence and common sense of the people from the vital issue. Nominate him and a sense of security, of safety and confidence in the future will crystalize into triumph and victory. I nominate the patriot and statesman, the honest man—John Sherman."

Governor Foraker made a splendid speech in seconding the nomination of Senator Sherman. He described what constituted a stalwart Republican, saying the people wanted that kind of a man and they found such an individual in Mr. Sherman. His speech was frequently punctuated with cheers and other applauding demonstrations, and he closed during a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm.

The Convention adjourned at eight o'clock in the evening to meet Friday at noon. After the adjournment the Ohio delegation held a caucus and again resolved to stand by John Sherman's candidacy to the last.

At the hour set on the fourth day the Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Worcester, of Chicago, and balloting began immediately thereafter.

The first ballot resulted: Sherman 229, Gresham 107, Depew 99, Harrison 85, Alger 84, Allison 72, James G. Blaine 35, John J. Ingalls 28, William Walter Phelps 25, Rusk 25, Fitler 24, Hawley 13, William McKinley, Jr., 3, Robert T. Lincoln 2.

The second: Sherman 249, Alger 116, Gresham 108, Depew 99, Harrison 91, Allison 75, Blaine 33, Rusk 20, Phelps 18, Ingalls 16, McKinley 3, Lincoln 2.

The third: Sherman 244, Gresham 123, Alger 122, Harrison 94, Depew 91, Allison 88, Blaine 35, Rusk 18, McKinley 8, Phelps 5, Lincoln 2.

After recess, which was taken from two o'clock to five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Depew withdrew. No other business was transacted except calling the roll upon a motion to adjourn to ten o'clock, Saturday morning, the vote resulting: Yeas 531, Nays 287.

But two ballots were taken Saturday. Sherman lost ten votes on the fourth, there not being much change for the other candidates except Harrison, whose strength jumped from 94 to 217, New York casting 59 of these.

During the progress of the fourth ballot a vote for William McKinley, Jr., was announced by the Chairman of the Connecticut delegation. The roll-call was interrupted by Major McKinley, who "uttered a speech

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which, unpremeditated as it must have been, has never been surpassed for eloquence, for candor and unselfish loyalty." He said:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:*  
I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my State. I am here by resolution of the Republican State Convention, commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman for President, and to use every worthy endeavor to secure his nomination. I accepted the trust, because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me for President. I am not insensible to the honor they would do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon me I can not remain silent with honor. I can not consistently with the wish of the State whose credentials I bear, and which has trusted me; I can not consistently, with my own views of personal integrity, consent, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this Convention. I would not respect myself if I could find it in my heart to do or permit to be done that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio, or my devotion to the chief of her choice and the chief of mine. I do not request—I demand, that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me.

The sixth day's proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Arthur Edwards, editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate. The sixth ballot for President was taken amid much excitement, Blaine having cabled in response to the appeals of several delegates that he was not a candidate and desired his friends to cease voting for him. When Ohio's vote was cast it was challenged and polled. When the name of James B. Luckey was called he voted for Harrison. The other forty-five stood by John Sherman. The result was announced Sherman 244, Harrison 231, Alger 137, Gresham 91, Allison 73, Blaine 40, McKinley 11, Frederick D. Grant 1, Joseph B. Foraker 1.

The seventh ballot resulted: Harrison 279, Sherman 230, Alger 120, Gresham 91,

Allison 76, McKinley 16, Blaine 15, Lincoln 2, Foraker 1, Haymond 1.

Senator Allison was withdrawn before the eighth ballot was ordered, which resulted: Harrison 544, Sherman 48, Blaine 5, McKinley 4. On motion of Governor Foraker the nomination of Benjamin Harrison was made unanimous.

Following the selection of the Presidential candidate the Convention took a recess until six o'clock in the evening, and at the hour designated again assembled to select a candidate for Vice President. Those presented were William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and Levi P. Morton, of New York. Mr. Morton was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 550 votes to 119 for Phelps, 93 for Bradley, 11 for Blanche K. Bruce, of Mississippi, and one for Walter F. Thomas, of Texas. The nomination was confirmed unanimously, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The delegates who represented Ohio in this Convention were:

Delegates-at-large: William McKinley, Jr., of Stark County, Joseph B. Foraker and Benjamin Butterworth, of Hamilton, and Charles Foster, of Seneca.

District delegates: 1. Thomas W. Graydon and Howard Ferris, Hamilton. 2. Amor Smith, Jr., and Frederick Tucker, Hamilton. 3. O. Britt Brown and Joseph E. Lowes, Montgomery. 4. George P. Waldorf, Allen; A. M. Kuhn, Auglaize. 5. William H. Gibson, Seneca; E. J. Totten, Hancock. 6. H. A. Hamilton, Wood; Isaac N. Alexander, Van Wert. 7. John Little, Greene; James B. Swing, Clermont. 8. John Foos, Clarke; Festus Walters, Pickaway. 9. H. M. Carper, Delaware; R. L. Woodburn, Union. 10. James B. Luckey,

Ottawa; Clarence E. Brown, Lucas. 11. Edward S. Wilson, Lawrence; S. M. Brandyberry, Gallia. 12. Azariah W. Doan, Clinton; Marcus Boggs, Ross. 13. Jared P. Bliss, Franklin; John W. Jones, Hocking. 14. Henry C. Hedges, Richland; Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 15. Charles L. Kurtz, Athens; Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 16. Samuel J. Davis, Licking; Mendal Churchill, Muskingum. 17. John A. Bingham, Harrison; Robert Sherrard, Jefferson. 18. Robert N. Chamberlain, Columbiana; Thomas R. Morgan, Sr., Stark. 19. William Grinnel, Portage; W. H. Johnson, Lake. 20. C. J. Mannix, Cuyahoga; Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 21. Myron T. Herrick, Cuyahoga; Marcus A. Hanna, Cuyahoga.

*Alternates-at-large:* Robert Harlan, of Hamilton, Clarence L. Maxwell, of Greene, Frank Baird, of Perry, and Leroy W. Brown, of Fulton.

*District Alternates:* 1. Edward B. Warren and Samuel A. Hirst, Hamilton. 2. Samuel W. Trost and John E. Steubbe, Hamilton. 3. John W. Widney, Miami; John Reisinger, Preble. 4. Z. T. Dorman, Darke; Levi A. Jamison, Mercer. 5. Horace M. Deal, Crawford; J. A. Maxwell, Wyandot. 6. Walter Hilton, Defiance; Henry Randall, Henry. 7. Samuel W. Dustin, Clermont; John B. Allen, Greene. 8. John M. Boyer, Madison; William J. Means, Champaign. 9. James Olds, Morrow; John J. Hane, Marion. 10. Lester Wilson, Sandusky; Joseph C. Bonner, Lucas. 11. Lucien J. Fenton, Adams; T. F. McClure, Vinton. 12. John W. Barger, Pike; J. M. Wilson, Fayette. 13. J. F. Harris, Perry; William M. Crawford, Franklin. 14. Calvin Starbird, Huron; J. S. Steward, Richland. 15. John W. Doherty, Monroe; D. R. Rood, Washington. 16. John L.

McIlvaine, Tuscarawas; William T. Hull, Holmes. 17. John Milton Lewis, Belmont; Walter D. Guilbert, Noble. 18. E. C. Ross, Carroll; Julius Whiting, Jr., Stark. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga; William C. Haskell, Ashtabula. 20. Robert McDowell, Medina; A. M. Cole, Summit. 21. Ferdinand Gunzehauer and D. W. Johns, Cuyahoga.

George F. Ebner was chosen as a candidate for Secretary of State on the Union Labor ticket and Walter S. Payne was nominated for the same office on the Prohibition ticket in Ohio. Both these parties also named candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Member of the Board of Public Works, but so little was known of any of them that they were scarcely heard of during the campaign. Both also put complete electoral tickets in nomination.

President's Cleveland's letter of acceptance appeared September 10th and that of Benjamin Harrison on September 11th. Mr. Morton's letter was not published until October 2d and Mr. Thurman's until October 10th. Cleveland reiterated his views in favor of "tariff reform" and the reduction of the surplus in the Treasury. The Republicans were not at all backward in taking up the tariff issue and joined Mr. Harrison in his advocacy of protection, and the question became the absorbing and almost the sole topic of discussion.

An incident in the latter days of the canvass was the publication, on October 24th, of a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, of Pomona, California, to the British Minister at Washington, asking advice with regard to the political situation and of the latter's reply thereto. The writer described himself as a former British subject but now a naturalized citizen, with

the most friendly feelings toward England. The letter contained gross reflections upon the conduct of the United States with reference to the rejected Fisheries' Treaty and charged this country with insincerity in the matter. The Minister replied "that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact;" and that with reference to "the questions with Canada, which, unfortunately, have been reopened since the rejection of this treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude, allowance must be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The President regarded this as unwarranted interference by the Minister with the political affairs of the United States and notified the British government to that effect. No action was taken for his recall by Great Britain, and accordingly, on November 30th, the President delivered the Minister his passports. During the remaining months of the Administration the post remained vacant, the British government deeming the President's act very discourteous.

The following were the Republican Presidential Electors, according to districts: At-Large: Isaac P. Lamson, Cuyahoga; Absalom H. Mattox, Hamilton. By districts: 1. Simon Krug, Hamilton. 2. George B. Fox, Hamilton. 3. Robert Williams, Jr., Preble. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. Jacob Werner, Putnam. 6. Lewis S. Gordon, Wood. 7. Seth W. Brown, Warren. 8. Toland Jones, Madison. 9. John Stillings, Marion. 10. Edmund B. King, Erie. 11. John K. Pollard, Adams. 12. Leander A. Edwards, Brown. 13. Frederick C.

Whiley, Fairfield. 14. Robert P. Wallace, Ashland. 15. Isaiah R. Rose, Washington. 16. Leroy K. Anderson, Coshocton. 17. John S. Cochran, Belmont. 18. J. Walter McClymonds, Stark. 19. Henry B. Perkins, Trumbull. 20. Albert Munson, Medina. 21. Sylvester T. Everett, Cuyahoga.

Altogether the campaign this year was rather an exciting one and was vigorously prosecuted by both the Republican and Democratic National Committees. President Cleveland was popular with nearly all the elements of his party in every section of the country, and as Democrats were installed in the offices of the Government, for the first time during a Presidential campaign within the period of twenty-eight years, they believed they had a great advantage. Mr. Cleveland's policy toward the survivors of the Union Army in the war of the Rebellion had, however, offended all the old veterans who had been steadily supporting Democratic policies during the *interim* and their attitude and votes did much to accomplish his overthrow. A feature of the campaign were the visits of thousands of Republicans to Mr. Harrison's home in Indianapolis, where they were greeted with short but most excellent addresses. Mr. Cleveland made one or two short political tours, during which he addressed those who assembled at railway stations for the purpose of assuring him of their loyalty to his cause. Large numbers of Ohio Republicans visited Indianapolis during the campaign, and the Ohio State Committee arranged for many meetings, but as, for the first time in the history of the State, there was no election in October in a Presidential year, there were not so many meetings as usual, and, as a consequence, not so many orators from other States assisting in arousing political senti-

ment. At no time during the campaign were there any expressed fears that the State would be carried by the Democrats. The only concern manifested was as to the weather, which, according to an old saying, would raise or lower the Republican plurality as the day was fair or foul. It happened to be a very disagreeable day with a steady, cold rain, effectually disproving the old theory. Then, too, State pride had some bearing upon the election, as President Harrison was born and grew to manhood in Ohio. National affairs alone were discussed by the orators, although the Republicans were by no means averse to commending the administrations of those whom they had elected to State offices.

The election resulted in a signal Republican victory, not only in Ohio, but the Nation at large. Benjamin Harrison carried twenty States, with 233 electoral votes, and Grover Cleveland eighteen, with 168 electors. The result of the Congressional elections was to give control of the House to the Republicans by a small majority.

The following States cast their electoral votes for Harrison and Morton, to each of which the popular majority is appended: California, 7,087; Colorado, 13,207; Illinois, 22,195; Indiana, 2,348; Iowa, 31,711; Kansas, 79,190; Maine, 23,253; Massachusetts, 32,037; Michigan, 22,911; Minnesota, 38,106; Nebraska, 27,873; Nevada, 1,867; New Hampshire, 2,272; New York, 13,002; Ohio, 19,599; Oregon, 6,769; Pennsylvania, 79,452; Rhode Island, 4,438; Vermont, 28,404; Wisconsin, 21,321; total 477,042.

The States which cast their electoral votes for Cleveland and Thurman, and the pluralities in each, were: Alabama, 61,123; Arkansas, 27,210; Connecticut, 336; Delaware, 3,441; Florida, 12,904; Georgia, 60,003;

Kentucky, 28,666; Louisiana, 54,548; Maryland, 6,182; Mississippi, 55,355; Missouri, 25,717; New Jersey, 7,149; North Carolina, 13,118; South Carolina, 52,089; Tennessee, 19,791; Texas, 146,461; Virginia, 1,539; West Virginia, 1,873; total 577,518; majority 100,476.

The total number of votes was 11,383,100. Of these Harrison received 5,439,853; Cleveland, 5,540,329; Fisk, 249,506; Streeter, 146,935; Cowdry, 2,818; Cook (Social), 2,068; Curtis, 1,591.

In Ohio the result on the National and State tickets was as follows:

For President:

Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	416,054
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	396,455
Clinton B. Fisk, Pro.....	24,356
Alson J. Streeter, Union Labor.....	3,496

Harrison's plurality..... 19,599

For Secretary of State:

Daniel J. Ryan, Rep.....	416,510
Boston G. Young, Dem.....	395,522
Walter S. Payne, Pro.....	24,618
George F. Ebner, U. L.....	3,452

Ryan's plurality..... 20,988

For Judge of the Supreme Court:

Joseph P. Bradbury, Rep.....	415,842
Lyman R. Critchfield, Dem.....	396,236

Bradbury's plurality..... 19,606

For Member of Board of Public Works:

Wells S. Jones, Rep.....	416,143
James Emmitt, Dem.....	395,869

Jones' plurality..... 20,274

The increase in the total popular vote over that of 1884—including the scattering, was 54,782. Of this number the Republican gain was 15,972; the Democratic 28,175; and the Prohibition 13,287. The Union Labor party lost 1,683 votes. The vote cast in Ohio for Members of the Fifty-first Congress was as follows:

## First District:

Benjamin Butterworth, Rep. ....	19,336
Otway J. Cosgrove, Dem.....	17,437

Republican majority..... 1,899

## Second District:

John A. Caldwell, Rep.....	21,627
Clinton W. Gerard, Dem.....	20,031

Republican majority..... 1,596

## Third District:

Elihu S. Williams, Rep.....	20,912
George W. Houk, Dem.....	20,497

Republican majority..... 415

## Fourth District:

Samuel S. Yoder, Dem.....	22,296
Robert L. Mattingly, Rep.....	14,500

Democratic majority... 7,796

## Fifth District:

George Ebbert Seney, Dem.....	22,075
Wilson Vance, Rep.....	16,081

Democratic majority..... 5,994

## Sixth District:

Melvin M. Boothman, Rep.....	22,434
Gaylord M. Saltzgaber, Dem.....	22,339

Republican majority..... 95

## Seventh District:

Henry Lee Morey, Rep.....	17,600
John M. Pattison, Dem.....	16,742

Republican majority..... 858

## Eighth District:

Robert Patterson Kennedy, Rep.....	20,898
Andrew R. Bohn, Dem.....	17,628

Republican majority..... 3,270

## Ninth District:

William C. Cooper, Rep.....	19,491
John S. Braddock, Dem.....	17,267

Republican majority..... 2,224

## Tenth District:

William E. Haynes, Dem.....	19,637
Jacob Romeis, Rep.....	18,496

Democratic majority..... 1,141

## Eleventh District:

Albert Clifton Thompson, Rep.....	20,802
Joseph W. Shinn, Dem.....	15,817

Republican majority..... 4,985

## Twelfth District:

Jacob J. Pugsley, Rep.....	20,133
Lawrence T. Neal, Dem.....	19,453

Republican majority..... 680

## Thirteenth District:

Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem.....	24,869
John B. Neil, Rep.....	22,298

Democratic majority..... 2,571

## Fourteenth District:

Charles Preston Wickham, Rep.....	16,211
David L. Wadsworth, Dem.....	15,249

Republican majority..... 962

## Fifteenth District:

Charles Henry Grosvenor, Rep.....	17,591
John P. Spriggs, Dem.....	15,284

Republican majority..... 2,307

## Sixteenth District:

James W. Owens, Dem.....	24,444
Edwin L. Lybarger, Rep.....	19,819

Democratic majority..... 4,625

## Seventeenth District:

Joseph Danner Taylor, Rep.....	20,584
William Lawrence, Dem.....	15,580

Republican majority..... 5,004

## Eighteenth District:

William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	25,249
George P. Ikert, Dem.....	21,150

Republican majority..... 4,099

## Nineteenth District:

Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	22,991
Henry Apthorp, Dem.....	11,091

Republican majority..... 11,900

## Twentieth District:

Martin Luther Smyser, Rep.....	19,381
Calvin P. Humphrey, Dem.....	17,283

Republican majority..... 2,098

## Twenty-first District:

Theodore E. Burton, Rep....	20,086
Tom L. Johnson, Dem.....	19,470
	<hr/>
Republican majority.....	616

The total Congressional vote was as follows: Republican, 416,520; Democratic, 395,639; Prohibition, 22,860; Union Labor, 2,828.

Daniel J. Ryan, Secretary of State, was born in Cincinnati in January, 1855. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He received his elementary education in the public schools and graduated at the high school at Portsmouth in 1875. He took a course in law, beginning before his graduation at school, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court in session at Columbus. In April of the same year he was elected City Solicitor of Portsmouth and reelected in 1879. In 1883 he was nominated by acclamation for Representative in the General Assembly and triumphantly elected, and in 1885 was reelected and was subsequently chosen Speaker *pro tem.* of the Sixty-seventh General Assembly. He was the first State President of the Ohio Republican League, serving two years, and was Temporary Chairman of the National Republican League in New York City, in December, 1887. In 1888, at Dayton, he was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State and elected in November. He was again nominated and reelected in 1890. This was the sixth time he had been nominated for office by his party and always by acclamation. He resigned as

Secretary of State, in 1892, to accept the office of Commissioner of the World's Fair for the State of Ohio, and filled this position, as he had the others to which he had been elected, with great credit to the State and honor to himself. At present he is a successful practitioner, with an office in Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph P. Bradbury, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born on a farm near Kyger, Gallia County, Ohio, November 21, 1838. He still devotes his spare time to farming and is noted as a breeder of fancy cattle. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native county. In 1857 he entered the military service of the United States, serving that year in an expedition against the Mormons, his commander being Albert Sidney Johnston, later prominent as a Confederate General. He also served in an expedition under General Reynolds, who was afterward killed at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1859 he went to California and for several years was engaged in gold mining. He began the practice of law in 1866 at Union City, Indiana, but removed the same year to Pomeroy, Ohio, which is still his home. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Meigs County and was reelected in 1871. In 1875 he was elected Common Pleas Judge and again in 1876 and in 1881. In 1884 he was chosen Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit and served as such until elected to the Supreme Bench in 1888. He was reelected in 1893, and his term of office will expire in 1899.



## CHAPTER XXXVI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1889.

THE second session of the Fiftieth Congress began on Monday, December 3, 1888, and closed by limitation of law on Sunday, March 3, 1889. The most important measure enacted was the one providing for the admission into the Union of four new States, namely: Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Washington. The conference bill was adopted by both Houses on February 20th, and was approved by the President on the 22d. It was believed at the time by the Democrats that Montana and Washington were Democratic, North Dakota Republican and South Dakota doubtful. The Republicans were confident that all were Republican. Subsequent events proved that the Democrats had reasonable grounds for their belief, for all except the third named have been vacillating politically. Other measures of importance which Congress acted upon were: Refunding the Direct Tax (which the President vetoed); a law incorporating the Nicaragua Canal Company; one for the protection of Alaskan fisheries, and one for the protection of American interests in Panama. Congress also passed a law for the relief of General William S. Rosecrans, at one time a Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, and placed him on the retired list as a Brigadier General of the United States Army. The measure met

with some opposition in the House, but it was not factional.

The electoral vote was counted in the hall of the House of Representatives on February 13th, both branches of Congress meeting in joint convention. There were no objections offered to the vote of any State, and therefore no discussions or unusual occurrences. The proceedings were merely formal and Harrison and Morton were declared duly elected President and Vice President of the United States, having received 233 votes each, to 168 votes each for their competitors, Cleveland and Thurman.

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, August 20, 1833. He received a classical education, graduating from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852. He studied law in Cincinnati, was admitted to the bar and immediately removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he has since resided. In October, 1860, he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of the State, but in 1862 enlisted in the Union Army, raised the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry regiment and was commissioned as its Colonel. In August these troops were sent to the front and served actively until mustered out in 1865. In the meantime the Democrats declared the office vacant—although Harrison

had left an efficient deputy, and elected his successor. Colonel Harrison was brevetted Brigadier General of Volunteers, January 23, 1865, "for ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of brigade." In October, 1864, while at the front, he was elected Clerk of the State Supreme Court, for the second time, and, after his return from the war, again entered upon the duties of the office, serving for four years. In 1876, to the surprise of the public, Godlove S. Orth, Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, withdrew from the canvass near the close of the campaign and General Harrison was substituted. He ran two thousand votes ahead of his ticket, but was beaten by three thousand votes at the October election. In 1879, President Hayes appointed him a member of the Mississippi River Commission, which he accepted, and President Garfield offered him a Cabinet position in 1881, which he declined. He was chosen to the United States Senate in 1881 as the successor of Joseph E. McDonald, Democrat, and served until March 3, 1887. He was defeated for reelection by David Turpie, Democrat, after a prolonged and most extraordinary contest, and at once resumed the practice of law. On June 26, 1888, General Harrison was nominated for President by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, was elected in November, 1888, and inaugurated March 3, 1889. He was renominated at the Minneapolis Convention, June 10, 1892, but was defeated for reelection the following November. After his retirement from office he again took up his law practice in Indianapolis.

President Benjamin Harrison's inauguration occurred a few minutes after twelve o'clock, on a platform adjacent to the east portico of the Capitol. The rain was pour-

ing down when the President reached the portico and an effort was made at the time to prevent him from risking his life in such a storm, but he said he would not disappoint the large assemblage of spectators and would take a wetting with the rest. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller and the inaugural address followed. It was a remarkable fact that during the reading of the lengthy document thousands of people remained the whole time and listened with attention and interest, frequently responding to some sentiment with great outbursts of applause. Only two inaugural addresses had been more voluminous, that of the new President's grandfather, William Henry Harrison, in 1840, and of James K. Polk immediately following in 1844. The ceremonies attending this inauguration celebrated not only the advent of a new Administration but the beginning of the second century of the Republic under the present form of government, although George Washington, the first President, was not inaugurated in the then capital city, New York, until April 30, 1789. This was due to the fact that Congress could not organize until April 6th, when the electoral votes were counted. Washington was not notified until the 14th and did not arrive until the 23d. Even then Congress was unprepared and delayed the ceremonies until the 30th, though John Adams had been installed in the chair of the Senate as Vice President on the 21st.

The rain which had begun on March 3, 1889, continued all through the 4th, but notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a great parade that took all the afternoon to pass the reviewing stand. In his address, President Harrison upheld

the doctrines of protection to American industries and the reform of civil service, recommended an increase of the United States Navy, advocated subsidies for American steamships, the restriction of foreign immigration and the revision of the election laws. With reference to the naturalization of foreign-born citizens, he said:

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept a man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are. The privileges of American citizenship are so great and its duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. These should be identified and excluded.

The Cabinet appointments were promptly confirmed by the Senate. They, together with subsequent changes (dates of which are given), were: Secretary of State, James Gillespie Blaine, of Maine; John Watson Foster, of Indiana, June 29, 1892; Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota; Charles Foster, of Ohio, February 7, 1891; Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, December 24 1891; Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin Franklin Tracy, of New York; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney General, William Henry Harrison Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of the Interior, John Willcock Noble, of Missouri; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah McLain Rusk, of Wisconsin. Of these, Windom, Noble and Rusk were

natives of and had grown to manhood in Ohio, Charles Foster always resided in Ohio, and Miller resided at Toledo and practiced law in Ohio courts for several years prior to his removal to Indiana, but was a native of New York.

Shortly after the new President took his seat—March 22d, Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Judge of the United States Supreme Court, died, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of David Josiah Brewer, of Kansas.

The adjourned session of the Sixty-eighth General Assembly of Ohio opened on Tuesday, January 8th, and the final adjournment occurred on Monday, April 15th. The number of bills passed was unusually large, but were mainly of a local character and amendments to existing laws. Those of a general nature were: To suppress "bucket shops" and gambling in stocks. To prevent the waste of natural gas. To prohibit the manufacture and sale of adulterated liquors. To define and punish the crime of riotous conspiracy (aimed at "Whitecap" organizations). To make the Compulsory Education Law more effective. An amendment to the Election Law to prevent loitering around the polling places, and to prohibit the distribution of tickets by unauthorized persons on election day.

President-elect Harrison left his home in Indianapolis on February 25th, enroute to Washington to be inaugurated, passing through Ohio that afternoon and night. He was greeted at every station by great throngs of enthusiastic citizens, and was met at the Columbus union depot by Governor Foraker and other State officers, members of the General Assembly and thousands of cheering constituents at nine o'clock in the evening. In response to the

welcome greeting and to the general demand he spoke a few sentences to the assemblage. Most of the State officers and Legislators left the following night and they with thousands of other Ohioans witnessed the ceremonies in Washington.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Columbus, May 15th, to agree upon the time and place for holding the State Convention. The claims of Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus as model convention cities were presented by a committee from each place and six ballots were required before the latter was chosen. Various dates were suggested, but it was decided on the first ballot that June 25th and 26th would be most convenient. The call was issued by Chairman Monaghan and Secretary Kumler on the same day. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for each 500 votes cast for the Presidential elector receiving the highest vote at the election in 1888. This gave a representation of 828.

The Convention met at the Metropolitan Opera House, South High street, Columbus, at four o'clock, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 25th. The assemblage, which entirely filled the building, was called to order by Vice Chairman Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, who read a letter of regret from Chairman Monaghan, who was then on a business trip in Mexico. Rev. Francis E. Marsten, pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian church, invoked the divine blessing with an eloquent appeal "for the wisdom that comes from above to guide the delegates in their deliberations."

Chairman Brinsmade's speech was "a pertinent effort, bristling with hard but truthful hits against the dismantled hulk of Democracy." He said the party had again

assembled to nominate a ticket that would be successful because he was sure it would be one that would merit the approbation of the people. He congratulated the party on the election of its candidate for President in 1888. "Failing to secure the nomination of our own peerless John Sherman, though we stood by him until the last," said he, "the Republicans of Ohio did not sulk in their tents but buckling on the whole armor went forth to battle for the party and for right. As a result Benjamin Harrison, a Buckeye of illustrious lineage, great in war and honored in peace, received the electoral vote of Ohio and we are proud of the fact." He then paid a high tribute to Governor Foraker and praised his administration unstintingly. Commendatory allusions were also made to the other State officers and to the Legislature. He closed by declaring that "the Democrats need not lay the flattering unction to their souls that this is to be an 'off year,' for in my opinion it will be a most aggressive campaign." His prediction was partially fulfilled, the campaign was exciting but the head of the ticket was defeated.

The temporary organization selected by the State Committee was then announced as follows:

*Chairman:* William C. Cooper, of Knox County.

*Secretary:* Emil Rehse, of Hamilton County.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* Josiah B. Allen, of Athens County.

Chairman Cooper received a flattering reception as he assumed the chair and in the course of his address to the Convention said:

I congratulate you upon this splendid gathering of the representative Republicans of Ohio, and upon

the auspicious conditions surrounding our meeting to-day. Since our last State Convention the Republican party has fought a great battle and won a famous victory, and the Democratic party, which four years before by the suppression of the votes of an entire race of our citizens in some portions of the Republic, and by bribery and false counts, frauds and forgeries in others, had obtained control of National affairs, soon so completely fulfilled all the predictions and expectations of evil which its former misconduct had aroused, that at the first opportunity the indignant and outraged Nation hastened to retire it from power into deserved and, as we trust, permanent disgrace. This result was certainly not only in accordance with the eternal fitness of things, but the fulfillment of reasonable expectations, for, while the Republican party does not dwell in that past, of which it is justly proud, and while its attention is always directed to the future and its marching order is ever forward, we do right to indulge in the reasonable and natural expectation, that the reunited and enfranchised Nation prefers to trust it with the management of its affairs. It prefers that party which has ever been, and still is, the embodiment of the best elements, best ideas and best impulses of the Nation. It prefers that party whose origin was a magnificent uprising for freedom, and whose whole history has been a continuous battle for the unity of the Republic, the freedom, prosperity and elevation of its citizens, the development of its resources and the establishment and preservation of that system of fostering and protecting the Nation's industrial interests under which our country has prospered as neither our land nor any other ever prospered before, rather than confide its affairs to that party whose history is such that its leaders shriek with pain and roar in protest at every reference to it. A party whose claims for confidence in the future consist chiefly in loud professions of repentance for its manifold errors in the past, and whose hope for success is its ability to nullify the Constitution and deprive immense masses of our fellow-citizens of their rights thereunder. For President we have now a wise statesman, a brave soldier, a pure patriot, an honest man, who in all his outgoings and incomings is a model American citizen, a mind too great to be dominated by any other man or to offensively assert his own power. A witness of the valor and sacrifices of the Union soldiery, a believer in the justice of their cause, fully appreciating the value of the results of their services, he will gladly encourage and assist in their recognition and reward, and the old veterans now thank him for placing at the head of the Pension Department a crippled comrade who is identified with all their organizations and is in thorough

sympathy with all their aims and purposes. At the head of the great Treasury Department we have a distinguished son of Ohio, who is not only an able, experienced and successful financier, but an unwavering friend of American industries who believes in their protection, and who has already hastened to correct the unjust and outrageous rulings which his free-trade predecessor had made at the instance and in the interests of his friends, the foreign importers, to the immense damage of our Ohio wool growers and the manufacturers of woolens. The Republicans have now resumed and will continue the intelligent, honest and economical administration of public affairs which marked their former years of control.

He then gave a careful and exhaustive review of the ability shown in the administration of State affairs and endorsed the acts of the Executive and Legislature. In closing he declared that already there were "sounds of Republican victory in the very air of Ohio, and on the night of the November election they will be found 'mingling with the murmur of every rill and finding the echoes of every hill' throughout the land."

There were loud cries for McKinley when the address was concluded, but the Chair reminded the delegates that the first thing in order was to proceed to business; the orations would come afterward.

The names of the Vice Presidents and various district committeemen were called for and announced as here given:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Michael Gramp, Hamilton. 2. John R. Baumes, Hamilton. 3. W. W. Crane, Miami. 4. Austin Heath, Shelby. 5. John Poe, Hancock. 6. L. G. Sandall, Henry. 7. John B. Allen, Greene. 8. W. A. Welch, Pickaway. 9. William L. Phillips, Morrow. 10. R. S. McColloch, Sandusky. 11. John D. Davis, Jackson. 12. William H. Wiggins, Ross. 13. William Shepard, Franklin. 14. M. Q. White, Richland. 15. Thomas P. Rousch, Monroe. 16. S. J. Ewing, Lick-

ing. 17. Nathan H. Barber, Guernsey. 18. H. R. Hill, Columbiana. 19. Jerome B. Burroughs, Lake. 20. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 21. William J. Akers, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. John H. Rendigs, Hamilton. 2. Edward S. Long, Hamilton. 3. Francis Haviland, Montgomery. 4. D. J. Roop, Mercer. 5. Edward Jones, Seneca. 6. Simeon Gillis, Williams. 7. J. T. Cummings, Greene. 8. Duncan Dow, Logan. 9. John G. Stevenson, Knox. 10. William H. Stone, Erie. 11. Edward S. Wilson, Lawrence. 12. Charles W. Boyd, Brown. 13. Oliver H. Brandt, Fairfield. 14. H. P. Stentz, Huron. 15. John Strecker, Washington. 16. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 17. George Hancher, Noble. 18. J. E. Moore, Columbiana. 19. M. S. Clapp, Trumbull. 20. P. E. Beach, Medina. 21. George W. Gardner, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. George Hobson, Hamilton. 2. Lewis M. Hadden, Hamilton. 3. John W. Morris, Miami. 4. William T. McLean, Shelby. 5. R. W. Pool, Wyandot. 6. Vance Brodnix, Paulding. 7. J. Elsworth Benham, Warren. 8. D. B. Fisher, Madison. 9. N. O. Brenizer, Marion. 10. Charles B. Griffin, Lucas. 11. Lucien J. Fenton, Adams. 12. Oscar C. Wickerham, Highland. 13. Lafayette Eggleston, Hocking. 14. J. C. Fenner, Richland. 15. Jeremiah L. Carpenter, Meigs. 16. George Hay, Coshocton. 17. George W. Glover, Harrison. 18. Joseph R. Johnston, Mahoning. 19. Simon P. Wolcott, Portage. 20. N. T. Tibballs, Summit. 21. Frank O. Spencer, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. William Littleford, Hamilton. 2. John A. Caldwell, Hamilton. 3. William S. Forn-

shall, Preble. 4. C. O. Myer, Darke. 5. Andrew J. Stackhouse, Seneca. 6. J. P. Cameron, Defiance. 7. C. B. Vandervort, Clermont. 8. Roger H. Murphey, Champaign. 9. R. L. Woodburn, Union. 10. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 11. Benjamin F. Kitchen, Jackson. 12. John N. Vandeman, Fayette. 13. Levi J. Burgess, Hocking. 14. William A. Braman, Lorain. 15. William R. Dutton, Morgan. 16. William Duncan, Holmes. 17. James H. Surratt, Jefferson. 18. James Holder, Carroll. 19. William C. Haskell, Ashtabula. 20. D. W. Jones, Cuyahoga. 21. A. C. Hord, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Thomas W. Graydon, Hamilton. 2. Levi L. Sadler, Hamilton. 3. A. M. Crisler, Preble. 4. Lawrence K. Stroup, Auglaize. 5. Joseph C. Laney, Hancock. 6. H. A. Reeves, Van Wert. 7. James B. Swing, Clermont. 8. Hannibal G. Hamlin, Clarke. 9. E. L. Millar, Hardin. 10. Edmund B. King, Erie. 11. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 12. Madison Betts, Clinton. 13. John S. Brasee, Fairfield. 14. Winfield S. Kerr, Richland. 15. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 16. Robert Price, Muskingum. 17. Joseph D. Taylor, Guernsey. 18. William McKinley, Jr., Stark. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 21. N. A. Gilbert, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Howard Ferris, Hamilton. 2. George Moerlein, Hamilton. 3. Alvin W. Kumler, Montgomery. 4. J. W. Halfhill, Allen. 5. John M. Sheets, Putnam. 6. M. P. Brewer, Wood. 7. C. M. Harding, Warren. 8. Charles E. Groce, Pickaway. 9. B. F. Freshwater, Delaware. 10. J. Kent Hamilton, Lucas. 11. J. S. Blackaller, Gallia. 12. W. Dow James, Pike. 13. Frederick

W. Herbst, Franklin. 14. William S. Cappel-  
 cellar, Richland. 15. C. E. M. Jennings,  
 Athens. 16. William M. Miller, Musk-  
 ingum. 17. William A. Hunt, Belmont.  
 18. Julius Whiting, Jr., Stark. 19. J. A.  
 Allen, Lake. 20. Charles D. Neil, Medina.  
 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cleveland.

After the committees had been assigned  
 places of meeting, and before adjourning  
 for the day, Orville S. Brumbach, of Lucas  
 County, offered the following preamble and  
 resolutions, which were adopted unanimo-  
 usly by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, The sorrowful news has been tele-  
 graphed to the country that Mrs. R. B. Hayes departed  
 this life at her home in Fremont, Ohio, at 6:30 o'clock  
 this 25th day of June, 1889, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That as a body of Ohio citizens assem-  
 bled in State Convention, we sincerely deplore the  
 death of this admirable woman—a typical American  
 wife and mother; while we condole with her husband,  
 ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, and their children,  
 in this their greatest earthly affliction, we recall to  
 mind the many virtues and lovable qualities of Mrs.  
 Hayes, and commend her life and daily example to  
 the American people as one to be imitated and emu-  
 lated in attaining the highest Christian character.

*Resolved*, That an engrossed copy of these resolu-  
 tions be transmitted by the Secretary of this Con-  
 vention to the family at Fremont, Ohio.

The Convention reassembled at ten  
 o'clock on the morning of June 26th and was  
 opened with prayer by Rev. George W. Lin-  
 coln, of Columbus.

The Committee on Organization report-  
 ed recommending the retention of Chairman  
 Cooper and Secretary Rehse as permanent  
 officers, and that the district Vice Presidents  
 be invited to occupy seats upon the stage.  
 The report was unanimously adopted. The  
 other committees also made reports, which  
 were accepted, that of the Committee on  
 Resolutions, presented by General Grosve-  
 nor, receiving great applause. It was as  
 follows:

The authorized representatives of the Republican  
 party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, hereby an-  
 nounce the following platform of principles:

1. We renew our adherence to all the principles  
 so clearly and strongly enunciated by the Republican  
 National Convention of 1888, and especially to the  
 principle of protection in its twofold meaning and  
 operation—protection to every American citizen at  
 home in all parts of the country; protection to every  
 American citizen abroad in every land and on every  
 sea; protection to every American citizen in the exer-  
 cise of all his political rights and privileges; protection  
 to American industry and labor against the competing  
 labor and industry of the world.

2. We heartily approve and endorse the Admin-  
 istration of BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the  
 United States, and pledge him our cordial support in  
 the discharge of the duties devolving upon him as  
 Chief Magistrate of the Nation. And especially do  
 we commend the just and liberal policy of the Pension  
 Bureau in carrying out the pledges of the loyal people  
 to the soldiers of the Union.

3. We favor the passage by Congress at its next  
 session of a proper and equitable service pension bill  
 for all honorably discharged Union soldiers of the late  
 Civil War.

4. We demand full and adequate protection for  
 the wool growing industry, which will in due time give  
 to the American wool growers the American market  
 for all the wool required for American wants. We  
 endorse the provision of the bill passed on the subject  
 by the last session of Congress.

5. We heartily endorse the decision of the Sec-  
 retary of the Treasury whereby the duty on worsted  
 is made dutiable at the same rate as upon woolen  
 goods, thereby benefiting our manufacturing and  
 wool industries.

6. We congratulate the people of Ireland on the  
 progress of the struggle for home rule, and in this con-  
 nection we endorse the action of President HARRISON  
 in selecting for honorable positions in the diplomatic  
 service worthy and representative Irish-American cit-  
 izens.

7. We heartily endorse the administration of our  
 able and gallant Governor, JOSEPH B. FORAKER, as  
 wise, pure and patriotic. His promptness in respond-  
 ing to the call of suffering humanity has endeared him  
 to the hearts of all generous people. His splendid ad-  
 ministration of the finances of the State, so misman-  
 aged by the Democratic administration, bringing order  
 out of chaos, replenishing a depleted Treasury, re-es-  
 tablishing the credit of the State, while at the same  
 time reducing the rate of taxation to a lower figure  
 than it has been before for half a century, entitle him

to the gratitude of the people, and mark him as one of the most brilliant of our Governors.

8. We endorse the wise laws enacted by the Republican Legislature in regard to the liquor traffic, and pledge the party to keep abreast of public opinion on that subject.

9. We send greetings to our honored Senator, JOHN SHERMAN, visiting in foreign lands, and assure him of the great confidence we have in his wise and patriotic statesmanship, his loyalty and devotion to the great principles of Republicanism, the grand doctrine of protection to American industry, an honest ballot and a sound and equal currency, and assure him a hearty welcome to Ohio upon his return to the United States.

When nominations for Governor were declared in order the following candidates were presented: Elbert L. Lampson, of Ashtabula County, by Winfield S. Kerr, of Richland, seconded by Benjamin F. Perry, of Ashtabula; John B. Neil, of Franklin, by George K. Nash, of Franklin, and Levi J. Burgess, of Hocking; Wilson Vance, of Hancock, by W. J. Fishell, of the same county, C. W. Leonard seconding; Robert P. Kennedy, of Logan, by Festus Walters, of Pickaway, and Benjamin H. Cox, of Hamilton; Asahel W. Jones, of Mahoning, by William McKinley, Jr., of Stark, and S. N. Gilbert, of Trumbull; Joseph W. O'Neal, of Warren, by Ellsworth Benham, of the same county; Rufus R. Dawes, of Washington, by Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens.

The first ballot was taken with the vote very much divided, all the candidates receiving complimentary support. On the second, Governor Foraker, whose name had not been announced to the Convention, received 254 votes, no other candidate having received as many as 200. Before the official result could be announced the delegates began changing until enough votes had been given Joseph B. Foraker to nominate him. The nomination was then

made unanimous upon motion of Robert Nevin, of Montgomery.

A committee of three, consisting of Major McKinley, General Grosvenor and Major Gardner, of Cleveland, was appointed to notify Governor Foraker that he had been renominated and to escort him to the Convention. Upon being presented on behalf of the committee by Major McKinley, he delivered a short speech of acceptance. As he concluded there were numerous calls for speeches from Major McKinley and General Grosvenor, both responding in short felicitous addresses.

There had been considerable excitement previous to the nomination of the candidate for Governor, but as soon as that was over the other business was soon transacted, but one ballot being necessary for each of the subsequent nominations.

For Lieutenant Governor, Elbert L. Lampson, of Ashtabula, was presented by Winfield S. Kerr; a delegate from Noble nominated James M. Dalzell, more familiarly known as "Private Dalzell;" and Martin L. Smyser, of Wayne, placed Silas A. Conrad, of Stark, in nomination. Upon the first ballot Mr. Lampson received 594 votes and the nomination, which was subsequently made unanimous.

Franklin J. Dickman, of Cuyahoga, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, upon motion of Allen T. Brinsmade.

Those named as candidates for Treasurer of State were: John C. Brown, of Jefferson; William T. Cope, of Columbiana; George W. Sheffield, of Huron; and Thomas B. Harvey, of Ashland. Captain Brown was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 421 votes to 407 for all the others.

Urban H. Hester, of Van Wert, was



nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation and like action was taken in nominating David K. Watson, of Franklin, for Attorney General.

David M. Massie moved that John Hancock, of Ross, be nominated for State Commissioner of Common Schools for both the short and long terms, which was agreed to unanimously. This action was unnecessary so far as the short term was concerned, Mr. Hancock having been appointed by Governor Foraker for the full unexpired term, in accordance with the provision of the statute, which differs in this particular from that of other State officials.

William M. Hahn, of Richland, was nominated for Member of the Board of Public Works by acclamation, which completed the ticket and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The State Central Committee met at Columbus on July 11th and selected the following State Executive Committee: Arthur L. Conger, of Akron, Chairman; John M. Doane, of Columbus, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer; George K. Nash and Smith L. Johnson, of Columbus; A. C. Hord, of Cleveland; George H. Ketcham, of Toledo; Amor Smith, Jr., of Cincinnati; Clarence L. Maxwell, of Xenia; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield; and Charles L. Kurtz, of Athens.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Dayton, Wednesday and Thursday, August 28th and 29th, and was largely attended. Michael D. Harter, of Richland County, was Permanent Chairman, and Lewis G. Bernard, of Hamilton County, Permanent Secretary. James E. Campbell, of Butler County, Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross, and Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga, were candidates for Governor, the former receiving the nomina-

tion on the second ballot. For Lieutenant Governor, William V. Marquis, of Logan, John Zimmerman, of Wayne, Henry Dorn, of Franklin, S. W. Courtright, of Pickaway, and E. B. Hubbard, of Seneca, were placed in nomination and Marquis chosen on the second ballot. Martin D. Follett was nominated on the second ballot for Judge of the Supreme Court over Lyman J. Critchfield, of Holmes, and C. H. Norris, of Marion. For Treasurer of State, William E. Boden, of Guernsey, Thomas Leonard, of Franklin, Edwin Sinnett, of Licking, and J. A. McClerg, of Gallia, were placed in nomination, but only one ballot was necessary for the selection of Boden. Charles C. Miller, of Putnam, received the nomination for Commissioner of Common Schools over C. C. Davidson, of Stark, and Jesse M. Lewis, of Champaign, was chosen as the candidate for Attorney General over J. D. De Goilley, of Marion, and D. J. Sater, of Hamilton. But one ballot each was necessary to nominate candidates for Clerk of the Supreme Court and Member of the Board of Public Works. For the former Israel J. C. Shumaker, of Seneca, was chosen over Robert H. Higgins, of Brown, John A. McMillen, of Greene, J. C. Martindale, of Clarke, and W. G. McKnight, of Lawrence. For the latter Frank Reynolds was successful over J. E. Howard, of Richland, and Frank Gray, of Tuscarawas.

The platform declared the purpose of the party to "continue the battle for tariff reform until the cause of the people is triumphant;" demanded the repeal of all tariff taxes "that enable trusts to extort from the people exorbitant prices for the products they control;" favored "just, liberal and equitable pension laws;" denounced the Republican State and National Admin-

istrations; and demanded home rule for Ohio and laws that would "enable the cities to choose their own servants and control their own affairs."

The Prohibition and Union Labor parties both nominated complete State tickets, the Gubernatorial candidate of the former being John B. Helwig, of Clarke, and John H. Rhodes, of Highland, of the latter. The Prohibition Convention was well attended, but the other ticket was named by less than fifty delegates.

The most sensational feature of the political canvass, which was personal, bitter and exciting, was due to what was known as "the ballot-box forgery." When the campaign had progressed so far that political feeling was at a high tension, Governor Foraker made a speech in Music Hall, Cincinnati, in which he referred to a patent ballot-box and a bill for its adoption which it was claimed Mr. Campbell, when a member of the House of Representatives, had been instrumental in having introduced in Congress. A day or two later the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette published what purported to be a contract signed by Mr. Campbell for a three-twentieth interest in the ballot-box which he was supposed to be trying to have adopted. The newspaper articles and the speeches regarding the matter conveyed the idea that an attempt was being made to enact a law personally beneficial to its reputed author. Mr. Campbell denied that he had ever signed such a paper or that he had ever had the slightest personal interest in the ballot-box and directed his attorneys to bring suit for libel unless there were retractions. The Commercial Gazette caused a second sensation by publishing a signed editorial acknowledging that the alleged contract was a for-

gery, and that not only was Mr. Campbell's name forged but the names of nine other members of Congress, both Republicans and Democrats, were attached to the paper and were also forged. A flood of admissions and retractions followed this admission and it developed that not one of the ten persons whose names were attached to the alleged agreement ever had anything to do with the patent ballot-box. It was also shown that, for the purpose of securing an endorsement for a minor political position, one R. G. Wood, who was the patentee of the boxes, had obtained genuine signatures and by specious pretences had induced a local draughtsman to reproduce them upon the fabricated contract. Governor Foraker and Murat Halstead, editor of the Commercial Gazette, both confessed to having been duped by Woods' ingenious fraud, and that their anxiety to defeat Campbell had made them less cautious than they might otherwise have been. This incident no doubt influenced the result of the election to some extent, as the Democrats made the most of it without giving due credit to the promptness in which the mistake was acknowledged. The State was thoroughly canvassed by both parties, thus bringing out a very large vote. The result was the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor, a contested election of the Republican Lieutenant Governor—who was afterwards unseated by a Democratic Senate, and the election of all the other Republican candidates. The vote as returned to the Secretary of State was as follows:

For Governor:

James E. Campbell, Dem.....	379,423
Joseph B. Foraker, Rep.....	368,551
John B. Helwig, Pro.....	26,504
John H. Rhodes, Union-Labor.....	1,048
Campbell's plurality.....	10,872

For Lieutenant Governor:	
Elbert L. Lampson, Rep.....	375,090
William V. Marquis, Dem.....	375,068
Lampson's plurality.....	22
For Treasurer of State:	
John C. Brown, Rep.....	377,102
William E. Boden, Dem.....	373,476
Brown's plurality.....	3,626
For Judge of Supreme Court:	
Franklin J. Dickman, Rep.....	376,649
Martin D. Follett, Dem.....	373,895
Dickman's plurality.....	2,754
For Clerk of Supreme Court:	
Urban H. Hester, Rep.....	377,021
Israel J. C. Shumaker, Dem.....	373,453
Hester's plurality.....	3,568
For Attorney General:	
David Kemper Watson, Rep.....	377,140
Jesse M. Lewis, Dem.....	373,335
Watson's plurality.....	3,805
For Commissioner of Common Schools:	
John Hancock, Rep.....	377,107
Charles C. Miller, Dem.....	373,391
Hancock's plurality.....	3,716
For Member Board of Public Works:	
William M. Hahn, Rep.....	377,059
Frank Reynolds, Dem....	372,659
Hahn's plurality.....	4,400

The Legislature had provided for submission at this election three proposed Constitutional Amendments. The first changed the system of levying taxes, giving the General Assembly power to levy taxes with no other restriction than that "taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects" and retaining the exemption exceptions of the present Constitution. This amendment received 245,438 affirmative votes to 273,268 in the negative. The second provided for single legislative districts, as originally con-

templated by the minority party in the Constitutional Convention of 1851. By this every county was to have at least one Representative and the more populous counties were to be divided into districts, with one Representative to each subdivision. It received 245,444 votes to 259,420 cast against it. The third provided for biennial elections in November instead of in April and received 257,662 votes, 254,215 being recorded in the negative; this was a majority of the votes cast directly upon the proposition but not a majority of the total number of voters participating in the election for members of the General Assembly which was 780,304, so all three were lost.

During the year the last survivors of Abraham Lincoln's Cabinet passed away. They were John P. Usher, of Indiana, who became Secretary of the Interior on January 8, 1863, and Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who was Secretary of War from March 4, 1861, to January 11, 1862. The former died in Philadelphia on April 13th, and the latter on June 26th, at Donegal, Pennsylvania. Strangely enough the arch-traitor, Jefferson Davis, survived them all, dying in New Orleans, on the 6th of the following December.

## SIXTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Legislature chosen at this election was also Democratic in both branches, the Senate by 19 to 17 and the House by 64 to 50. The following were its officers and members:

## SENATE.

Elbert L. Lampson, (Rep.) President.  
 William V. Marquis, (Dem.) President.  
 Perry M. Adams, President *pro tem*.  
 William A. Taylor, Clerk.  
 David H. Mortley, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—James Brown, Michael T. Corcoran  
and George A. Schneider.....Hamilton.
- 2—Joseph L. Stephens.....Warren.
- 3—Henry C. Marshall.....Montgomery
- 4—Thomas Q. Ashburn. Died; John M.  
Pattison, successor.....Clermont.
- 5—Jesse N. Oren.....Clinton.
- 6—David Meade Massie.....Ross.
- 7—Amos B. Cole.....Scioto.
- 8—Jeremiah L. Carpenter, Meigs, and  
John K. Richards.....Lawrence.
- 9—Virgil C. Lowry.....Hocking.
- 10—Aaron R. Van Cleaf, Pickaway, and  
William T. Wallace.....Franklin.
- 11—Thomas B. Wilson.....Madison.
- 12—Andrew J. Robertson, Shelby, (died;  
James O. Amos, Shelby, successor,  
and Hugh W. Thompson.....
- 13—James B. Pumphrey.....Hardin.
- 14—Henry J. Cleveland.....Noble.
- 15 and 16—Daniel H. Gaumer.....Muskingum.
- 17 and 28—John Zimmerman, Wayne.  
Died; Hugh A. Hart, successor.....Wayne.
- 18 and 19—John A. Buchanan.....Tuscarawas.
- 20—J. Wilbur Nichols.....Belmont.
- 21—Anthony Howells.....Stark.
- 22—Thomas H. Silver.....Columbiana.
- 23—Edmund A. Reed.....Trumbull.
- 24 and 26—J. Park Alexander.....Summit.
- 25—Charles Herrman and David Morison.Cuyahoga.
- 27 and 29—George Hildebrand, Ashland,  
and Winfield S. Kerr.....Richland.
- 30—George F. Brady, Huron, and John  
N. Soncrant.....Erie.
- 31—Perry M. Adams.....Seneca.
- 32—Melville D. Shaw.....Auglaize.
- 33—John Ryan, Lucas, and William W.  
Sutton.....Putnam.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nial R. Hysell, Speaker.  
 Andrew C. Robeson, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 David S. Fisher, Clerk.  
 George D. Neal, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Adams—William A. Blair. Contested; Robert H.  
 W. Peterson, seated.  
 Allen—DeWitt C. Cunningham.  
 Ashland—John D. Beaird.  
 Ashtabula—Leander C. Reeve.  
 Athens—William L. Kessinger.  
 Auglaize—Jacob Boesel.  
 Belmont—Alexander T. McKelvey.  
 Brown—William W. Pennell.

Butler—Thomas Goldrick and Joseph J. Mc-  
 Maken.

Carroll—Robert G. Kean.  
 Champaign—Samuel M. Taylor.  
 Clarke—John F. McGrew and Douglas W. Rawl-  
 ings.

Clermont—Jonathan V. Christy.  
 Clinton—Wilford C. Hudson.  
 Columbiana—Alexander H. McCoy.  
 Coshocton—Jesse P. Forbes.  
 Crawford—Philip Schuler.  
 Cuyahoga—John P. Green, Orlando J. Hodge, J.  
 Dwight Palmer, Wilbur Parker, Morris Porter and  
 William D. Pudney.

Darke—Harvey C. Garber and Andrew C. Robe-  
 son.

Defiance and Paulding—Frank W. Knapp, of  
 Defiance. Died; John L. Geyer, of Paulding, successor.

Delaware—Rollin K. Willis.  
 Erie—John J. Molter.  
 Fairfield—Thomas H. Dill.  
 Fayette—Harry M. Daugherty.

Franklin—John B. Lawlor (died; Albert D. Heff-  
 ner, successor), and Lot L. Smith.

Fulton—Estell H. Rorick.  
 Gallia—Jehu Eakins.  
 Geauga and Lake—Elverton J. Clapp, of Geauga.  
 Greene—Andrew Jackson.  
 Guernsey—David D. Taylor.

Hamilton—William M. Day, Philip Dewald,  
 Charles Jeffre, Frederick A. Lamping, Guy W. Mal-  
 lon, James Nolan, John J. O'Dowd, John J. Rooney  
 and Henry J. Schulte.

Hancock—Henry Brown.  
 Hardin—Michael F. Eggerman.  
 Harrison—Wesley B. Hearn.  
 Henry—Dennis D. Donovan.  
 Highland—James M. Hughey.  
 Hocking—William P. Price.  
 Holmes—William S. Troyer.  
 Huron—Lewis C. Laylin.  
 Jackson—Samuel Llewellyn.  
 Jefferson—Charles W. Clancy.  
 Knox—Charles E. Critchfield.  
 Lawrence—George H. Holliday and Wilbur W.

Wiseman.

Licking—Samuel L. Blue and Marvin M. Munson.  
 Logan—Charles M. Wanzer.  
 Lorain—William A. Braman.  
 Lucas—Charles P. Griffin and James C. Messer.  
 Madison—Joseph S. Martin.  
 Mahoning—John R. Davis and Lemuel C. Ohl.  
 Marion—George B. Scofield.  
 Medina—Thomas Palmer.

Meigs—Joseph C. McElroy.  
 Mercer—Louis N. Wagner.  
 Miami—John A. Sterrett.  
 Monroe—Reuben P. Yoho.  
 Montgomery—Wickliffe Bellville and William A. Reiter.  
 Morgan—William B. Crew.  
 Morrow—William L. Phillips.  
 Muskingum—Thomas J. McDermott.  
 Noble—Chris McKee.  
 Ottawa—William E. Bense.  
 Perry—Nial R. Hysell.  
 Pickaway—Thaddeus E. Cromley.  
 Pike—Almand Bayhan.  
 Portage—Egbert S. Woodworth.  
 Preble—Robert Williams, Jr. Resigned; F. C. Lantis, successor.  
 Putnam—Milton E. McClure.  
 Richland—Charles N. Gaumer.  
 Ross—Elias Moore and Willis H. Wiggins.  
 Sandusky—James Hunt.  
 Scioto—Joseph P. Coates.  
 Seneca—Alfred B. Brant. Died; Charles Flumerfelt, successor.  
 Shelby—Jachomyer C. Counts.  
 Stark—Edward E. Dresbach and John E. Monnot.  
 Summit—Henry C. Sanford and Thomas F. Wright.  
 Trumbull—Charles H. Strock.  
 Tuscarawas—Eli R. Benfer and David H. Troendly.  
 Union—John H. Shearer.  
 Van Wert—Edward B. Gilliland.  
 Vinton—Stephen W. Monahan.  
 Warren—Alexander Boxwell.  
 Washington—Frederik J. Cutter and Henry Roeser.  
 Wayne—Michael J. Carroll and Charles A. Weiser.  
 Williams—Blair Hagerty.  
 Wood—George B. Spencer.  
 Wyandot—William C. Gear.

Elbert L. Lampson, Lieutenant Governor, is a native of Windsor, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he was born July 30, 1852. His father was a farmer, whose children were educated in the public schools. The eldest son, Elbert, attended Grand River Institute one term each Summer for several years, supporting himself in the interim by teaching district school, until his

graduation in 1875. The following December he began the study of law, and in 1876 went to Michigan University, where he graduated in 1878, from the law department of that institution. He has filled the position of School Examiner six years, Township Trustee five years, Justice of the Peace three years, and several other minor offices, at various times. He became editor of the Jefferson Gazette in 1883, and in 1884 was sent as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1885 and again in 1887 he was elected as a Representative in the General Assembly and was chosen Speaker of the House during his second term. He was nominated the third time in 1889, but declined after receiving the nomination for Lieutenant Governor at the State Convention. He was elected to the latter office by a plurality of twenty-two votes, but after eighteen days' service was unseated by a Democratic State Senate. In 1891 he was elected to the State Senate and was chosen President *pro tem*. In 1895 and in 1897 he was chosen Reading Clerk in the National House of Representatives.

John Hancock, Commissioner of Common Schools, was born of humble parentage in Clermont County, Ohio, February 19, 1825. He received a common-school education, supplemented by private study, and began his career as an educator by teaching in the country schools. Through the influence of Dr. Ray, the distinguished author and mathematician, he was called as assistant principal in one of the Cincinnati schools in 1852; subsequently becoming principal, and serving twelve years in that capacity and seven years as superintendent. In 1891 he took charge of the Dayton schools, serving in that city ten years. He then went

to Chillicothe, and was superintendent of schools there, when appointed by Governor Foraker the successor of Eli T. Tappan as Commissioner of Common Schools of the State, after the death of the former in October, 1888. He was nominated and

elected in 1889 for a full term, but was suddenly stricken down with a fatal illness, dying on June 1, 1891. Charles C. Miller was appointed to the vacancy by Governor Campbell.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1890.

THE first session of the Fifty-first Congress began Monday, December 2, 1889, and adjourned on the first of the following October. Politically the Senate was composed of 47 Republicans and 37 Democrats, the House of 176 Republicans, 155 Democrats and one Independent or member of the Farmers' Alliance. The House organized by electing Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Speaker; he received 166 votes to 154 for John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and one for Amos J. Cummings, of New York. One of the most important incidents of this session was the adoption by the House of a set of rules differing in several essential points from any previously in force. The new rules were designed to carry out the policy of the Speaker in refusing to entertain dilatory motions and in counting a quorum by recording members present but not voting. The contest over their adoption was exceedingly bitter and became a political question during the year. The change was beneficial, though radical, and the majority was enabled to dispatch business regardless of attempts at dilatory proceedings. The Democrats professed great indignation at the action of the Republicans and there were many scenes on their part of disorder, discourtesy and ill-feeling. They were especially incensed at the Speaker, whom they

denounced as "a Czar." The rules were reported to the House on February 6, 1890, and adopted, by the vote of 161 to 144 (23 not voting), on February 14th, having been debated in the *interim*. On April 14th, William McKinley, of Ohio, introduced a bill "to equalize duties upon imports and to reduce the revenues of the Government." This was what was known as the "McKinley Tariff Bill," which became a law after a protracted debate, on October 1st. A measure authorizing the issue of Treasury notes upon deposits of silver bullion was introduced in the House by Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, January 20th. On June 7th, a substitute agreed upon by the Republican caucus was presented and adopted by the House by the vote of 135 to 119—not voting 73. The Senate passed a substitute by way of an amendment, on June 18th, providing among other things for the free coinage of silver. On the 25th the House refused to concur and a conference committee presented an amended bill providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces each month into standard silver dollars. This passed the Senate on July 10th—Yeas 39 Republicans; Nays 26 Democrats—and was adopted by the House on July 12th—Yeas 121 Republicans and one Farmers' Alliance; Nays 90 Democrats.

The President approved the measure two days later. The Dependent Pension Bill—"Granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors," also became a law. The House passed this bill on June 11th by the following vote: Yeas, Republicans 117, Democrats 28; Nays, 56 Democrats. The Senate agreed to it on June 27th—Yeas, 31 Republicans and three Democrats; Nays, 18 Democrats. The President approved it on the 27th and there was great rejoicing accordingly among the old soldiers. Two new States were admitted into the Union—Wyoming and Idaho, the enabling act of the former receiving the approval of the President on July 2d and of the latter on July 11th. A law was enacted "To protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," known as the "Sherman Anti-Trust Law;" one for the protection of Prohibition States known as the "Original Package Law," and another which amended the lottery laws so that because of its severity what was known as the Louisiana State Lottery was compelled to cease business in the United States, and the State and Nation was relieved of a great evil. Taken altogether it was the most beneficial session of Congress that ever assembled in time of peace, although the Democrats persisted in maligning it. They especially misrepresented the Speaker of the House, the new tariff law and its author. Under the protection of the McKinley Act the country for over two years enjoyed the greatest prosperity ever known in its history.

President Harrison was called upon to appoint another Judge of the United States Supreme Court, in 1890. Samuel Freeman

Miller, of Iowa, died on October 13th, in Washington, and Henry Billings Brown, of Michigan, was appointed to the vacancy.

The first political convention of the year was that of a number of disappointed office-seeking colored men from different States who met in Washington, District of Columbia, on February 6th, and after adopting an address nominated P. B. S. Pinchback for President in 1892. Nothing was ever heard of the movement after they adjourned.

The Sixty-ninth General Assembly of Ohio organized on Monday, January 6th, and elected all the Democratic caucus nominees for officers of the Senate and House. Notice of contest was served upon Lieutenant Governor Lampson by his Democratic competitor, William V. Marquis, and he was unseated on January 30th. Lampson had 22 majority, but Marquis claimed that 505 illegal votes had been cast for the Republican ticket. The Senate, by a strictly partisan vote of 18 to 16, decided that Lampson was not legally elected and Marquis was. Mr. Lampson protested and threatened to carry the matter to the Supreme Court, but abandoned the case after a few days. It was an unfortunate circumstance that he did not proceed in the matter, so as to have secured a decision for the government of future contests of the same character.

James E. Campbell was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 13th, in the presence of a great number of fellow Democrats and other citizens. A fine parade of a non-partisan character preceded the inaugural ceremonies.

The Democratic caucus for the selection of a candidate for United States Senator was held on the evening of Thursday, January 9th. But two ballots were taken, re-



sulting in the nomination of Calvin S. Brice, of Allen County. The following was the vote in detail, "two ballots being necessary for the sake of appearances:"

First: Calvin S. Brice, 29; John A. McMahon, of Montgomery, 14; John H. Thomas, of Clarke, 11; Charles W. Baker, of Hamilton, 6; John McSweeney, of Wayne, 4; Samuel F. Hunt, of Hamilton, 2; George W. Geddes, of Richland, 2; James E. Neal, of Butler, 2; George E. Seney, of Seneca, 2; Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Franklin, 1. Six members failed to appear.

Second: Brice 53, McMahon 13, Thomas 3, Seney 2, Baker 1, and Outhwaite 1.

The Republican members caucused on the evening of the 13th, with only 59 of their 71 members present. Of these 55 voted for Charles Foster and four for William H. Gibson, both of Seneca County.

On the 15th Mr. Brice was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years from March 3, 1891, as the successor of Henry B. Payne. The vote was as follows: Senate—Brice 19, Foster 14, Murat Halstead 1. House—Brice 57, Foster 52 (two Republicans and two Democrats absent).

The Democrats hastened to redistrict the State, arranging the districts in such a manner as to throw the strong Republican counties together in order that they might get the largest possible proportion of the Congressional delegation. They also desired by this method to secure the defeat of the strongest Republican members then representing the State in Congress.

The Republican Central Committee met at Columbus in May and decided to hold the State Convention at Cleveland on the 16th

of July and selected for Temporary Chairman Ex-Governor Joseph B. Foraker, of Cincinnati; for Temporary Secretary, Frank A. Durban, of Zanesville; and for Assistant Secretaries, Alexander C. Caine, of Somerset, and George P. Kirby, of Toledo. Silas N. Field, of Columbus, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms, with C. C. Dewstoe and E. H. Bohm, both of Cleveland, as assistants.

The State Convention was held in Music Hall, Cleveland, beginning at eleven o'clock on the morning of June 16th. The interior of Music Hall was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, and pictures of distinguished Republicans. Governor Foraker came upon the stage with Colonel Brinsmade, who called the Convention to order and their appearance was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. Rev. Dr. Sprecher, a local minister, opened the Convention with prayer. After a short speech by Colonel Brinsmade, Governor Foraker delivered a lengthy address, from which the following is taken:

We did not come out of the last contest very well. We lost the Governorship, the General Assembly and the United States Senatorship, three great objective purposes of the canvass, and later, as a consequence, we also lost the Lieutenant Governorship, the control of all the State institutions, and only time and the next election can tell how many Representatives in Congress. It was a slaughter not only of the head of the ticket, but all along the line. A great many people got hurt who supposed they were entirely out of harm's way. The tax-payer, whose burdens were being constantly lightened, must now confront deficient revenues and an increase of millions of local indebtedness, and our dissatisfied German friends of Cincinnati, who in the name of personal liberty, deserted us and fought with the enemy for their Sunday beer, find to their consternation and amazement that they have only brought on themselves and their fellow-citizens a famine of water. Naturally, much has been said as to the cause of this defeat. Some of this talk has been profitable, but most of it has been worse than profitless. It is grati-

fying, therefore, to realize that we have now reached a point in the progress of time and events when it is our duty to quit looking backward. From now henceforth let every Republican look to the front. The last campaign should be remembered only so far as it may teach lessons of benefit for the future. The Democratic party is in power and must be turned out. It can be and will be if every Republican does his duty. It can not be and will not be if we do not rally as one man, and go forward with our whole strength. When Ohio next speaks she must proclaim that she is still a Republican State. To elect in 1890 the head of the Democratic ticket would be inexcusable; such a defeat would not be attributed to accident. It could not be set down to petty malice or jealousy. It would be an unmistakable encouragement to Democracy and Democratic ideas and purposes, and a corresponding discouragement in the cause of Republicanism. It would be more. It would be an endorsement not only of Democracy, but, according to even Democratic testimony, it would be an endorsement of one of the worst forms of Democracy that we have ever been afflicted with in this State. We have not only State officials, but members of Congress to elect. On this account our next election has reference not only to State, but to National affairs. The vote of Ohio may determine political ascendancy in the next House of Representatives, and on continued Republican ascendancy there depends the success of the Administration of President Harrison. No matter how capable, how patriotic, how deserving, how devoted may be the occupant of the White House, he can accomplish but little unless supported by the coordinate branches of Government. Our fight is, therefore, not only one for Ohio, but for the whole Nation. It is of the highest importance to reelect Daniel J. Ryan. He has already been renominated by the common acclaim of the whole party. And it is cause for congratulation that it is so, for whatever may be our personal likes and dislikes there is one proposition for which we all stand as firmly as a stone wall. We are a unit for this gallant representative of our cause, and all alike can touch elbows and march under his common banner, with a common step to a common victory. This confidence in him is not accidental; neither is it a matter of mere sentiment. It has been earned, is deserved and is the just due of a faithful officer and a loyal, devoted Republican. It can be truthfully asserted that Ohio never had a more faithful, zealous and capable Secretary of State than Mr. Ryan. Last year the Campbells came. We are compelled to wait until next year to make them go, but now we can speak the word. We can render judgment and then issue execution. The newspapers recently reported

ex-Governor Hoadly as saying that Campbell's administration had made *his* respectable. It would be difficult to say anything worse than that, for, notwithstanding the personal virtues of Governor Hoadly, it is universally conceded that under his administration our State touched the lowest point in all her history. Ohio during that period was brought to the verge of bankruptcy and gained an unenviable, world-wide reputation for riots, election frauds, legislative corruption, senatorial jobbery and general political degradation and viciousness. To say that Campbell has done worse is either a cruel slander or a startling truth. The record justifies Hoadly's remarks. The Democratic home rule cry was but a false pretense, while the Administration has been so far only an abuse of confidence and a breach of promise.

Mr. Foraker then referred at length to the manner in which the Democrats enforced "Home Rule;" their election frauds and their unfairness in appointing certain boards for the administration of affairs of the large cities of Ohio; to the way in which they had counted out Lieutenant Governor Elbert L. Lampson; and to the disgrace and humiliation the people of the State had suffered in the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate by Henry B. Payne.

Regarding the Democratic Legislature, he said:

It will go down in history as the most unsatisfactory official body that ever met in the State House. The majority of its acts were either very indifferent or very bad. It insisted on doing things that will damn it for all time to come. It will be distinguished as having squandered thousands of dollars on useless expenditures; for having cowardly forsaken its German allies; for dealing in a weak and uncertain way with the canals; and for accepting from hoodlars goodly sums of money; for having among its members some of the smallest and cheapest rascals that ever got into politics—men who saw no good in any measure unless they could discover a five-dollar bill wrapped up in it. To use their own elastic expression, they "ripped up" the penitentiary, the asylums, the reform schools, the election laws, municipal governments generally, the State Constitution particularly, and the doctrine of home rule both generally and particularly. Of this they left not a shred.

At the conclusion of the address the various committees were announced as follows:

*Credentials:* 1. Krato Topp, Hamilton. 2. J. C. Cormany, Hamilton. 3. Nelson Williams, Butler. 4. H. L. Wright, Shelby. 5. H. S. Lehr, Hardin. 6. William H. Geyser, Fulton. 7. L. W. Morris, Lucas. 8. F. W. McClure, Wyandot. 9. W. H. Kirkendall, Pickaway. 10. Clarence L. Maxwell, Greene. 11. John C. Tatman, Clermont. 12. Joseph C. McElroy, Meigs. 13. C. M. Bowlby, Hocking. 14. E. E. Nichols, Licking. 15. C. G. Legrand, Delaware. 16. Jacob Frick, Wayne. 17. George A. Keepers, Monroe. 18. Joseph L. Lee, Guernsey. 19. J. N. Hathaway, Ashtabula. 20. W. A. Corlett, Lake. 21. J. C. Lester, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Rudolph Hynicka, Hamilton. 2. Scott Bonham, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. Hallek Rupe, Darke. 5. Urban H. Hester, Van Wert. 6. Walter Hilton, Defiance. 7. Charles P. Griffin, Lucas. 8. H. C. Bolman, Seneca. 9. Clinton D. Firestone, Franklin. 10. Asa S. Bushnell, Clarke. 11. H. M. Higgins, Highland. 12. E. B. Wilson, Lawrence. 13. J. A. Shepard, Fairfield. 14. J. K. Johnson, Coshocton. 15. Charles F. Baldwin, Knox. 16. Charles D. Neil, Medina. 17. Thomas B. Rousch, Monroe. 18. David A. Hollingsworth, Harrison. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. Arthur L. Conger, Summit. 21. Levi E. Meacham, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Morgan Lewis, Hamilton. 2. W. F. Boyd, Hamilton. 3. Ellsworth Benham, Warren. 4. William S. Fornshall, Preble. 5. J. E. West, Logan. 6. S. M. Shank, Paulding.

7. Malcolm Kelly, Ottawa. 8. F. C. Brown, Hancock. 9. Noah Thomas, Madison. 10. Elias Moore, Ross. 11. Charles S. Thompson, Brown. 12. J. D. Olmstead, Gallia. 13. Robert S. Wilcox, Vinton. 14. William A. Korns, Tuscarawas. 15. L. C. Hildebrand, Ashland. 16. Joseph I. Brittain, Columbiana. 17. David Miller, Noble. 18. Charles W. Clancey, Jefferson. 19. Charles H. Strock, Trumbull. 20. E. N. Cornell, Cuyahoga. 21. William Downie, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. William E. Bundy, Hamilton. 2. John R. Baumes, Hamilton. 3. Henry L. Morey, Butler. 4. J. F. McCaskey, Miami. 5. R. C. Eastman, Allen. 6. Ebenezer W. Poe, Wood. 7. Jesse Vickery, Sandusky. 8. A. H. Kollepath, Union. 9. L. W. Latham, Franklin. 10. Leo Weltz, Clinton. 11. Jacob J. Pugsley, Highland. 12. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 13. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 14. William C. Lyon, Licking. 15. William C. Lemmert, Crawford. 16. Silas A. Conrad, Stark. 17. Theodore F. Davis, Washington. 18. David D. Taylor, Guernsey. 19. Elverton J. Clapp, Geauga. 20. Lewis C. Laylin, Huron. 21. Louis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

An adjournment was then taken until two o'clock in the afternoon.

It was nearly three o'clock when the Convention again resumed business. The Committee on Organization reported Albert C. Thompson, of Scioto, for Permanent Chairman, the other temporary officers being retained permanently. On assuming the Chair Judge Thompson said: "There is but one thing for me to do after thanking you and that is to proceed with the business of this Convention. You realize that this call on me is an unexpected one—one that

I am ready to answer as I do every call the Republicans make upon me. Whatever I can do to promote the interests of harmony, I am ready to do. But I know I can best serve you by proceeding without making a speech, especially after the issues of the day have been presented so ably and magnificently by Governor Foraker."

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but not being ready was passed for the time being. Nominations were declared in order and Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland, presented the name of Daniel J. Ryan, of Scioto County, for renomination for Secretary of State. On motion the nomination was made unanimous by acclamation. Mr. Ryan made a lengthy and entertaining speech of acceptance in which he outlined the duties of his office and the manner of his conduct of the same. His showing demonstrated that the Republican party had made no mistake in the second time unanimously choosing him to be their candidate. He closed by urging the Republican party of Ohio to stand firmly by the Federal Elections' Law and the McKinley Tariff Bill.

Congratulatory telegrams were read by Chairman Thompson from Senator Sherman, Congressmen McKinley, Cooper, Boothman, Smyser, Caldwell, E. B. Taylor and J. D. Taylor.

Attorney General David K. Watson presented Thaddeus A. Minshall, of Ross, for Judge of the Supreme Court, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Frank J. McColloch, of Logan County, and Charles A. Flickinger, of Lucas, were presented for Member of the Board of Public Works. The ballot resulted: McColloch 327 and Flickinger 70 votes, when Flick-

inger was withdrawn and McColloch nominated by acclamation.

Henry L. Morey, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform, which was as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, reaffirming the declarations of the Republican National Convention of 1888, declare:

1. We heartily endorse the wise and conservative Administration of President HARRISON. We also fully approve the wise action of the Republican members of both Houses of Congress in fulfilling the pledges of the party in legislating upon the coinage of silver, the revision of the tariff, the passage of the Federal Elections' Law, the Disability Pension Bill, and other measures of National importance. The thanks of the country are due the Republican Congress and Speaker REED for amending the rules of the House, so that the business of the country can be done by the people's Representatives. We denounce the claim of the Democratic party, that members may be absent in a parliamentary sense for the purpose of defeating a quorum to do business and at the same time physically present to further obstruct the public business, as revolutionary and a wanton disregard of the duties for which Congressmen are elected and paid by the people.

2. We cordially endorse the honest, wise and patriotic administration of Governor FORAKER. We denounce the Democratic Legislature for its corruption, its extravagance and its partisanship. Its appropriations for the year are largely in excess of the appropriations for any year by any Republican Legislature. It attempted to destroy the election system provided by a Republican Legislature for the cities, whereby ballot-box stuffing and tally-sheet forging are impossible. It deprived the people of proper Congressional representation by its partisan and unjust rearrangement of the districts. It reorganized the charitable institutions of the State for the sole purpose of making places for Democratic politicians. Pledged to the principle of home rule, it violated its party's pledges and the rights of local self-government by legislative reorganization of numerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes. It violated the sacred rights of the majority when, under the mask of a pretended contest, it robbed the people of a Lieutenant Governorship, and a citizen of an office to which he had been legally elected. Pretending to be the party and the representative of the poor, it elected to the United States Senate a New York speculator and railroad magnate, whose only entitlement to the office was his liberality in contributing money to corrupt

politics, and whose residence in Ohio was for office only.

3. The Republicans of Ohio warmly commend the McKinley Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, as a wise and patriotic measure, calculated to promote and defend American industries, and American labor against the labor and industries of other countries. We regard foreign opposition to this proposed legislation as an unwarranted interference in our domestic affairs. The attempt of the nations of the Old World and the Democratic party, to destroy our manufacturing supremacy and degrade our labor, is an unholy and unpatriotic alliance which should be resented by every citizen who loves his country and has a care for the wellbeing of his fellow citizens.

4. We most heartily endorse the action of the Republican Congress in passing the Disability Pension Bill, and of a Republican President who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all just pension legislation by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress; yet we do not regard it as the full recognition of the debt of obligation which the Government and the people owe to those heroic men by reason of whose sacrifices and devotion the Union was saved and the Government restored. We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, graded according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the Union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion the Government now lives.

5. We reaffirm in the most earnest and emphatic manner the duty of Congress to faithfully and fully carry out the declarations of the National Convention of the Republican party of 1888, that it will provide by a fair and impartial election law for a free and impartial ballot in every Congressional district in the United States, so as to secure to every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign, white or black, the right to cast one free ballot and to have that ballot duly counted. This is not only the individual right of every citizen, but is absolutely necessary to secure just and equal representation for all the people. No rule or custom of either House should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt and effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of the election of Members of Congress. To use the language of President HARRISON: "Every Constitutional power should be exercised to make this right secure, and to punish frauds upon the ballot."

6. We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturers of wools, so that in due time American wool growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States.

7. We favor such legislation by Congress and in this State as will in every practicable mode encourage, promote and protect the interests of agriculture in all its departments. Protection to labor and the rights of laborers, such as will grant to toil its full and just rewards, is among the first obligations of the Government.

8. We heartily endorse the honest, honorable and business-like administration of Secretary of State RYAN.

9. We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of that old hero and the first Presidential candidate of the Republican party, JOHN C. FREMONT.

The platform was adopted amid prolonged cheering; the planks referring to the Federal Elections' Bill, the McKinley Tariff Bill and other measures before Congress were applauded when read.

The State Central Committee was composed as follows: Louis W. King, of Youngstown, Chairman; Frederick Herbst, of Columbus, Secretary; Charles Hayman and Louis M. Hadden, of Cincinnati; Alvin W. Kumler, of Dayton; Samuel M. Taylor, of Urbana; H. A. Reese, of Van Wert; M. P. Brewer, of Bowling Green; E. B. King, of Sandusky; George M. McPeck, of Marysville; Harry M. Daugherty, of Washington C. H.; George W. Temple, of Batavia; C. E. M. Jennings, of Athens; William B. Crew, of McConnellsville; William M. Miller, of Dresden; William S. Cappellar, of Mansfield; Julius Whiting, Jr., of Canton; Henry J. Cleveland, of Caldwell; J. C. Moore, of New Lisbon; Edward R. Harper, of Akron, and Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cleveland.

At the State Central Committee meeting at Columbus, on August 12th, the State Executive Committee was selected as follows: Chairman, William M. Hahn, of Mansfield; Secretary, Fax F. D. Albery, of Columbus; Treasurer, George W. Sinks, of Columbus; Asa Bushnell, of Springfield;

Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Myron T. Her-  
rick, of Cleveland; Joseph P. Smith, of Ur-  
bana; Clinton D. Firestone, of Columbus;  
John Zumstein, of Cincinnati; and George  
H. Fields, of Toledo.

At this meeting the appended resolutions,  
offered by William S. Cappellar, of Rich-  
land, were adopted by unanimous vote:

*Resolved:* That the Ohio Republican Central  
Committee heartily approves the passage of the Fed-  
eral Elections' Bill to protect the purity of the ballot,  
and to secure to every citizen of the Republic the  
right to cast his ballot and have it honestly counted;  
and further, that it is the sense of this Committee that  
Congress should not adjourn until said bill becomes a  
law.

*Resolved:* That these resolutions be transmitted  
to our Representatives in Congress and to Hon. JOHN  
SHERMAN, our United States Senator.

On Wednesday, August 13th, a Farm-  
ers' Congress was held at Columbus. It  
was well represented by delegates from all  
agricultural organizations, those belonging  
to the Grange being almost in the majority.  
An attempt to make a new political party  
failed. A set of resolutions were adopted,  
one of which was denunciatory of the pro-  
posed sub-Treasury scheme of the Populists.

The Democratic State Convention was  
held at Springfield, Tuesday and Wednes-  
day, August 26th and 27th. Charles W. But-  
ler, of Hamilton, and Lawrence T. Neal, of  
Ross, were respectively Temporary and  
Permanent Chairmen. The following were  
the nominees: Secretary of State, Thad-  
deus E. Cromley, of Pickaway County;  
Judge of the Supreme Court, George B.  
Okey, of Franklin, on the first ballot, over  
Arnold Green, of Cuyahoga; Member of the  
Board of Public Works, Leopold Keifer, of  
Miami, on the first ballot over John Mc-  
Namara, of Summit, William Samsey, of  
Henry, and Blair Hagerty, of Williams.

The platform began by demanding "the  
reduction of tariff taxes," declaring: "We  
will continue the battle for tariff reform un-  
til the cause of the people is triumphant.  
All money taken by law from the people  
should go into the Public Treasury. Tariff  
taxes should be for revenue only. All so-  
called protective tariffs are dishonest, waste-  
ful and corrupting. They plunder the  
masses to enrich the few. They have crip-  
pled agriculture, retarded manufacturing,  
created trusts, destroyed commerce and  
corrupted our law-makers. Therefore we  
are opposed to the McKinley Tariff Bill now  
pending in Congress." Also, "We favor the  
free coinage of silver" and "declare in favor  
of just, liberal and equitable pension laws  
and denounce the Republican party for its  
duplicity to the soldiers in not fulfilling its  
oft-repeated pledges to them;" declared in  
favor of a "free and untrammelled ballot;"  
denounced "the Federal Elections, or  
Force Bill" and "the present rules of the  
National House of Representatives;" as-  
serted that the Democratic party was the  
"steadfast friend of the laboring and pro-  
ducing classes;" and rejoiced at "the awak-  
ening of the farmers to the evils of Repub-  
lican legislation," inviting them "to join  
with us to correct those evils and promote  
legislation which will better their condition  
and be just to all classes."

The Prohibition and Union Labor parties  
also held State Conventions and placed full  
tickets in nomination, and adopted plat-  
forms similar to those put forward in previ-  
ous years. Melancthon C. Lockwood headed  
the former, and Ezekiel T. Curtes, of Trum-  
bull, the latter ticket, as candidates for  
Secretary of State.

A proclamation by Governor Campbell  
called the General Assembly to meet in

extraordinary session on October 14th to take action upon a communication that would then be laid before them. Both Houses accordingly convened and received a message from the Governor in which he said the session was called "On account of the deplorable condition of public affairs in the city of Cincinnati, which, it is believed, can be partially remedied by enabling the people of that city to choose certain important Boards at the approaching November election." This was a move to get rid of some objectionable Democratic officials of his own selection, whose removal the Governor desired, but could not effect under the existing law. The message recited the action taken at the regular session of the Legislature in creating a Board of Public Improvements, and the Decennial Board of Equalization, and omitting to provide that the people should choose those very important bodies. The Governor never intended that the people should choose them, but the Legislature failed to give the Executive the power of removal. The change from the former method had been that after the first appointment of a full board by the Governor, the members should be elected singly by the people; also that three instead of four members could transact business, thus enabling them to unite and control affairs. The Governor declared that his own appointees were "dishonest and corrupt," and he now asked the General Assembly to abolish both Boards. In compliance with his request the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 19, passed a bill on October 16th providing for the election the following April of a Board of Public Improvements for Cincinnati and giving the Governor power to remove in the meantime any member of the existing Board for "any reason that may to him seem sufficient." The bill

failed to pass the House and on October 20th Governor Campbell sent another message, saying "that as the Legislature had failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was called some further suggestions are in order." He called attention to the fact that there was then not sufficient time to prepare for the November election as originally contemplated and therefore recommended the creation of a non-partisan Board of Improvement to be appointed by the Mayor. He concluded the second message with this admonition: "Do not swerve a hair's breadth from your purpose to wipe out the Board and eventually submit the whole question to the people. From this time on any and all propositions, other than this, are meant for partisan advantage only. There is no middle ground. To delay longer is a question of incapacity; to refuse the passage of the bill is a confession of infidelity." A bill was then introduced "to create and establish an efficient Board of City Affairs" for Cincinnati. This abolished the Board of Improvements, whose members the Governor desired to get rid of and gave the Mayor the power of appointment until the next municipal election in April, 1891. It became a law and the Legislature adjourned on October 24th. A joint committee was also appointed to make investigation of the entire municipal government of Cincinnati, and which subsequently made a report to the Governor, but owing to some peculiar manipulation, this report does not appear in the Executive documents or the Legislative reports of the State or, in fact, in any official publication.

This quarrel between the Governor and members of his own political organization so far from influencing the people against the Democratic party rather had the con-

trary effect. It was a general theme of discussion in the party press and but few newspapers had the temerity to condemn the Governor's action in the premises. Generally there is a great falling off in the vote cast at an election immediately following that at which a Governor is chosen; but this year, owing in great measure to this agitation, the decrease was but a little over 33,000. The campaign was devoid of sensations other than that created by the Governor and was otherwise comparatively uninteresting. The result was the election of all three of the Republican candidates for State office by the following vote:

For Secretary of State:

Daniel J. Ryan, Rep.....	363,548
Thaddeus E. Cromley, Dem.....	352,579
Melancthon C. Lockwood, Pro.....	23,837
Ezekiel T. Curtes, Union Lab.....	1,752

Ryan's plurality..... 10,969

For Judge of Supreme Court:

Thaddeus A. Minshall, Rep.....	362,896
George B. Okey, Dem.....	353,628

Minshall's plurality..... 9,268

For Member Board of Public Works:

Frank J. McColloch, Rep.....	362,594
Leopold Keifer, Dem.....	353,840

McColloch's plurality..... 8,754

The Republicans had a plurality of 13,837 on the vote for Members of the Fifty-second Congress, but only elected seven out of the delegation of twenty-one. The most notable contest was that in the Sixteenth district, where William McKinley, in a strong Democratic district, was only beaten by 302 votes.

The following was the vote in each district for the Republican and Democratic candidates:

First District:

Bellamy Storer, Rep.....	16,661
Otway J. Cosgrove, Dem.....	14,373

Republican majority..... 2,288

Second District:

John A. Caldwell, Rep.....	22,021
Oliver Brown, Dem.....	14,291

Republican majority..... 7,730

Third District:

George W. Houk, Dem.....	21,270
Henry L. Morey, Rep.....	18,639

Democratic majority..... 2,631

Fourth District:

Martin K. Gantz, Dem.....	20,705
William P. Orr, Rep.....	19,295

Democratic majority..... 1,410

Fifth District:

Fernando C. Layton, Dem.....	20,179
Lawrence K. Stroup, Rep.....	15,973

Democratic majority..... 4,206

Sixth District:

Dennis D. Donovan, Dem.....	18,741
Joseph H. Brigham, Rep.....	17,029

Democratic majority..... 1,712

Seventh District:

William E. Haynes, Dem.....	18,126
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	16,070

Democratic majority..... 2,056

Eighth District:

Darius D. Hare, Dem.....	17,414
Charles Foster, Rep.....	17,220

Democratic majority..... 194

Ninth District:

Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem.....	19,353
Thomas B. Wilson, Rep.....	16,418

Democratic majority..... 2,132

Tenth District:

Robert E. Doan, Rep.....	18,550
John Q. Smith, Dem.....	15,569

Republican majority..... 3,784



Eleventh District:	
John M. Pattison, Dem.....	16,110
DeWitt Clinton Loudon, Rep.....	13,157
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Democratic majority.....	2,953
Twelfth District:	
William H. Enochs, Rep.....	16,851
Ezra V. Dean, Dem.....	9,814
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Republican majority.....	7,037
Thirteenth District:	
Irvine Dungan, Dem.....	16,225
William T. Lewis, Rep.....	14,759
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Democratic majority.....	1,466
Fourteenth District:	
James W. Owens, Dem.....	19,193
Samuel Slade, Rep.....	15,773
<hr/>	
Democratic majority.....	3,420
Fifteenth District:	
Michael D. Harter, Dem.....	19,832
George L. Sackett, Rep.....	16,084
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Democratic majority.....	3,748
Sixteenth District:	
John G. Warwick, Dem*.....	20,059
William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	19,757
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Democratic majority.....	302
Seventeenth District:	
Andrew J. Pearson, Dem.....	14,928
Christian L. Poorman, Rep.....	14,224
<hr/>	
Democratic majority.....	704
Eighteenth District:	
Joseph D. Taylor, Rep.....	16,993
Henry H. McFadden, Dem.....	11,733
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Republican majority.....	5,210

Nineteenth District:	
Ezra B. Taylor, Rep.....	19,419
Thomas E. Hoyt, Dem.....	11,972
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Republican majority.....	7,447
Twentieth District:	
Vincent Albert Taylor, Rep.....	22,672
Harlan L. Stewart, Dem.....	14,748
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Republican majority.....	7,924
Twenty-first District:	
Tom L. Johnson, Dem.....	17,646
Theodore E. Burton, Rep.....	14,256
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Democratic majority.....	3,390
*John G. Warwick, of the Sixteenth district, died before the expiration of his term, and at a special election his successor was elected by the following vote, the majority for the Democratic candidate showing effectively what a great fight Major McKinley made in the district:	
Sixteenth District:	
Lewis P. Ohlinger, Dem.....	20,300
George Adams, Rep.....	16,958
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Democratic majority.....	3,342

Frank J. McColloch, member of the State Board of Public Works, was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 1, 1848, and still resides in that city. His educational advantages were but limited, as he was compelled to leave school at the age of fourteen to earn his own living. He secured a position in a retail dry-goods establishment in 1862, and three years later became a traveling salesman. Even after he became a public officer he continued "on the road" when not engaged in the business of the State. He was elected in 1890 and again in 1893, retiring in 1896. He is now engaged in mercantile business.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1891.

THE second session of the Fifty-first Congress began on December 11, 1890. President Harrison's message was very voluminous, as he referred to every subject which had during the previous six months occupied or would in all probability engage the attention of Congress at this session. A brief summary of the measures considered by Congress upon which party lines were drawn, or which had a bearing upon the general politics of the day, particularly because the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties in Ohio each contained clauses alluding to one or more of these subjects, is here given. The much discussed Direct Tax Refunding Bill was finally disposed of. It had passed the Senate at the first session of this Congress, and the House took it up and passed it on February 24, 1891. This appropriated \$15,227,632.03, amount of taxes paid directly to the United States Government by the Northern States during the Civil War, of which Ohio's share was \$1,332,025.93. This was a great relief to the State, as a Democratic State Administration and Legislature had practically bankrupted the Treasury. The vote on the passage of the act in the Senate was: Yeas 44—Republicans 27, Democrats 17; Nays 7—Republicans 2, Democrats 5. House: Yeas 172—Republicans 142, Democrats 30; Nays 101—Republicans 10, Democrats 91.

Of the remaining representatives 56 refused to go on record. The bill for the apportionment of members of the Fifty-third and subsequent Congresses in accordance with the population as ascertained by the census of 1890 was introduced in the House by Mark H. Dunnell, of Minnesota, on December 16, 1890. It provided for 356 members—an increase of 24. The House agreed to the apportionment the following day, and on January 29, 1891, the measure passed the Senate, and the President approved it on February 10th. The representation for Ohio was the same as by the apportionment of 1881. The Immigration Bill which greatly increased the classes of persons who should be excluded from admission into the United States, including "the importation of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor," passed the House on February 25th without division. The Senate also agreed to this measure, February 27th, its opponents fearing to call for a division, and was approved by President Harrison on March 3d. The Postal Subsidy Bill authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into contracts for not less than five nor more than ten years, with American citizens for carrying the mail in American steamships at certain fixed rates of compensation, passed the House on February 27th. The opposition of the Democrats to this bill was very

determined, but it received 139 affirmative votes to 120 in the negative—70 members not voting. The Senate passed it on March 2d and the President approved it the next morning.

One of the measures which created the greatest amount of discussion was that "to provide against the contraction of the currency," known as the "Free Coinage Bill." This passed the Senate, receiving 39 votes to 27 against—22 not voting; but the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures made an adverse report and it was therefore never considered in open session. The Federal Elections' Bill created the most serious factional feeling. It was denominated "The Force Bill" by the Democratic members, although there was no "force" about it except that the people were to keep the peace and the election officers were to allow every legal elector to cast his ballot at Congressional and Presidential elections and then honestly count it. The defeat of this proposed law was regarded by the Democrats as one of their greatest triumphs. It was passed at the first session of the House, July 2, 1890, but the Senate postponed consideration until the second session. It was taken up in December and occupied a large portion of the time of the Senate until January 17th. Elaborate speeches were made in opposition to the measure, and it became apparent that it was the intention of the Democratic Senators to talk against time rather than permit it to come to a vote. To meet this maneuver the Republicans proposed a rule cutting off debate after the discussion of a measure for a reasonable length of time. This change of rules was to be limited to the remainder of the session only. But the attempt to enforce the "cloture system" failed, and by

a combination between the Democrats and several Republican Senators anxious for the adoption of free-coinage legislation, the Elections' Bill was laid aside to take up the apportionment measure and following that the Free Coinage Bill. Thus the measure designed to secure free and fair elections failed to become a law, much to the delight of the Democrats.

By the death of William Windom, on January 29th, the post of Secretary of the Treasury became vacant, and on February 21st the President sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, who was unanimously confirmed on the 24th. This action of the President met the hearty approval of almost all the Republicans of the State, and both he and the new Secretary were deluged with congratulatory messages. Although Secretary Windom had been an honored resident of Minnesota for many years the people of Ohio naturally looked upon him as one of themselves. He was born in Belmont County, raised in Knox, was admitted to the bar and served as Prosecuting Attorney one term before removing to the Northwest. His superior abilities soon brought him deserved prominence in the State of his adoption, and he frequently took part in the political campaigns in Ohio and was therefore very popular among the Republicans, who mourned at his sudden demise in New York City.

Another death of one who figured prominently in Ohio politics for many years, was that of Alphonso Taft. He had been Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and his decisions in a case with reference to the Bible in the public schools undoubtedly lost him the Republican nomination for Governor on two different occasions. He

was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet from March to May, 1876, and Attorney General from May, 1876, to March, 1877, when the Administration changed. President Arthur appointed him Minister to Austria in 1882, and then transferred him to the Russian Mission in 1884, from which position he was relieved by President Cleveland in 1885. He died at San Diego, California, May 21, 1891, aged eighty-one years.

John Hancock, Commissioner of Common Schools of the State, died after a very short illness on June 1st, and Governor Campbell appointed Charles C. Miller, Democrat, of Erie County, as his successor.

Among the other distinguished dead of the year was the first Vice President of the United States, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who died on July 4th, the 115th anniversary of the Nation's birth, aged eighty-two. In 1864, when it was proposed to renominate him, the Ohio delegation in the Republican National Convention joined with the delegates of neighboring States in casting a solid vote for Andrew Johnson instead, notwithstanding the overwhelming sentiment of the State was for the old ticket. The delegates deemed it good politics to try to conciliate the South by nominating one who until the outbreak of the Rebellion had been a Democrat, but they made a sad blunder of it. When it was too late, there was considerable discussion in the newspapers about Hamlin's availability and of President Lincoln's preference for him.

Two other noted men, Ohioans by birth, died during the year. They were General William T. Sherman, of the United States Army, on February 14th, and Senator Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, on June 21st. It is doubtful whether General Sher-

man ever voted in Ohio, or very many times anywhere, but his sympathies were with the Republican party, and the volunteer soldiers who served under him formed a very large minority of that party in Ohio. While Senator McDonald removed from Ohio in early youth, the Democrats of the State still regarded him as one of themselves and frequently drafted him into service in Ohio campaigns.

The adjourned session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly of the State began on January 6th and closed May 4th. The number of laws enacted was considerably greater than at any session for a number of years, though a majority of them were of a special or local character. Several of these were tested almost immediately in the Supreme Court and declared unconstitutional. With these was the one enacted at Governor Campbell's instance by the special session the previous October for the government of Cincinnati.

At a conference of Representatives of the Farmers' Alliance and industrial organizations, held at Cincinnati on May 19th, the People's Party was organized. Resolutions were adopted convoking a conference at Cincinnati on the 22d of the following February, and a National Committee was selected and authorized to call a National Convention in 1892. A platform was also adopted embracing too many "isms" to bear repetition in this connection.

The Prohibition State Convention was held at Springfield, Thursday, June 11th. The platform denounced the liquor traffic; demanded revision of the immigration and naturalization laws; declared for woman suffrage; denounced speculation in margins; recommended pensions for all soldiers, and suggested that no tariff should be levied

except on articles that were sent to the United States by countries that levied tariffs on articles from this country, or barred some of our products entirely. John J. Ashenurst was nominated for Governor and candidates were named for each of the other offices to be filled.

The House of Representatives in the Fifty-second Congress, elected in 1890, was overwhelmingly Democratic. Ohio had contributed materially to this result in the loss of the Legislature by the Republicans in 1889. Through the Democratic gerrymander a Republican majority of eleven had been changed into a Democratic majority of seven. In other words the Congressional delegation, instead of being sixteen Republicans and five Democrats, on March 4, 1891, was seven Republicans and fourteen Democrats. The outrageous gerrymander of Major McKinley's district and the magnificent fight made by him for reelection against overwhelming odds, led the press of the State, the *Urbana Daily Citizen* taking the initiative, to declare for him for Governor of the State. Consequently, from the day of election in 1890 to the date of the Republican State Convention in 1891, scarcely another Republican's name was considered in connection with Gubernatorial honors. It was also almost a foregone conclusion that James E. Campbell would again be the Democratic nominee, although there was serious opposition to him in Hamilton County and on the part of a few scattering delegates in other sections of the State who had declared in favor of others. Had Virgil P. Kline, of Cleveland, consented to head the opposition, as he was importuned to do, the result might have been different. As it was, before either Convention had been called, everyone knew who would be the

Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor.

The Republican State Convention was held at Columbus, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16th and 17th, in the Grand Opera House, which was handsomely decorated without and within with red, white and blue decorations and with American flags. The Convention was noted for its unusual zeal and the activity manifested by the delegates, many of whom were present the day before the Convention was to have met.

The proceedings were opened by Louis W. King, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who said:

I shall have compassion on you and shall not inflict upon you a set speech. I shall content myself with merely returning the thanks of the Republican Committee of Ohio, to the rank and file of the party, for the splendid support accorded that organization in the last campaign, by reason of which the State of Ohio held fast to her moorings, while some of her sisters drifted away amid the general disaster which overtook the Republican party. I congratulate you that the Republican party is in good fighting order, and upon the fact that since its return to National power it has redeemed the credit of the Nation; and has made it possible for an American citizen to once more look in the eyes of a foreigner and proudly say: "I am a citizen of the United States of America." I congratulate you that at the head of Ohio's procession, with the party's banner in hand, is that most magnificent of Republicans, the champion of protection to American industry and American labor, the father of the mighty measure which so disturbs our political opponents; he whose voice has been heard with interest, who has everywhere had the capacity to impart information, to teach the teachers of political economy in this country—the calm, conservative, intellectual, brilliant and eloquent Major McKinley. With such a leader, supported by such lieutenants, and by the great heart of the Republican party of Ohio, there can be no such word as defeat.

The Temporary Chairman, Robert M. Nevin, of Dayton, was then introduced and made a lengthy and brilliant address, which was heartily applauded. At its conclusion

George Hobson, of Cincinnati, was chosen Temporary Secretary.

The following different committees were chosen:

*Permanent Organization:* 1. William F. Gass, Hamilton. 2. August Herrmann, Hamilton. 3. O. Britt Brown, Montgomery. 4. Frank McWhinnery, Darke. 5. E. B. Mitchell, Allen. 6. Charles J. Thompson, Defiance. 7. James B. Luckey, Ottawa. 8. Thomas W. McClure, Wyandot. 9. Edwin N. Gunsaulus, Madison. 10. Edward S. Wallace, Clarke. 11. William A. Grossmann, Adams. 12. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 13. Frank A. Kelley, Perry. 14. Timothy O. Donovan, Licking. 15. R. W. Johnston, Crawford. 16. George E. Baldwin, Stark. 17. Frank Martin, Noble. 18. George W. Glover, Harrison. 19. Elbert L. Lampson, Ashtabula. 20. H. H. Hodgman, Cuyahoga. 21. Dayton W. Glenn, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Paul S. Megrue, Hamilton. 2. Frederick Bader, Hamilton. 3. W. J. Collet, Warren. 4. A. M. Richardson, Shelby. 5. Alexander Carnan, Hardin. 6. George E. Coy, Williams. 7. Horace S. Buckland, Sandusky. 8. M. D. Kilmer, Wyandot. 9. E. B. Lewis, Pickaway. 10. A. A. Wickersham, Greene. 11. Louis P. Creekbaum, Brown. 12. Luther M. Beman, Gallia. 13. Leander B. Simpson, Morgan. 14. Samuel J. Davis, Licking. 15. Walter S. Bradford, Richland. 16. D. S. Olmstead, Holmes. 17. Clark M. Watson, Noble. 18. Charles W. Clancy, Jefferson. 19. E. S. Mastick, Geauga. 20. Jerome C. Burroughs, Lake. 21. Lewis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Charles Bird, Hamilton. 2. John P. Murphy, Hamilton. 3. Frank M. Cunningham, Warren.

4. Thomas A. Cowgill, Champaign. 5. H. F. Reese, Van Wert. 6. George B. Spencer, Wood. 7. L. W. Morris, Lucas. 8. James S. Robinson, Seneca. 9. Festus Walters, Pickaway. 10. Edward J. West, Clinton. 11. W. Dow James, Pike. 12. Joseph C. McElroy, Meigs. 13. Henry C. Drinkle, Fairfield. 14. James Scott, Coshocton. 15. William L. Phillips, Morrow. 16. Thomas Palmer, Medina. 17. Thomas B. Rousch, Monroe. 18. Isaac H. Taylor, Carroll. 19. Mark Ames, Trumbull. 20. E. E. Husted, Lorain. 21. W. E. Schwartzberg, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Howard Hollister, Hamilton. 2. John C. Hart, Hamilton. 3. Henry L. Morey, Warren. 4. Joseph P. Smith, Champaign. 5. Robert P. Kennedy, Logan. 6. Frank L. Hay, Defiance. 7. Isaac F. Mack, Erie. 8. Wilber C. Brown, Seneca. 9. Lloyd W. Buckmaster, Franklin. 10. David Meade Massie, Ross. 11. Hiram D. Davis, Highland. 12. Albert C. Thompson, Scioto. 13. John B. McNeil, Fairfield. 14. Alfred A. Frazier, Muskingum. 15. Columbus Delano, Knox. 16. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 17. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 18. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 19. Egbert S. Woodworth, Portage. 20. Lewis C. Laylin, Huron. 21. Minor G. Norton, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Charles T. Hayman, Cincinnati. 2. Louis M. Hadden, Cincinnati. 3. Ira Crawford, Dayton. 4. Samuel M. Taylor, Urbana. 5. N. E. Mathews, Ottawa. 6. George W. Russell, Napoleon. 7. Alonzo D. Fassett, Toledo. 8. Henry P. Crouse, Findlay. 9. Frederick W. Herbst, Columbus. 10. Harry M. Daugherty, Washington. 11. George W. Temple, Batavia. 12. Jeremiah L. Carpenter, Carpenter. 13.

F. S. Pursell, Logan. 14. John L. McIlvaine, New Philadelphia. 15. William S. Cappellar, Mansfield. 16. Charles D. Neil, Medina. 17. Isaiah R. Rose, Coal Run. 18. James R. Barr, Cambridge. 19. Louis W. King, Youngstown. 20. Edward R. Harper, Akron. 21. William E. Cubben, Cleveland.

After the appointment of the various committees, the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock, June 17th.

The Convention met at the appointed hour, and Rev. William Jones, a Universalist minister, offered prayer. Among his expressions was the following:

This party made operative the Christly law of piety and charity, and happiness toward those who were distressed, and finding our children thus responsive to the movement of Thy Spirit, they delivered from their bonds and restored to equal humanity and citizenship a race once degraded and despised. We would not recall these things this morning in exultation but in reverent recognition of Thy mighty blessing. We know that Thy Spirit doth still guide us, and we ask that in the hearts of these men may be instilled the determination to cast aside all personal differences, and ambition, and hate, and give themselves wholly unto Thee.

The Committee on Organization made the following report, which was adopted *viva voce*:

*Chairman:* Asa S. Bushnell, of Clarke County.

*Secretary:* Edward J. Kessinger, of Athens.

*Honorary Assistant Secretaries:* 1. John G. O'Connell, Hamilton. 2. Ellis B. Gregg, Hamilton. 3. Harry E. Mead, Montgomery. 4. Joseph P. Smith, Campaign. 5. James W. Halfhill, Allen. 6. John A. Backus, Henry. 7. Charles A. Cottrell, Lucas. 8. Robert Smith, Hancock. 9. Charles G. Spencer, Franklin.

10. Edward J. West, Clinton. 11. Samuel E. Davidson, Adams. 12. Hollis C. Johnson, Athens. 13. Charles M. Bowlby, Hocking. 14. W. W. Burton, Licking. 15. William W. Armstrong, Crawford. 16. George W. Wilhelm, Stark. 17. Capel L. Weems, Medina. 18. E. B. McNamee, Trumbull. 19. George Rich, Ashtabula. 20. A. B. Knox, Cuyahoga. 21. J. W. Purshaw, Cuyahoga.

These in turn selected the following as Active Secretaries: Charles A. Cottrell, of Lucas, B. H. Linton, of Jefferson, John E. Hopley, of Crawford, George Hobson, of Hamilton, and Harry L. Vail, of Cuyahoga.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* Silas N. Field, of Franklin.

*Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms:* Josiah B. Allen, of Athens, and E. T. Butler, W. H. Stewart and William Shoemaker, of Franklin.

Chairman Bushnell made a short speech of acceptance, as follows:

I thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by making me Permanent Chairman of this magnificent Convention. I congratulate you upon the bright sunshine of this morning (laughter and fan waving), giving promise of an early and abundant harvest (cheers), the realization of which will be of more substantial benefit to the whole people of this country than the organization of any number of new political parties. It would be pleasant to me to talk to you more at length, and under other circumstances I would ask your indulgence; but owing to the intense heat and the amount of time necessary for your deliberations, I think I can best serve you by proceeding at once with the business of the Convention.

Nominations for Governor being in order, Joseph B. Foraker nominated William McKinley, Jr., of Stark County, in one of his characteristic speeches, which was many times interrupted with applause. In speaking of his candidate, Governor Foraker said:

We must select for our standard-bearer that man who, above all others, can most surely command our undivided strength. We must have for our leader a fit representative of our views with respect to every living issue, and one who, in his record and his personality, is the best type we have of the illustrious achievements and the moral grandeur of Republicanism. He must have a sure place in the confidence and in the affections of the Republicans of Ohio. He must be able, because of their esteem for him, to command not simply their unfaltering but their enthusiastic support. Such a leader we have. It is not my privilege to point him out; it is no man's privilege to point him out. That has already been done. By common consent all eyes have turned in the same direction. One man there is who, measured by the exigencies of this occasion, stands a full head and shoulders above all his comrades—and that man is William McKinley, Jr. There are many reasons why he should be nominated. In the first place everybody knows him. He does not need any introduction anywhere. Every Republican in Ohio not only knows him, but every Republican in Ohio loves him. And that is not all. Every Democrat in Ohio knows him, and every Democrat in Ohio fears him. His name is a household word throughout the Nation, and throughout the whole world, wheresoever civilization extends, it is familiarly spoken. It is no exaggeration to say that never in the history of our State has any man been nominated for the Governorship by either party who, at the time of his nomination, was such a distinctively National and international character.

Governor Foraker then enumerated Major McKinley's services to his country, beginning in 1861, when he enlisted as a private soldier, and traced his record through a career of thirty years, and challenged any man to find a spot or blemish either in his political or his private life. In conclusion he moved that the rules be suspended and William McKinley, Jr., be nominated for Governor by acclamation. The motion prevailed amid great cheering. The following Committee was named to escort Major McKinley to the stage: William H. Enochs, of Lawrence; Senator Sherman, of the "State of Ohio," Edward S. Wallace, of Clarke, Robert

Harlan, of Hamilton, and Robert M. Nevin, of Montgomery.

While the committee was absent the "Apollo Quartet," of Columbus, sang several popular selections.

Major McKinley having been presented to the Convention, made a lengthy speech of acceptance, in which he reviewed the history of the Republican party in a scholarly and entertaining manner. Referring to its record, in the course of his address, he said:

Conscious of political integrity, firm in the conviction that the party is right, that its principles are best adapted to the wants and welfare of the people, we invite the fullest discussion, and in the end the intelligent and well-considered judgment of the electors of the State. We avoid no issue, we shirk no responsibility, we run away from no party doctrine, we apologize for no public measure of our making, and are ready to defend our acts against assault from any quarter. We do not invoke our past record as our only warrant for the confidence of the people, although we turn to it with pride and satisfaction. There is not a page of it we would obliterate if we could, nor is there a line which any lover of freedom or mankind would strike from its glorious pages. Can this be asserted by or of any other political party? There has been no lack of courage and patriotism and devotion to the people's interests by the party in the past, beginning with the leadership of Lincoln and Chase, Seward and Wade, to that of Grant and Garfield, Hayes and Blaine, Sherman and Harrison, and there will be none in the future. The party has met every emergency, has responded to every call of the country, has performed with fidelity every duty with which it has been charged, and has successfully resisted every enemy of the Government and of the people, whether that enemy was seeking the Nation's overthrow in open war, the violation of its plighted faith, or the destruction of its industries. Whether against slavery or repudiation—fiat money or free trade, the Republican party has stood firm and immovable for right and country, for freedom and free homes, for the public credit, a sound currency, and for the maintenance of our industrial independence and the dignity and elevation of American labor. Its position upon all these questions has never been doubtful or deviating, and in regard to those which are applica-



ble to the present situation it will take no backward step. If the party, in any of these great struggles, has lost one here and another there from its own ranks, it has more than supplied such loss by taking from the other party many of its strong and conservative men, whose love of country and concern for its soundness and financial welfare have lifted them above and beyond party obligations.

When the cheering that greeted Major McKinley's closing sentences had subsided, Senator Sherman was called for and responded with one of his plain but exceedingly interesting and sensible speeches which was well received by the Convention.

For Lieutenant Governor, Henry L. Morey nominated Andrew L. Harris, of Preble. Jacob Pugsley, of Highland, named David M. Barret, of that county. W. H. A. Reed, of Toledo, named Charles P. Griffin, of Lucas, Joseph C. Heinlein, of Belmont, seconding his nomination. George W. Rawlins, of Springfield, named the "*bona-fide* farmer," John W. Barger, of Pike. Mr. Harris was declared the nominee of the Convention on the first ballot.

Ebenezer W. Poe, of Wood, was renominated by acclamation for Auditor of State, on motion of Samuel M. Taylor, of Champaign.

For Treasurer of State, the following were presented: William T. Cope, of Cuyahoga; Samuel B. Campbell, of Jefferson; John M. Sheffield, of Huron; and Lot Davies, of Jackson. There was no nomination when the roll call of counties was completed, but several of them changed to Cope before the result could be announced and thus gave him the nomination.

Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette, was renominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court.

John K. Richards, of Lawrence, was nominated on the first ballot for Attorney

General. His opponents were Fax F. D. Alberty, of Franklin; E. B. King, of Erie; and W. H. Wiggins, of Ross.

For Commissioner of Common Schools, there were numerous candidates—Jay P. Treat, of Ashtabula; William J. White, of Montgomery; Edward J. West, of Clinion; Oscar T. Corson, of Preble; Warren Darst, of Hardin; E. B. Eberly, of Medina; Joseph F. Lukens, of Warren; W. S. Ebersole, of Wayne; and Elijah Burgess, of Knox. No one received a majority of the votes cast but Corson was nominated by the changes after the roll-call was concluded.

Charles E. Groce, of Pickaway, and S. S. Troup, of Montgomery, were candidates for Member of the Board of Public Works and the former nominated.

Frederick B. McNeal, of Miami County, had the distinguished honor of receiving the first nomination by a State Convention for the office of Dairy and Food Commissioner—it having been changed from an appointive to an elective office.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Albert C. Thompson, Chairman, had reported at the conclusion of Senator Sherman's address, the following platform:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, reaffirm and express their adhesion to the principles which have guided them heretofore in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

1. We reaffirm our devotion to the patriotic doctrine of protection, and recognize the McKinley Law as the ablest expression of that principle, enacted in fulfillment of Republican promises, and we pledge ourselves to its support, always having in view its improvement as changed conditions or experience may require.

2. We favor such legislation by Congress and in the State as will, in every practicable way, encourage, protect and promote the interests of agriculture in all its departments; protection of labor and the rights of

laborers, such as will grant to toil its full and just reward, is among the first obligations of government.

3. We demand protection for the wool industry equal to that accorded to the most favored manufacturer of wool, so that in due time American wool-growers will supply all wool of every kind required for consumption in the United States.

4. Thoroughly believing that gold and silver should form the basis of all circulating medium, we endorse the amended coinage act of the last Republican Congress by which the entire production of the silver mines of the United States is added to the currency of the people.

5. We demand, and will continue to demand until finally and absolutely secured, the free exercise by every citizen of the supreme and sovereign right to cast one ballot at lawful elections and have it honestly counted.

6. While inviting to our shores the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and the criminal classes of foreign nations, and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve of the enforcement of existing laws by the present National Administration.

7. We favor economy in the administration of National and State affairs, prompt and effective restraint of combinations of capitalists for purposes unlawful or at variance with sound public policy; ample educational facilities for the whole people; the reservation of the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens; and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned railroad grants; and we contemplate with pride the progress of Republican legislation and administration in all of the directions named.

8. The Republican party, ever mindful of the services of the heroic men who saved the Union, favors liberal pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and a generous care of their widows and orphans.

9. The patriotism, ability, and wisdom of the Administration of President HARRISON command our cordial approbation and support, and we especially commend the policy of reciprocity by which our trade may be vastly increased by commercial treaties with other nations; and we also commend the vigorous foreign policy of his Administration which has commanded the respect of foreign Nations for the flag of our country.

10. We commend the patriotic services of our distinguished fellow citizen, Senator SHERMAN, and his Republican colleagues in the Fifty-first Congress.

11. We congratulate President HARRISON, and the country, upon the selection of Hon. CHARLES FOSTER as Secretary of the Treasury, assuring as it does an able and efficient administration of that great department of the Government.

12. We denounce the late so called "Ripper" Legislature of Ohio as the most corrupt and incompetent, and the administration of JAMES E. CAMPBELL as the most partisan of our State. We denounce the present Governor of Ohio for having converted the benevolent institutions into political machines, making political merchandise of the sufferings and calamities of the helpless wards of the State; and we point with pride to the more patriotic and wise management of State affairs under the administration of JOSEPH B. FORAKER. We denounce Governor CAMPBELL and the Sixty-ninth General Assembly for violating their party pledges and the rights of local self-government by legislative reorganization of numerous towns and cities for solely partisan purposes. We denounce the late "Ripper" Legislature for having sanctioned and encouraged the increase of local taxation and for increasing the expenditure of the State more than \$500,000 in excess of the appropriations of any previous two years, thus bringing the State to the verge of bankruptcy in spite of the generous appropriations made by a Republican Congress in the Act refunding the Direct Tax. We denounce the late "Ripper" Senate of Ohio for unseating the legally elected Lieutenant Governor, thus robbing the people of their right under the Constitution to select an important public officer, and we appeal to all intelligent and patriotic people of Ohio to unite with us in the recovery of the State from the hands of the party which for two years past has disgraced it.

After some announcements as to the meeting of the State Central Committee, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The new State Executive Committee chosen by the Central Committee was composed as follows: William M. Hahn, of Mansfield, Chairman; William S. Matthews, of Gallipolis, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield; Clinton D. Firestone and M. R. Patterson, of Columbus; Harry B. Morehead, of Cincinnati; Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; Joseph E. Lowes, of Dayton; George Field, of Tole-

do; Julius Whiting, Jr., of Canton; and Edward S. Wilson, of Ironton.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Cleveland, Wednesday and Thursday, July 15th and 16th. The platform approved of the administration of Governor Campbell and the acts of the General Assembly. The declarations on the tariff and finance were these:

We are opposed to all class legislation and believe in a tariff levied for the sole purpose of producing a revenue sufficient to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered. We accept the issue tendered to us by the Republican party on the subject of the tariff as presented by the so-called McKinley Tariff Act, confident that the verdict of the people of Ohio will be recorded against the iniquitous policy of so-called protection, championed by the Republican party in the interest of favored classes against the masses.

We favor a graded income tax.

We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power as an iniquitous alteration of the money standard in favor of creditors and against debtors, tax-payers and producers, and which by shutting off of the sources of supply of primary money, operates continually to increase the value of gold, depress prices, hamper industry and disparage enterprise; and we demand the reinstatement of the Constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with the equal right of each to free and unlimited coinage.

The platform also denounced "the Republican billion dollar Congress" and congratulated the people "on the defeat of the odious Force Bill."

A minority report signed by eight members of the Committee on Resolutions was as follows:

We believe in honest money, the coinage of gold and silver and circulating medium convertible into such money without loss; and we oppose all legislation which tends to drive either gold or silver out of circulation; and we believe in maintaining the coinage of both metals on a parity.

We also recommend that the resolution declaring for a graduated tax on incomes be stricken from the platform.

The minority report was defeated by the vote of yeas 301, nays 400, and the majority report accepted by practically the same vote.

The Hamilton County delegation attempted to stampede the Convention into supporting Lawrence T. Neal, of Ross County, for Governor, but James E. Campbell, of Butler, had an overwhelming majority over both Neal and Virgil P. Kline, of Cuyahoga, who was also voted for.

The Convention was very boisterous and disorderly at times and was enlivened by a fist fight in the Hamilton County delegation during the progress of the proceedings. The other nominees, each of whom was chosen on the first ballot over one or more competitors, were: Lieutenant Governor, William V. Marquis, of Logan; Auditor of State, Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, of Wayne; Treasurer of State, Charles F. Ackerman, of Richland; Attorney General, John P. Bailey, of Putnam; Judge of Supreme Court, Gustavus H. Wald, of Hamilton; Commissioner of Common Schools, Charles C. Miller, of Erie; Food and Dairy Commissioner, Ambrose J. Trumbo, of Lawrence; Member of the Board of Public Works, John McNamara, of Summit.

The Peoples Party State Convention was held at Springfield, Thursday, August 6th. The platform adopted was very lengthy, including demands for Government loans directly to individuals, and the free coinage of silver (no ratio expressed). Candidates were nominated for all State offices to be filled, headed by John Seitz, of Seneca County, for Governor. An attempt was made to secure the endorsement of this Convention for all or a part of the Democratic State ticket, but it was a failure.

The canvass that followed was one of

the most remarkable and exciting in the history of the State. The nomination of the author of the new tariff law brought the tariff prominently to the front and made it the chief issue. Other National issues were not ignored, but the Democrats realized that the defeat of Major McKinley would be a blow at the Republican tariff policy from which it could scarcely ever recover. To that end they brought into the State the leading "tariff reform" orators and the ablest Democrats of the country to talk to the people. Governor Campbell was prevented by illness from taking part in the earlier days of the contest, but Major McKinley began a systematic visit to each of the eighty-eight counties of the State to make addresses. One of the resolutions in the Democratic State platform was a declaration for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Governor Campbell had announced his willingness to "chance" free coinage, but Major McKinley declared his opposition to that issue. Though differing politically, the two candidates were personal friends, and both requested at the earliest opportunity that the campaign committees eliminate all personalities from the contest. Their advice was heeded and thus was avoided what had been a very useless and uncalled-for feature in previous campaigns. Once during the canvass, on October 8th, the two nominees met in joint debate on the silver and tariff questions at Ada, Hardin County. An immense audience assembled, divided almost equally politically and both speakers were greeted cordially, not an unpleasant incident marring the proceedings. Both State Committees claimed a victory, but, judging from the great Republican gains in that immediate section of the State, Major McKinley may justly be

credited with having been the victor. Much of the interest in the campaign arose from speculation as to the strength of the newly organized People's Party. The Democrats tried to entrap its leaders into an endorsement of their ticket, but failing in this they tried to create the impression that the party was under the domination of the Republican State Committee. It was also argued that the tariff issue was dead, because of the great number of Democrats elected to the Fifty-third Congress, and through the latter incident many of the rank and file of the Democratic party were deluded into the belief that Mr. Campbell's election was assured. But they were soon undeceived, the Republicans gaining a complete victory. The form of the blanket ballot having been changed at the previous session of the Legislature, many persons made the mistake of voting but for Governor. The vote cast for the head of the ticket exceeded that cast for other State officers by nearly 30,000. About 12,500 Republicans and 17,500 Democrats made this mistake. The official vote was as follows:

## For Governor:

William McKinley, Jr., Rep.....	386,739
James E. Campbell, Dem.....	365,228
John Seitz, Peoples.....	23,472
John J. Ashenhurst, Pro.....	20,190
<hr/>	
McKinley's plurality....	21,511

## For Lieutenant Governor:

Andrew L. Harris, Rep.....	373,953
William V. Marquis, Dem.....	346,892
<hr/>	
Harris' plurality.....	26,061

## For Auditor of State:

Ebenezer W. Poe, Rep.....	373,838
Thomas E. Peckinpaugh, Dem.....	345,611
<hr/>	
Poe's plurality.....	28,227

For Treasurer of State:	
William T. Cope, Rep.....	373,395
Charles F. Ackerman, Dem.....	345,847
Cope's plurality.....	27,548
For Attorney General:	
John K. Richards, Rep.....	373,816
John P. Bailey, Dem.....	345,245
Richard's plurality.....	28,571
For Judge of the Supreme Court:	
Marshall J. Williams, Rep.....	373,433
Gustavus H. Wald, Dem.....	345,374
Williams' plurality.....	28,059
For Commissioner of Common Schools:	
Oscar T. Corson, Rep.....	373,280
Charles C. Miller, Dem.....	345,623
Corson's plurality.....	27,657
For Member Board of Public Works:	
Charles E. Groce, Rep.....	374,126
John McNamara, Dem.....	344,704
Groce's plurality.....	29,422
For Dairy and Food Commissioner:	
Frederick B. McNeal, Rep.....	371,677
Ambrose J. Trumbo, Dem.....	344,109
McNeal's plurality.....	27,568

## SEVENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly was overwhelmingly Republican, the Senate 21 to 10 and the House 72 to 35. The officers and members of each body were as follows:

## SENATE.

Andrew L. Harris, President.
Elbert L. Lampson, President <i>pro tem</i> .
Alexander C. Caine, Clerk.
R. F. Hayward, Sergeant-at-Arms.
1—Edward N. Clingman, George B. Fox and John R. Von Seggern.... Hamilton.
2 and 4—Joseph J. McMaken..... Butler.
3—Henry C. Marshall..... Montgomery.
5 and 6—Frank G. Carpenter..... Fayette.
7—Dudley B. Phillips..... Adams.
8—Jeremiah L. Carpenter..... Meigs.
9 and 14—John Q. Abbott..... Morgan.
10—Aaron R. VanCleef..... Pickaway.
11—Douglas W. Rawlings..... Clarke.
12—Thomas A. Burns..... Darke.
13—John Bain..... Marion.

15 and 16—George Iden..... Licking.
17 and 28—William G. Beebe..... Morrow.
18 and 19—Jesse P. Forbes..... Coshocton.
20 and 22—J. Wilbur Nichols, Belmont, and Charles N. Snyder..... Columbiana.
21—Harvey J. Eckley..... Carroll.
23—Lemuel C. Ohl..... Trumbull.
24 and 26—Elbert L. Lampson..... Ashtabula.
25—John P. Green, Wilbur Parker and Frank O. Spencer..... Cuyahoga.
27 and 29—George Hildebrand..... Ashland.
30—Harlan L. Stewart..... Huron.
31—William C. Gear..... Wyandot.
32—John L. Geyer, Paulding, and Melville D. Shaw..... Auglaize.
33—Thomas H. McConica, Hancock, and John C. Rorick..... Fulton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Lewis C. Laylin, Speaker.
Elverton J. Clapp, Speaker <i>pro tem</i> .
John R. Malloy, Clerk.
Andrew Jackson, Sergeant-at-Arms.
Adams and Pike—James W. Hays, of Pike.
Allen—DeWitt C. Cunningham.
Ashland—John D. Beaird.
Ashtabula—Leander C. Reeve.
Athens—William L. Kessinger.
Auglaize—Jacob Boesel.
Belmont—Joseph C. Heinlein.
Brown—Robert P. Fisher.
Butler—Thomas Goldrick.
Champaign—Samuel M. Taylor. Resigned.
Thomas E. Hunter, successor.
Clarke—John F. McGrew.
Clermont—Harry W. Paxton.
Clinton—Elias D. Harlan.
Columbiana—Joseph I. Brittain and Alexander H. McCoy.
Coshocton—Brisbin C. Blackburn.
Crawford—Benjamin F. Taylor.
Cuyahoga—Joseph C. Bloch, William T. Clark, Martin Dodge, Edward W. Doty, Milo S. Haynes, Milan Gallagher, Morris Porter and William D. Pudney.
Darke—Harvey C. Garber.
Defiance—John W. Winn.
Delaware—Rollin K. Willis.
Erie—John J. Molter.
Fairfield—James M. Farrell.
Fayette—Harry M. Daugherty.
Franklin—Philip H. Bruck, David P. Boyer and Benjamin F. Gayman.
Fulton—Lafayette G. Ely.
Gallia—Jehu Eakins.

Greene—John B. Allen.  
 Guernsey—David D. Taylor.  
 Hamilton—William H. Dicks, William Ford,  
 James A. Graft, Alfred Korte, George H. Jackson,  
 Robert W. Lillard, T. J. McGranahan, John W.  
 Strehli, Frederick Tischbein and Byron S. Wydman.  
 Hancock—George A. Carney.  
 Hardin—Charles H. Workman.  
 Harrison and Carroll—Robert G. Kean, of Carroll.  
 Henry—Jacob F. Myers.  
 Highland—James M. Hughey.  
 Hocking and Vinton—William P. Price, of Hock-  
 ing.  
 Holmes—Edward E. Olmstead.  
 Huron—Lewis C. Laylin.  
 Jackson—Samuel Llewellyn.  
 Jefferson—Samuel B. Taylor.  
 Knox—William Welsh.  
 Lake and Geauga—Elverton J. Clapp, of Geauga.  
 Lawrence—John W. McConnell.  
 Licking—William Beaumont.  
 Logan—Charles M. Wanzer.  
 Lorain—Joseph T. Haskell.  
 Lucas—Charles A. Flickinger, Charles P. Griffin  
 and Oliver P. Heller.  
 Madison—Joseph S. Martin.  
 Mahoning—John R. Davis.  
 Marion and Morrow—Edmund Conley, of Marion.  
 Medina—Henry P. Camp. Died; Calvin S. Gan-  
 yard, successor.  
 Mercer—Louis N. Wagner.  
 Miami—John A. Sterrett.  
 Monroe—Reuben P. Yoho.  
 Montgomery—Daniel W. Allaman, Harvey H.  
 Iams and William A. Reiter.  
 Morgan—Charles H. Dunn.  
 Muskingum—Thomas D. Adams.  
 Noble—Thomas C. Williams.  
 Ottawa—William Kelly.  
 Paulding—Francis B. DeWitt.  
 Perry—John D. Axline.  
 Pickaway—Daniel Haas.  
 Portage—Ransom B. Richards.  
 Preble—Elam Fisher.  
 Putnam—Milton E. McClure.  
 Richland—Charles N. Gaumer.  
 Ross—Byron Lutz.  
 Sandusky—George F. Aldrich.  
 Scioto—Anselm T. Holcomb.  
 Seneca—Charles Flumerfelt.  
 Shelby—Harris N. Harshbarger.  
 Stark—John Thomas, Benjamin F. Weybrecht.  
 The latter's seat was successfully contested by William  
 H. Rowlen.

Summit—Charles O. Hale.  
 Trumbull—Charles H. Strock.  
 Tuscarawas—David A. Lambright.  
 Union—Leonidas H. Southard.  
 Van Wert—Edward B. Gilliland.  
 Warren—Alexander Boxwell.  
 Washington—Gustavus A. Wood.  
 Wayne—Michael J. Carroll.  
 Williams—Joseph W. Williams.  
 Wood—Benjamin F. James.  
 Wyandot—Josiah J. Smith.

Andrew L. Harris, Lieutenant Governor,  
 was born in Butler County, Ohio, Novem-  
 ber 17, 1835, but when three years old was  
 taken to Preble County, which has since been  
 his home. Until he was of age he worked on  
 a farm and attended the district schools in  
 winter. In 1856 he entered Miami Uni-  
 versity, graduating early in 1860. On April  
 17, 1861, he enlisted in the Union Army as  
 a private soldier for three months. On the  
 organization of the Twentieth Ohio Volun-  
 teer Infantry Regiment he was commis-  
 sioned Captain, but when the three-months  
 term was ended returned to his farm, but  
 almost immediately re-enlisted, for three  
 years, in the Seventy-fifth Regiment. On  
 November 9, 1861, he was commissioned  
 Captain, Major on January 12, 1863, and  
 Colonel on May 3, 1863. At the close of  
 the war he was brevetted Brigadier General.  
 He was severely wounded at the battle of  
 McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862, and again  
 at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. His wounds  
 so disabled him for farm labor that he stud-  
 ied law and was admitted to the bar in  
 1866. In July, 1875, he was elected Pro-  
 bate Judge of Preble County. On leaving  
 that office he went to farming, and is still  
 engaged in that occupation as well as in the  
 practice of law. In 1866-67 he was a mem-  
 ber of the Ohio Senate, and subsequently  
 served two terms in the House of Repre-  
 sentatives—1886-87 and 1888-89. In 1891

he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, what is a rare occurrence in Ohio since the organization of the Republican party, was renominated by the Convention of 1893 and reelected, serving with ability and distinction.

William T. Cope, Treasurer of State, was born in Columbiana County in 1837. His ancestors came over to America with William Penn. He has been either a coal operator, merchant or banker all his life. He represented Columbiana County in the Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth General Assemblies, and during his first term was a member, and in the second was Chairman of the Finance Committee, one of the most important in the Legislature. Captain Cope's service in the army was in Company A, of the One Hundred and Forty-third Volunteer Infantry. In 1891 he was elected State Treasurer and reelected in 1893. After his term in the General Assembly he removed to Cleveland, where he engaged as a wholesale dealer in coal. After his retirement from the State Treasury he became connected with a National banking institution in Columbus.

John Kelvey Richards, Attorney General, was born at Ironton, Ohio, March 15, 1856. His ancestors were Pennsylvania Quakers. He was educated first in the public schools of his native city, but in 1870 went to Swatmore College, Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1875, and then to Harvard, graduating in 1877, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1879. From December, 1880, to January, 1882, he was Prosecuting Attorney of Lawrence County, and from 1885 to 1889 was City Solicitor of Ironton. In the Sixty-ninth General Assembly he represented the Eighth Senatorial district. In 1891 he was elected Attorney General on the Republican ticket and was

reelected in 1893 by a greatly increased plurality. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him Solicitor General of the United States, with headquarters in the city of Washington.

Oscar Taylor Corson, Commissioner of Common Schools, was born in Somers Township, Preble County, Ohio, May 3, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of the county and at the high school in Camden; entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1878, but attended irregularly, and in 1888 received the degree of A. M. He held no office except County School Examiner previous to his appointment as Commissioner of Common Schools. He was elected to that office from Guernsey County, where he was residing in 1891, and reelected in 1894. Immediately previous to his incumbency there appeared to be a fatality connected with the office. Commissioner Eli T. Tappan died in 1889 during his official term, and John Hancock became his successor. He in turn was elected for a full term, but died in office in June, 1891. Charles C. Miller, a Democrat, was appointed as his successor by Governor Campbell, but resigned. Mr. Corson having been elected to the office for a full term was appointed to the vacancy.

Charles E. Groce, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 26, 1851. He attended the public schools of his home city until he was fifteen years of age and was then sent to a military school at Dayton, Ohio, for two years. After leaving school he entered into partnership with his father in the business of pork-packing. Mr. Groce has resided in a Democratic county all his life, and never held an elective office, except City Councilman, until elected to the State

Board of Public Works in 1891. He was reelected in 1894, his term ending in 1898. He served on the military staffs of Governors Foster and Foraker.

Frederick B. McNeal, Dairy and Food Commissioner, was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 31, 1840. His father's ancestry were Scotch-Irish and those of his mother Pennsylvania Dutch. He enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company B, Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned as a Lieutenant and continued in the service until 1864. In 1891 he was

elected Dairy and Food Commissioner, having the honor of being the first incumbent of that office to be elected by the people. He was reelected in 1893, and, as the term of office had been extended one year, served five years in all. Dr. McNeal received his education in Linden Hill Academy at New Carlisle, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1862, and from Bellevue Medical College in New York City, from which he received a diploma and the highest honors of his class in 1868.



## CHAPTER XXXIX.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1892.

THE Fifty-second Congress met for organization on Monday, December 7, 1891. The Senate was composed of 47 Republican, 39 Democratic and two Farmer's Alliance members. In the House, there were 236 Democrats, 88 Republicans and eight members of the Farmer's Alliance. The House organized on the 8th by choosing Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, Speaker, over Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, by the vote: Crisp 228, Reed 83 and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, 8—13 members not voting. The President's message, which he transmitted to Congress on December 9th, was very lengthy and dealt mainly with the tariff and silver questions, although the pension and other important measures received generous treatment. A measure "to encourage American shipbuilding" was passed by the Senate on May 2d and by the House on May 9th, the President approving it on the 11th. The bill was championed by William P. Frye, of Maine, and opposed by Roger Q. Mills, of Texas. On April 4th, a Chinese exclusion act was introduced by Mr. Geary, of California, and passed the House under a suspension of the rules, but a measure much milder in its provisions was substituted by the Senate, which a conference committee subsequently amended, and it became a law, passing the Senate on May 3d, the House on the 4th, and receiving the

President's approval on the 5th. Congress also appropriated \$5,000,000 for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, but not without serious opposition. The tariff question occupied the attention of Congress to a great extent, but a Republican Senate stood in the way of free-trade legislation. A Free Wool Bill passed the House April 7th by the following vote: Yeas 194—Democrats 186, Farmer's Alliance 8; Nays 60—Republicans 58, Democrats 2. A bill to admit free of duty bagging for cotton, machinery for manufacturing bagging, cotton ties and cotton gins—a strictly Southern measure, passed on April 9th, by the vote of 167 to 46, 159 Democrats and eight Farmer's Alliance members in the affirmative and 43 Republicans and three Democrats in the negative. A bill to place binding twine on the free list passed the House on May 2d, receiving the votes of 173 Democrats, 7 Alliance members and three Republicans—44 Republicans and three Democrats voting in the negative. Many of the Republicans and a number of Democrats refused to vote on either of the tariff bills. A bill to admit tin-plate free of duty passed the House on July 8th, receiving the affirmative votes of all the Farmer's Alliance members and 199 Democrats—61 Republicans voting in the negative. The principal argument used in support of the measure was that tin-plate could not be manu-

factured in the United States, although it was then being manufactured in limited quantities and its production has since assumed mammoth proportions.

The most absorbing if not the most important question discussed by Congress was that of free coinage. It was important both on account of its direct relation to the finances of the country and of the uncertain attitude of the two leading political parties thereon. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a bill in the Senate in December, 1891, for the "free coinage of gold and silver bullion," and it was debated at great length. On July 1st a substitute measure was adopted by the Senate, receiving the votes of 11 Republicans, 17 Democrats and two Farmer's Alliance members—18 Republicans and seven Democrats (of whom Mr. Brice, of Ohio, was one) voting in the negative. In the House action on the silver question was difficult, because of a difference among the Democrats as to the best policy to be pursued and the possible effect of their action on the choice of a Presidential candidate. On February 10th, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures determined to introduce a bill for the free coinage of silver. This bill was brought up for discussion on March 22d and the interest was intense during the three days set apart for its consideration. On March 24th, Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, Republican, moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was lost by the Speaker casting his vote in the negative, making a tie. The affirmative vote was cast by 67 Republicans and 81 Democrats; the negative by 11 Republicans, 130 Democrats and seven Alliance members. Much fruitless skirmishing followed. The subject could not be brought up again except through a report of the Committee on Rules setting apart a day for

its disposal. That was not attempted by the Committee until July 13th, when a resolution was introduced providing for the immediate consideration of the Senate bill, but it was defeated by the vote of 136 to 154. So the free coinage question was set aside for that session in a Democratic House by an overwhelming majority.

On June 4th, the country was treated to a surprise by the sudden resignation from the Cabinet of James G. Blaine, Secretary of State. Differences of opinion with the President causing his retirement. John Watson Foster, of Indiana, was chosen as his successor.

On March 1st, much to the gratification of the Republicans, the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff Law, the Democrats having brought a test case before that tribunal.

Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States, died on January 22d, and President Harrison appointed George Shiras, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to the vacancy.

The Seventieth General Assembly of Ohio organized on January 4th, but for several days prior to that date the Legislators and interested politicians had been gathering in Columbus. A United States Senator was to be chosen as the successor of John Sherman, whose term ended March 4, 1893. Mr. Sherman was again a candidate, but he met with most determined opposition from the friends of ex-Governor Foraker, who was also a candidate. For a week or more the struggle for the Senatorial nomination at the Republican caucus was the absorbing theme of the press and politicians generally, and great claims were made by the friends of each candidate. Incidentally the fight for the Speakership of

the House became so involved in the greater controversy that it was believed the Senatorial election would be settled virtually by the caucus selection for Speaker. It was well known, however, that the partisans of both Sherman and Foraker were somewhat divided in their support of the candidates for presiding officer. The Republican caucus for the selection of officers and employes was held on the 2d, and Alexander Boxwell, of Warren County, was chosen as the candidate for Speaker over John F. McGrew, of Clarke. At the Senatorial caucus, on January 6th, Senator Sherman was renominated, receiving 53 votes to 38 for Governor Foraker, and one each for Governors McKinley and Foster. The Democratic caucus was perfunctory only, the members deciding to vote for James E. Neal, of Butler County. Mr. Sherman, on January 12th, was accordingly elected United States Senator for the sixth time by the following vote: Senate—Sherman 18, Neal 8; House—Sherman 93, Neal 29.

William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated Governor of Ohio, Monday, January 11th, in the presence of a very large concourse of interested spectators. The parade was not large and consisted mainly of the regiment of State militia recruited in Stark and contiguous counties, as a guard of honor, and the local military and civic organizations. The proceedings of the day ended with a public reception to the Governor in the Senate chamber. The Governor's inaugural address was regarded as a very able and dignified state paper, and all the reforms promised were subsequently carried out. His recommendations to the General Assembly were pertinent and most of them were eventually incorporated into law. The opening paragraph of his first inaugural ad-

dress indicated the policy of his administration as Governor, and during the four years he served he steadily followed the course thus mapped out. He said:

I approach the administration of the office with which I have been clothed by the people, deeply sensible of its responsibilities, and resolved to discharge its duties to the best of my ability. It is my desire to co-operate with you in every endeavor to secure a wise, economical and honorable administration, and, so far as can be done, the improvement and elevation of the public service.

The chief political legislation of the General Assembly was the passage of a Congressional apportionment act designed to reverse the political complexion of the delegation elected under the gerrymander of the preceding Democratic Legislature. A number of general laws and an exceedingly large assortment of local measures were enacted.

The Prohibition party was first in the field with a State ticket, which was nominated at Columbus, Thursday, May 26th. George Case was the nominee for Secretary of State. The usual platform was adopted, although there was a hitch over the tariff question which was the cause of some controversy, but finally ended in a resolution similar to that adopted by the Convention of 1891 on the same subject.

The Republican State Convention was held at Cleveland, Wednesday, April 27th, in Music Hall. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Louis W. King, Chairman of the outgoing Central Committee, introduced Rev. Dr. C. S. Pomeroy, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland, who opened the proceedings with a prayer of considerable length.

Judge King in introducing the Temporary Chairman made an eloquent speech,

which was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. Among other things he said:

At Columbus one year ago in the presence of an assembly very similar to this, it was my privilege to foretell not only the nomination but the election to the Governorship of Ohio of William McKinley, Jr. It was my privilege to express from that platform the belief of the Republicans of Ohio in the election of a Legislature that would have no Senatorship for sale, but would send to the United States Senate a man who would be a leader among the great leaders on the floor of that body. What was then prophecy is now history. Then, as now, our friends the enemy were congratulating themselves over what they pleased to term bickerings in our party, but, unless I mistake the sentiment of the Republicans of Ohio, we shall fight out our battles here and not mar the victories of last year, but add to that glorious record a great State and National victory in 1892. About all the fun the Democrats have is the indulgence of a hope that the Republicans will fail to get together, and they are bitterly disappointed, when they gather around the telegraph offices on election night in November and read the news of Republican success. The sentiment of Republicans is that there is room in the Republican party for every honest, upright, and patriotic man who loves the flag of his country. The Republican party has proved again that it is now as ever in favor of America against the world.

After further remarks, in a similar vein, Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo, was introduced as Chairman, and delivered a lengthy and impressive speech from which is quoted:

A political party is an organized union of those who agree to hold similar opinions concerning fundamental, political or governmental questions. A time came in the history of this great Nation when no great political party was devoted to the interests of free men, when the country's peace was threatened, the welfare of its citizens imperiled, honest toil menaced, not by enemies without, but enemies within the Republic. Then it was that the Republican party was born—born of necessity if the great Republic was to live and freedom endure. Its foundation stone was the immortal Declaration of Independence, which it undertook to transmute from lofty, rhetorical, abstract generalization, to living, concrete truths. Under its great and patriotic leaders and its glorious banners was marshalled the grandest army of peaceful freemen ever organized on behalf of the toilers of the world of humanity. It became in fact a great army of

free workingmen—of men who worked with brain or hands, and who recognized every honest toiler as a friend and a brother. With the organization of the Republican party began a new era, an era of fraternity among workingmen, and from then until now the success of the Republican party, in State and in Nation has resulted in increased liberty, and material and moral good to the people. The Republican party has been and is now the party of progress and true reform. It is marching on in the van of the progressive civilization of the present, meeting every new question as it arises, and seeking to deal with it in the interests of all the people, while the so-called Democratic party has trailed along, seeking to capture its camp followers and stragglers, and plunder its camp. This great Commonwealth was one of the first Republican States and we may proudly claim that the Republican party in Ohio has furnished to the Nation, both in peace and in war, more great leaders than any other State; yes, more than any other two States combined. Ohio contributed two of the great original leaders of the National Republican party, Chase and Sherman. Ohio was the birthplace and nursery of a majority of the great Generals of the Union army, including Grant and Sherman, Sheridan and McPherson. The recent grand enactment for the protection of our toiling millions and their homes and loved ones was favored and fostered by our own great McKinley. It was perfected by that always reciprocal, and the world's unequaled statesman, James G. Blaine. It became a law when to it was attached the signature of another illustrious son of Ohio, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. The people of Ohio, her public institutions, and all her interests have uniformly been protected, benefited and wisely guarded whenever the affairs of State were in control of Republicans, and the very reverse of all this has been true whenever the "opposition" was in control. This has become so thoroughly well known and understood by all our people that the Democratic party in Ohio has not for a generation been intrusted for two terms in succession with the administration of the State Government. If the Republican party in Ohio shall continue to be true to the people and to itself, the people will keep green the memory of our grand and glorious records, and will never again intrust Democracy with the responsibilities of the Government, State or National.

Henry C. Drinkle, of Fairfield, and Calvin W. Reynolds, of Lawrence, were chosen Temporary Secretaries. The various committeemen were then announced, namely:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. John O'Connell,

Hamilton. 2. Samuel A. McCune, Hamilton. 3. George W. Wilson, Butler. 4. R. H. Rockhold, Allen. 5. J. R. Ross, Paulding. 6. Asa Jenkins, Clinton. 7. Thomas B. Wilson, Madison. 8. Frank J. McColloch, Logan. 9. W. H. Wetmore, Lucas. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. James C. Foster, Ross. 12. Augustus R. Keller, Fairfield. 13. James L. Petty, Sandusky. 14. John A. Williamson, Huron. 15. Charles H. Dunn, Morgan. 16. George A. Keepers, Monroe. 17. J. M. Compton, Coshocton. 18. John R. Davis, Mahoning. 19. F. R. Smith, Ashtabula. 20. H. C. Gray, Lake. 21. George Gloyd, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Vivian J. Fagin, Hamilton. 2. Joseph Adler, Hamilton. 3. A. L. Brown, Preble. 4. Charles Heddrick, Mercer. 5. J. C. McClure, Putnam. 6. P. C. Hildebrandt, Clinton. 7. William A. Welch, Pickaway. 8. W. L. Millar, Hardin. 9. William M. Kelly, Ottawa. 10. John W. Barger, Pike. 11. George McQuigg, Meigs. 12. Charles B. Whiley, Fairfield. 13. N. C. Harding, Erie. 14. G. A. Johnson, Ashland. 15. John Q. Abbott, Morgan. 16. Charles F. Heinline, Belmont. 17. John Hudson, Holmes. 18. R. V. Hampson, Columbiana. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. Harry C. Smith, Cuyahoga. 21. William T. Clark, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Rudolph K. Hynicka, Hamilton. 2. John C. Whetstone, Hamilton. 3. David B. Corwin, Montgomery. 4. Isaac N. Medford, Darke. 5. Charles H. Masters, Williams. 6. J. C. Bambaugh, Brown. 7. William P. Orr, Miami. 8. Joseph P. Smith, Champaign. 9. I. F. Mallard, Lucas. 10. Lucien J. Fenton, Adams. 11. Frank A. Kelly, Perry. 12. George Donaldson, Franklin. 13. D. L. C. Ransom, Erie. 14. B. L.

McElroy, Knox. 15. George D. Gibbons, Washington. 16. Harvey J. Eckley, Carroll. 17. Joseph M. Ickes, Licking. 18. Lemuel C. Ohl, Mahoning. 19. Frank M. Atterholt, Summit. 20. R. R. Dietrick, Cuyahoga. 21. David Morison, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Frederick Bader, Hamilton. 2. W. A. Davidson, Hamilton. 3. A. R. Crawford, Montgomery. 4. R. C. Eastman, Allen. 5. F. C. Sanders, Defiance. 6. Leroy Kelley, Highland. 7. Charles W. Pringle, Madison. 8. John Van De-man, Delaware. 9. M. L. Case, Wood. 10. A. L. Roddamour, Gallia. 11. Henry W. Coultrap, Vinton. 12. M. F. Slade, Franklin. 13. Robert Carr, Wyandot. 14. Walter S. Bradford, Richland. 15. John S. Dunn, Noble. 16. N. E. Clendening, Harrison. 17. John L. McIlvaine, Tuscarawas. 18. Silas A. Conrad, Stark. 19. Daniel Johnson, Geauga. 20. James R. Garfield, Lake. 21. William C. Andrews, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. David Davis, Hamilton. 2. John C. Schwartz, Hamilton. 3. F. D. Bristley, Butler. 4. William K. Boone, Allen. 5. R. C. Diebolt, Paulding. 6. John Little, Greene. 7. Ace Gregg, Fayette. 8. Jesse L. Cameron, Union. 9. William W. Touvelle, Fulton. 10. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 11. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 12. W. A. Keller, Fairfield. 13. Edward Vollrath, Crawford. 14. Sidney S. Warner, Lorain. 15. John B. Wheatley, Washington. 16. W. K. Johnson, Jefferson. 17. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 18. Jacob A. Ambler, Columbiana. 19. William Ritezel, Trumbull. 20. Thomas Palmer, Medina. 21. F. E. Della-baugh, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Alexander C. Sands, Jr., Hamilton. 2. Robert W. Lillard, Hamilton. 3. Ira Crawford, Montgomery. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. George B. Russell, Williams. 6. George W. Temple, Clermont. 7. E. G. Coffin, Clarke. 8. John Wolfley, Delaware. 9. Joseph C. Bonner, Lucas. 10. J. F. Chapman, Gallia. 11. F. S. Purcell, Hocking. 12. F. W. Gunsaulus, Franklin. 13. O. T. Locke, Seneca. 14. L. K. Powell, Morrow. 15. Frank M. Martin, Noble. 16. William A. Hunt, Belmont. 17. William H. Stoutt, Tuscarawas. 18. James J. Grant, Stark. 19. George W. Caufield, Trumbull. 20. Levi Meacham, Cuyahoga. 21. T. H. Atkinson, Cuyahoga.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, Wednesday, April 27th, Chairman Griffin called the Convention to order and announced that prayer would be offered by Rev. Dr. Muller, of Cleveland, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After the prayer the following report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was read by Joseph M. Ickes, Secretary of the Committee.

*Chairman:* William McKinley, Jr., of Stark County.

*Secretary:* John R. Malloy, of Franklin.

*Assistant Secretaries:* George Hobson, J. E. West, Charles C. Bickham, W. J. Ross, John M. Killets, George W. Carey, J. W. Morris, William L. Curry, Charles Cottrell, Davis Collings, Charles S. McDougall, William H. Roney, John E. Hopley, H. D. Critchfield, F. A. Durbin, S. J. Cameron, Edward Bohm, Elmer E. Paine and Jere A. Brown.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* Alexander C. Caine, of Franklin.

Chairman Griffin introduced Governor McKinley, who said in part:

We organize to-day for the victory of 1892. This is the opening of that campaign which must result in a triumph for the Republican party. We were never in better condition for the battle which is so near upon us. We have had for nearly four years one of the most splendid Federal Administrations. We have a President in the person of Benjamin Harrison who excites pride and approval in the heart of every Republican, and he has had the assistance and advice of that distinguished leader of leaders from the State of Maine—James G. Blaine. We are not only proud of the President of the United States, but we are proud of every one of his constitutional advisors, including our own distinguished fellow citizen, Charles Foster. We love all our leaders, every one of them past and present, from Abraham Lincoln to Benjamin Harrison, but we love our cause and country better than all else. In this campaign we have issues with which we may safely go before the country and appeal to the intelligence, judgment and consciences of the American people. With us it is no longer a question of promise; for every promise made in 1888 has been fulfilled in public legislation and has been embodied in public law. On the question of currency the Republican party stands where it has always stood, for every dollar the equal of every other dollar, gold, silver and paper, each worth one hundred cents, and equal in legal tender capacity and intrinsic value. We are just as strongly committed to the great doctrine of an honest dollar for all the people as we were when General Grant vetoed the "Inflation Bill," more than sixteen years ago. We are to-day, as we always have been, in favor of a free ballot and a fair count in every corner of the Republic. A vote in Ohio must count as much as a vote in any other State in the Union, and no more; and a vote in the South must count as much as a vote in the North, and no less. Until that is settled in practice and in administration in every State in the Union, the battle for the Constitution will go on, and the consciences of men will not sleep. No Republican Convention should ever assemble that does not declare unalterably and fixedly for that grand Constitutional guarantee. We must continue the contest until it shall not be the mere cold formality of a legal enactment, but a living, breathing fact, which every citizen, no matter how humble, may enjoy, and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny. On the subject of a protective tariff, we stand where we have ever stood in the past. We are for a tariff that shall protect the homes and friends of America against all the world.

We are for a tariff that shall protect the wages, and the labor and employment of American laborers as against the labor of all mankind everywhere else. We need not be alarmed, for we are not dealing with a tariff bill four weeks old, as we were in 1890. We are dealing with a tariff law eighteen months old. When it was only four weeks old it was too young to speak for itself; it is now eighteen months old and is doing its own talking. This protective tariff system is the American system, for it protects the American home and the American workingman. We propose to stand by it, and there are not nearly so many people now weak on that subject as there were a few months ago. They say our late Congress was a billion-dollar Congress. Why, it was more than that, it was a two-billion-dollar Congress. For under the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress we had increased the foreign and domestic trade of this country to two billion dollars, a point never reached before. In the twelve months ending March 31, 1892, under the fiscal legislation of the Republican party, we have exported to other countries \$1,001,600,000 worth of American products, a sum never before reached since the beginning of the Government. But, my fellow-citizens, I am not here to make a speech. I closed one this morning at one o'clock in the city of Pittsburg to a body of Republicans that send greetings to Ohio and pledge their electoral vote to the Republicans by 60,000 majority. But let me say one further word. Whatever else happens to-day, let us have harmony, unity and fraternity, and when we have gone out of this Convention, whether I have had my way or you have had yours, let the voice of this Convention be the law of Republican action.

General Charles H. Grosvenor read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, as here appended:

The Republicans of Ohio join with their brethren in all the States and Territories of the Union in reaffirming their allegiance to the Republican party, and in expressing their confidence in the great principles of the great organization which carried the country in 1888.

We declare our unbounded confidence in President BENJAMIN HARRISON, and without qualification endorse and commend his administration of the great office which he holds. He has given the country a wise, just and patriotic Administration. He has maintained the National dignity at home and abroad. He has upheld the glory of the flag while promoting peace and securing prosperity. He has faithfully redeemed the pledges given before the election, and jealously

guarded the interests of the whole people. While carefully and intelligently observing the teachings and the platforms of his party, he has yet been a statesman wise, broad, eminently American, and patriotic.

The people of Ohio have a just pride in the administration of the affairs of the State by Governor WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR. He brought to the discharge of his duties as Governor ripe experience, great learning in statesmanship and an honest and patriotic purpose; and he has already shown himself capable, faithful and wise. We heartily endorse his administration thus far and assure him of our great esteem and confidence. The best exemplification of the principles of protection—a cardinal one with the Republican party—that has found expression in public statutes, is the "McKinley Bill." And we cordially declare our adhesion to the doctrine of that great measure, including, as worthy of particular mention, its reciprocity features. It will not escape the profound attention of the country that the Democratic party coming into power in the House of Representatives as the implacable foe of the law, then just enacted, and of its underlying principles of protection to American labor and American interests, with the avowed purpose to wipe it from the statute books so far as its power extended, at the first opportunity, has, after witnessing its magnificent operation for a single year, deliberately determined it inexpedient party policy pending a general election to attempt its repeal or even modification, except as to half a dozen out of its thousands of items, and with respect to these it has taken the precaution repeatedly to assure the country in advance that absolutely nothing can come of its attempt in this direction.

We condemn the bill recently passed by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives to place wool on the free list, as an unjust and hurtful attack on the agricultural interests of the country, and we insist upon such full and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable American farmers to supply the wool required for consumption in the United States.

We are opposed to the free coinage of silver by the United States under existing circumstances, and we would not favor it except under conditions that would reasonably insure the maintenance of the substantial parity between the bullion and the mint money value of its coin. Every coined dollar should have the intrinsic as well as the monetary value of every other coined dollar.

We favor just and liberal pensions to every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the Union, and we heartily endorse the Disability Pension Bill as an act of justice too long delayed because of opposition

to all just pension legislation by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and affirm that unless intelligent and patriotic sentiment accord these rights to the humblest citizen in every section of the country it becomes the duty of the Federal Government to secure them by Federal enactment, under the authority conferred by the Constitution.

While inviting to our shores the worthy poor and oppressed of other nations, we demand the enactment of laws that will protect our country and our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes of foreign nations and the importation of laborers under contracts to compete with our own citizens, and earnestly approve the rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws by the National Administration.

After the adoption of the platform nominations of candidates for State offices were declared in order.

For Secretary of State, John F. Locke, of Madison, named Samuel M. Taylor, of Urbana. John G. O'Connell, of Hamilton, spoke in behalf of Byron S. Wydman, of Cincinnati. Thomas J. Keating nominated John J. Chester, of Columbus. But one ballot was necessary for choice, Taylor receiving 436½ votes, Wydman 188 and Chester 147½, and the nomination was made unanims.

Allen T. Brinsmade, of Cuyahoga, nominated William T. Spear, of Trumbull, for reelection to the Supreme Bench, and on motion of Joseph P. Smith, of Champaign, he was nominated by acclamation.

For the additional Judge of the Supreme Court, made necessary by the law increasing the number of Judges from five to six, there were numerous candidates. Those formally presented were: S. A. Wildman, of Huron, by Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, and Lyman R. Hull, of Sandusky; Charles McElroy, of Delaware, by H. H. Green, of Knox, and John VanDeman, of Delaware; G. L. Phillips, of Muskingum, by Frank A. Durban, of the same county; Albert C.

Thompson, of Scioto, by William H. Enochs, of Lawrence; DeWitt C. Loudon, of Brown, by Robert E. Doan, of Clinton, and John S. Atwood, of Brown; David F. Pugh, of Franklin, by Moses B. Earnhart, of Franklin, and Augustus R. Keller, of Fairfield; Jacob F. Burket, of Hancock, by James A. Bope and Freeman Thorp, of Findlay, and A. H. Walkey, of Wyandot; Gilbert H. Stewart, of Franklin, by Elam Fisher, of Preble; Jacob L'H. Long, of Putnam, by Joseph H. Brigham, of Fulton; and J. W. Campbell, of Guernsey, by Nathan H. Barber, of the same county.

The first ballot resulted: Thompson 173, Burket 135, Wildman 115, Pugh 72, Campbell 56, McElroy 45, Stewart 44, Loudon 39 and Long 29.

Judge Burket was nominated at the close of the second ballot by changes made by several counties before the result of the vote could be ascertained, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Josiah B. Allen, of Athens, and Urban H. Hester, of Van Wert, were named and the former chosen, receiving 419 votes to 355 for the latter.

Three candidates were presented for nomination for Member of the Board of Public Works, namely: John Park Alexander, of Summit; Edwin L. Lybarger, of Coshocton, and Christian Engel, of Cuyahoga. Lybarger was nominated on the first ballot, the vote resulting: Lybarger 391, Engel 213 and Alexander 171.

For Delegates-at-large to the National Convention, William McKinley, Jr., of Stark, Asa S. Bushnell, of Clarke, Joseph B. Foraker, of Hamilton, and William M. Hahn, of Richland, were chosen. Robert M. Nevin, of Montgomery, John F. Atwood,



of Brown, Ebenezer W. Poe, of Wood, and Melvin M. Boothman, of Williams, were elected Alternates-at-large.

Myron T. Herrick, of Cuyahoga, and Lorenzo Danford, of Belmont, were chosen by acclamation for Senatorial Presidential Electors.

The various district delegates and alternates to the National Convention were chosen in accordance with the terms of the call and were as follows:

*Delegates* — 1. George B. Cox and Charles Fleischmann, of Cincinnati.

2. Norman G. Kenan and George B. Fox, of Cincinnati.

3. William E. Crume, of Dayton, and Robert C. McKinney, of Hamilton.

4. Levi S. Jamison, of Celina, and James I. Allread, of Greenville.

5. Guilford L. Marble, of Van Wert, and Oscar Eaton, of Bryan.

6. Erskine Carson, of Hillsboro, and George W. Stanley, of Lebanon.

7. Oliver S. Kelly, of Springfield, and David I. Worthington, of Washington C. H.

8. Carey C. Harris, of Findlay, and Isaac Newton Zearing, of Bellefontaine.

9. William H. Tucker, of Toledo, and John B. Wilson, of Bowling Green.

10. Lucien J. Fenton, of Winchester, and Samuel Llewellyn, of Coalton.

11. John C. Entrekin, of Chillicothe, and Charles E. Spencer, of New Lexington.

12. George K. Nash and Cyrus Huling, of Columbus.

13. George C. Gormley, of Bucyrus, and Wilber C. Brown, of Fostoria.

14. William C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, and Harry Griffith, of Mt. Gilead.

15. John H. Riley, of Marietta, and William A. Johnson, of Zanesville.

16. Isaac H. Taylor, of Carrollton, and George A. Keepers, of Beallsville.

17. Martin Luther Smyser, of Wooster, and William C. Lyon, of Newark.

18. Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem, and George E. Baldwin, of Canton.

19. Charles W. F. Dick, of Akron, and William Ritezel, of Warren.

20. Isaac P. Lamson, of Cleveland, and James A. Allen, of Painesville.

21. Louis Black and Amos Dennison, of Cleveland.

*District Alternates:* 1. Louis Kruckemeyer and Henry B. Morehead, of Cincinnati.

2. George H. Jackson and August H. Bode, of Cincinnati.

3. Charles E. Pease, of Dayton, and P. S. Eikenbary, of Eaton.

4. Benjamin M. Moulton, of Lima, and William D. Davies, of Sidney.

5. William H. Begg, of Columbus Grove, and Kidder V. Haymaker, of Defiance.

6. John Little, of Xenia, and Simeon G. Smith, of Wilmington.

7. Morris H. Miesse, of Circleville, and Sherman Leach, of London.

8. Robert G. Lybrand, of Delaware, and Henry H. Williams, of Urbana.

9. George B. Spencer, of Weston, and Alfred L. Sargent, of Delta.

10. Luther M. Beman, of Thurman, and Forrest E. Daugherty, of Waverly.

11. David L. Sleeper, of Athens, and Robert S. Wilcox, of Hamden Junction.

12. John B. McNeill and Daniel Crumley, of Lancaster.

13. John C. Johnson, of Fremont, and Samuel H. Hunt, of Upper Sandusky.

14. James R. Alsdorf, of Mt. Vernon, and Daniel C. Cockley, of Shelby.

15. Henry J. Cleveland, of Caldwell, and Cyril Hawkins, of McConnellsville.

16. R. A. McDonald, of Carrollton, and A. C. Armstrong, of Woodsfield.

17. A. R. Miller, of Newark, and W. A. Himebaugh, of Coshocton.

18. John N. Taylor, of East Liverpool, and John A. Logan, Jr., of Youngstown.

19. Sagito J. Smith, of Conneaut, and John Meharg, of Ravenna.

20. William M. Bayne, of Cleveland, and Evelyn S. Pardee, of Wadsworth.

21. George A. Meyer and Harry M. Fowler, of Cleveland.

#### TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1892.

The National Republican Committee met at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, District of Columbia, on November 21, 1891, and concluded to call the Tenth National Convention on June 7, 1892, at Minneapolis. The preliminary arrangements were entrusted to the good judgment of a sub-committee, of which Arthur L. Conger, of Ohio, was Chairman. Channing F. Meek, of Colorado, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention and empowered with the selection of assistants and the printing of tickets of admission. The call was issued from the Plaza Hotel, New York City, on January 20, 1892, by Chairman Clarkson and Secretary Fassett. Each State was entitled to four delegates-at-large and two delegates for each Congressional district, and the Territories were allowed two delegates each.

The Convention was called to order in the Industrial Exposition building at Minneapolis, at 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday, June 7th, by Chairman James S. Clarkson. Prayer was offered by Rev. William Brush, Chancellor of the University of Dakota.

Hon. M. H. DeYoung, of California, Acting Secretary, read the call, and at its conclusion Mr. Clarkson introduced Jacob Sloat Fassett, of New York, as Temporary Chairman. Mr. Fassett made an address of some length, which received liberal applause. In the course of his speech he said:

The history of our party since 1856 is the history of our country. There is not a single page that does not shine with great luster because of some word or some deed of some great Republican inscribed thereon. Count me over the chosen American heroes, the men you and I are teaching our children to love, emulate and revere, and they will be Republicans, every one—Lincoln, Seward, Grant! When the spirit of Republicanism fills a man it seems to have the power of transfiguration. These men are great. They will always remain great because of their growth in the line of devotion to Republican doctrine and Republican principles. Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrison and Blaine—these are a few of our jewels, and we may proudly turn upon our Democratic friends and utter the defiant challenge, "Match them!" Of all the vast array of Democratic orators, and men who have spoken against these men, as each, one by one, rose higher and higher in public esteem, there is not one who would not give his sword arm, if he could name one of them as a Democrat—only one! Name me over the great masterpieces of constructive and progressive legislation enacted since the Civil War, and you shall find the author and finisher of each to be a Republican. From the measure of reconstruction to the measure of modified protection and reciprocity, each name along down the list belongs to us. He is of the household of our faith.

When Mr. Fassett had concluded there were calls for Reed and the Chair declared "The Honorable Thomas B. Reed is always in order in a Republican Convention." Mr. Reed took the platform and made a short talk, which was liberally interpolated with laughter, cheers and applause. Major McKinley responded to the demands for a speech by bowing his acknowledgment, but calls for "Ingalls" and "Foraker" elicited no response from either.

The names of the Secretaries and other officers of the Convention were announced by Mr. Clarkson. Ohio was honored with a Secretary and Assistant Secretary in the persons of Frank N. Atterholt and Charles Hopkins. The Convention endorsed the action of the Committee by unanimously electing the officers reported.

On motion of William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, the roll was called for announcements for the several committees. The members chosen for Ohio were: on Permanent Organization, George K. Nash; Rules and Order of Business, Jacob A. Ambler; Credentials, William E. Crume; Resolutions, Joseph B. Foraker. After this was concluded, on motion of Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, the Convention adjourned until eleven o'clock, Wednesday, June 8th.

The delegates gathered promptly and the second day's proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota. "The man with the gavel"—he was from Nebraska this time, was in evidence, as usual, and took up considerable time in the ceremony of presenting it.

The Committee on Credentials—William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, Chairman, asked and was granted further time. C. B. Lockwood, of Idaho, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the names of the permanent officers. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, was selected as Chairman, with an honorary Vice President and Secretary from each State—the Ohio members being Asa S. Bushnell and Amos Dennison. Charles W. Johnson and Charles F. Haney, of Minnesota, were respectively chosen Chief Secretary and Chief Reading Clerk, and Additional and Assistant Secretaries, Additional Reading Clerks and Official Stenographers

were also selected. The temporary assistants from Ohio were retained permanently.

Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, and William Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a Committee to conduct Governor McKinley to the Chair. Upon being introduced he made a short speech, which was received with great applause.

Henry H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, reported the rules for the government of the Convention. After some lengthy explanations, the report of the Committee was adopted without debate. The Committee on Resolutions, through Governor Foraker, asked and was granted further time. The National Committeemen were then announced, William M. Hahn being Ohio's selection.

Chairman McKinley called for order at noon, Thursday, June 9th. Prayer was again offered by Rev. William Brush. It was announced that the Committee on Credentials was not ready to report. A couple of resolutions were read and referred, and then on motion of Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening.

The night session did not begin until ten o'clock, when, on motion of Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, the venerable statesman, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana, was asked to address the Convention. His speech was short but full of patriotic sentiment. A resolution was adopted admitting members of the Grand Army of the Republic to unoccupied seats in the galleries of the building.

A majority and two minority reports were submitted by the Committee on Credentials, which were the cause of much parliamentary skirmishing and the taking of

two separate votes in the case of delegates-at-large from the State of Alabama. The enrolled delegates were permitted to retain their seats, and the majority report, which was in accord with the action of the National Committee, was sustained throughout.

The platform was presented and read by Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and was unanimously adopted by the Convention, great cheering following the reading. The report of the Committee was as here appended:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in General Convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible Republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banner inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles that can not be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piece-meal, as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business meas-

ure, and claim that, executed by a Republican Administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of the value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right, guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our National interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe Doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the lives and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on inter-State commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective

States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and in manufacturing.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people, and the maintenance of freedom among men. We, therefore, declare our devotion anew to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of Church and State.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post Office Department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of National defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and we therefore declare that it should be controlled by the United States Government.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories as States at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor the cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands, to the States and Terri-

tories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great National undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharge of the expenses and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and the recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American Administration of President HARRISON. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of performance in the future.

On motion of Mr. Depew, the Convention adjourned at half past one until eleven o'clock, Friday morning.

The fourth day's proceedings began about noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis. Two delegates each from Alaska and Indian Territory were admitted. New Mexico was given six, and Oklahoma, Utah and the District of Columbia two delegates each, after considerable debate. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of the Woman's Republican Association, was introduced and permitted to address the Convention.

The roll call of States for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency was ordered. Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado, nominated James G. Blaine, of Maine. Seconding speeches were made by William H. Eustis, of Minnesota, W. E. Mollison, of Mississippi, Warner Miller, of

New York, Henry P. Cheatham, of North Carolina, C. Q. Boyd, of Tennessee, and Stephen W. Downey, of Wyoming. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was first endorsed by Richard W. Thompson, of that State, but Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, really made the nominating speech. The nomination was seconded by John C. Spooner and Burns E. Fink, both of Wisconsin. The roll call was ordered and the ballot proceeded, the call being frequently interrupted by delegates disputing the votes as announced and demanding that the various State delegations be polled. The vote of Alabama was announced as Harrison 15, William McKinley, Jr., 7. Major McKinley received one or more votes from fifteen States before Ohio was reached. On behalf of Ohio, Governor Foraker asked time for consultation. After a short pause George K. Nash said, "The vote of our delegation shows Harrison 2, William McKinley 44." Immediately Chairman McKinley exclaimed, "I challenge the vote." "The gentleman is not a member of the delegation at present," said Mr. Foraker. The reply was, "I am a member of the Ohio delegation." Jacob A. Amblersaid he believed that "the gentleman had left the delegation to assume a higher position, and had substituted an alternate." "And," interposed Mr. Foraker, "the gentleman's alternate has taken his place in the delegation and is recognized as a member of the delegation now, and we make that point of order." The reply was instant: "The Chair (McKinley) overrules the point of order." The roll was called and all the delegation except Robert M. Nevin and William C. Cooper, who voted for Harrison, cast their ballots for McKinley. Colonel Cooper afterward changed to McKinley, leaving only the

vote of Colonel Nevin (who was Major McKinley's alternate) for Mr. Harrison. The call continued until after Texas had been called, when Elliott F. Shepard, of New York, was called to the Chair, and taking the floor Major McKinley said: "I move that the rules be suspended and that Benjamin Harrison be nominated for President of the United States by acclamation." The motion was seconded by Mr. Clarkson, of Iowa. Senator Wolcott objected, as did C. B. Hart, of West Virginia. They made the point of order that the motion was not in order, as the roll of States was in progress, and could not be interrupted; and also that every delegate had a right to vote and desired to do so. Major McKinley then withdrew his motion to allow the States and Territories not yet called to cast their votes. The result of the ballot was announced: Harrison 535 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Blaine 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ , McKinley 182, Thomas B. Reed 4, Robert T. Lincoln 1. Then Major McKinley's motion was renewed and the nomination of Benjamin Harrison was made unanimous.

The Convention then took a recess, on motion of Mr. Depew, until eight o'clock in the evening.

The night session was called to order at nine o'clock, and the general public was admitted to the galleries. The roll call for the nominations of a Vice Presidential candidate was begun immediately. Edmund O'Connor, of New York, presented Whitelaw Reid, of that State, and the nomination was seconded by Horace Porter, also of New York, and Morgan L. Buckley, of Connecticut. J. T. Settle, of Tennessee, named Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and C. M. Louthan, of Virginia, seconded the nomination. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, objected because Mr. Reed had not given his consent, and his

name was withdrawn. On motion of John R. Hutchinson, of Tennessee, the nomination of Whitelaw Reid was made by acclamation.

Several resolutions were offered including commendations of the Republican College Club League, thanks to the officers of the Convention, to the people of Minneapolis, the Press Committee and Retiring National Committee. That in relation to Major McKinley, offered by Mr. Shepard, of New York--Senator Cullom, of Illinois, in the chair, was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Convention and of the whole Republican party are due and tendered to Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, JR., of Ohio, for the splendid, impartial and courteous way in which he has discharged his duty as presiding officer of this Convention. We wish Governor MCKINLEY a prosperous administration in Ohio, health and happiness in his private life and an increasing usefulness in the service of his country.

Several invitations were extended to the Convention, which were received and placed on file. A dispatch from the Chairman of the Oregon Republican State Committee, announcing the election of the entire Republican ticket, was greeted with loud cheers. On motion of Senator Cullom a resolution was adopted unanimously that Governor McKinley be appointed Chairman of the Committee to notify President Harrison of his renomination. Joseph B. Foraker was the selection of the Ohio delegation for service on that Committee, and William C. Lyon on the Committee to notify the nominee for Vice President. After reading the names of the two Committees of Notification, on motion of William Lorimer, of Illinois, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Committee to notify the nominee for President assembled at the Ebbitt House, Washington, District of Columbia, on the

20th of June, and at one o'clock that day proceeded to the White House, where they were met by about two hundred other friends of President Harrison. Here in the East Room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, Governor McKinley, on behalf of the Committee, delivered a brief but cordial address. The response was equally as happy, and both were enthusiastically cheered by the interested spectators. Whitelaw Reid was notified of his nomination for Vice President, on June 21st, at his home, Ophir Farm, Westchester County, New York. Senator Frederick J. Dubois, of Idaho, made the address of notification, and Mr. Reid replied briefly. Governor Lyon, of Ohio, was among the few members who were not present. He wired a message of regret that he was unable to be with the committee and extended his congratulations. The occasion was exceedingly pleasant and the addresses were in very good taste.

Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, was elected Chairman, and Lewis E. McComas, of Maryland, Secretary of the National Committee, with headquarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City. William J. Campbell, of Illinois, was first elected Chairman, but declined on account of the stress of private business.

President Harrison's letter accepting the nomination was issued September 3d, and that of Mr. Reid on October 18th.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Cleveland, Wednesday, June 15th. The ticket was nominated without any contest and was as follows: Secretary of State, William A. Taylor, of Franklin County; Judges of the Supreme Court, John B. Driggs, of Monroe, and Thomas Beer, of Crawford; Clerk of the Supreme Court,

William H. Wolfe, of Fairfield; Member of the Board of Public Works, John Myers, of Clermont.

On general issues the platform contained these declarations:

We are opposed to all class legislation and believe in a tariff levied for the sole purpose of producing a revenue sufficient to defray the legitimate expenses of the Government economically administered, and we protest against the policy of so-called protection illustrated by the McKinley Bill, as championed by the Republican party; and, in the interests of agriculture and labor, we demand a reform of the present tariff and a reduction of unnecessary and burdensome taxation. In the high tariff recently imposed by certain European nations on American grain and American meats we recognize an effort on the part of these governments to strike a blow at American agriculture in retaliation for the high duties imposed by the McKinley Law, and on behalf of American agriculture we demand of Congress such an immediate modification of our tariff law as will secure the admission of all agricultural products into the markets of these countries free of duty.

The hypocrisy of the Republican party in the demand at their recent National Convention for the right of every citizen to cast one free and unrestricted ballot and to have it counted, is made most manifest by that party's almost uniform opposition to the Australian method of voting recently adopted in Ohio and most of the Northern States; and on the other hand by its advocacy, as an Administrative measure, of the infamous Force Bill, designed to suppress by violence the elective franchise in nearly one-half the country.

The National Convention of the Democratic party met in Chicago on June 21st, with 910 delegates, requiring under the two-thirds rule 607 to nominate. William C. Owens, of Kentucky, was made Temporary Chairman, and William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, Permanent Chairman. The great struggle for the Presidential nomination was between the adherents respectively of Grover Cleveland and David B. Hill. The latter had called together a "Snap" State Convention at Albany, New York, on February 22d, and this had chosen

a delegation, which was instructed for him for President. On May 21st, the "Anti-Snap" Democrats met at Syracuse and chose a contesting delegation, which went to Chicago but was not admitted to the Convention. Several candidates, whose supporters based their hopes upon a nearly equal division of the delegates between Cleveland and Hill, were named, the strongest of whom was Horace Boies, of Iowa. His claim upon the Convention was the fact that he had been elected Governor of a State that always before had been carried by the Republicans. The following platform was adopted, a considerable minority voting "No" and objecting to the tariff plank:

The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by JEFFERSON and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from MADISON to CLEVELAND; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to those fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the greatest danger, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution, practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white. It means a horde of deputy Marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, Returning Boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the



people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved rights of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict, the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force Bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force Bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditures, which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing Treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no Constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley Tariff Law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive feature in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption, and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficial results that will follow the action of the people in entrusting power to the Democratic

party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of wages of the laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade, as the best possible evidence that no prosperity has resulted from the McKinley Act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real-estate mortgage debt of over \$2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real-estate mortgage debt averaging \$165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a custom-house barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich and the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products, and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessities and comforts of life among our own people.

We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of prohibitive taxes, which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade; but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such future legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching

the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land, to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman Act of 1890, as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and the laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free, popular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American continent, whose destinies are so closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable

at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience' sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government, we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar, and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping-ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration, or the importation of foreign workingmen under contract, to degrade American labor and lessen its wages; but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

This Convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government, such aid should be extended for a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

For purposes of National defence and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance in which the General Government has invited the co-operation

of all the Powers of the World, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such Powers of the invitation so extended, and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the National honor and the public faith.

Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nurseries of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

We approve the action of the present National House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood; and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

We favor legislation by State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employees as well as those of other hazardous transportation companies, and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system; for abolishing contract convict labor; and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

We are opposed to all sumptuary laws, as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

Upon this statement of principles and policies the

Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of Administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

The Platform, as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, contained this paragraph relating to the tariff question preliminary to the paragraph denouncing the McKinley Act:

We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the Government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever taxation is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when custom-house taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, when such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff fall with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exacts from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the Government, and we demand such revision of the tariff laws as will remove their iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a Constitutional and equitable basis. But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

In Convention, Lawrence T. Neal, of Ohio, who had made a fight for the same tariff plank during the deliberations of the Committee but was overruled, moved to strike this declaration out and substitute for it the first paragraph of the section relating to tariff taxation as it stands in the platform. After a fierce debate, this was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas, 564; Nays, 342.

The affirmative vote included 40 negative votes that were counted with the majority under the unit rule so that individually the result would have been 524 to 382.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, moved to insert the word "free" before the words "coinage of gold and silver" in the currency plank, but it was voted down overwhelmingly.

For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York, was presented for nomination by Leon Abbett, of New Jersey; David B. Hill by William C. DeWitt, of New York; and Horace Boies by John F. Dunscombe, of Iowa. Mr. Cleveland was nominated on the first ballot, receiving  $617\frac{1}{3}$  votes to 114 for Hill, 103 for Boies,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  for Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland,  $16\frac{2}{3}$  for Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, 14 for John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, and eight scattering, including two for James E. Campbell, of Ohio—cast by Alabama delegates. The Ohio delegation voted 16 for Boies, 14 for Cleveland, 6 for Hill, 5 for Gorman and 5 for Carlisle.

On the following day, June 23d, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for Vice President, receiving 402 votes to 343 for Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, 86 for Allen B. Morse, of Michigan, 45 for John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, 26 for Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, five for Bourke Cockran, of New York, and one each for Lambert Tree, of Illinois, and Horace Boies, of Iowa. The rules were then suspended and Stevenson nominated by acclamation. Ohio voted 38 for Stevenson and four each for Gray and Watterson.

The Prohibition National Convention was held at Cincinnati on June 29th and 30th. John Bidwell, of California, was nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot, receiving 590 votes to 179 for Gideon

T. Stewart, of Ohio, and 139 for W. Jennings Demorest, of New York. James B. Cranfill, of Texas, was nominated for Vice President, over Joshua Levering, of Maryland.

The first National Convention of the People's Party, since known as Populists, met at Omaha, Nebraska, on Saturday, July 2d, and adjourned over until the 4th, when James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President and James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice President. Weaver was opposed by James H. Kyle, of South Dakota, who received 295 votes.

The Socialist Labor National Convention was held in New York City on August 28th. Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, were nominated for President and Vice President.

The People's Party State Convention of Ohio was held at Massillon on Wednesday, August 17th. A complete ticket was nominated, headed by Solon C. Thayer for Secretary of State, including candidates for Presidential Electors in all the districts but two.

The new Republican State Executive Committee was selected in June and was composed as follows: Charles W. F. Dick, of Akron, Chairman; John R. Malloy, of Columbus, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer; F. S. Pursell, Logan; James J. Grant, Canton; Marcus A. Hanna and William H. Clifford, Cleveland; George K. Nash, William H. Roney and John M. Doane, Columbus; James C. Howe, Kenton; R. Foster Hayward, Springfield; Joseph E. Lowes, Dayton; John Milton Lewis, Barnesville; Harry S. Griffith, Mt. Gilead; Noah H. Swayne, Toledo; Henry L. Morey, Hamilton; William Ford and George H. Jackson, Cincinnati.

The Democrats named no electoral tickets in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming, but endorsed the People's Party electors, with the object of taking those States away from the Republicans. They put out an electoral ticket in Nevada, but only as a blind, as instructions were issued to vote for at least two Populists. In North Dakota also there was a partial fusion, and in Minnesota a part of the Weaver electoral ticket was endorsed. In Louisiana there was a half-and-half ticket between the Republicans and Populists, and in Alabama there was a fusion of some of the Republicans with the Populists, but the Democrats had control of the election machinery in each of these States, consequently neither fusion nor any votes other than Democratic counted for much. In Texas a Republican ticket called the "Lily White" ticket was named, which differed from that of the regular Republicans, but the few votes it polled are counted with the regular Republicans in that State. In Michigan the Democratic Legislature enacted a law providing for the election of a Presidential elector in each separate district. In Oregon the name of one Populist was printed on the Democratic ticket.

It was very hard to "enthuse" the Republican voters of Ohio during the campaign, and the stay-at-home element among them was consequently very large. Some dissatisfaction with President Harrison's Administration existed, although it had no substantial foundation. Added to this there was an indefinable, but nevertheless, a very decided feeling of unrest among the laboring people, which was greatly augmented by the Homestead Mills' strike in the State of Pennsylvania. This was particularly true of all that portion of the State of

Ohio north of a line drawn east and west through the southern portion of Franklin County. As a consequence the Democrats came very near carrying the State; indeed they did carry it for one of their electors, the first ever elected in Ohio since the formation of the Republican party. Of the ten Congressional districts north of the line to which allusion is made, the Republicans elected but three of their candidates, where they ordinarily secured seven. As it was in Ohio so it was in Illinois and several other States which had previously been considered reliably Republican. The people were dissatisfied, but they could not give a good reason why. The fact was commented upon that there was not much rejoicing over the result in the North. The joy of the comparatively few who did jollify was soon turned to mourning.

The Republican electoral ticket was as follows, and all were elected except Lorenzo D. Vickers, who was defeated, though he received but a few votes less than the next highest Republican candidate for elector.

At large—Lorenzo Danford, Belmont; Myron T. Herrick, Cuyahoga. Districts—1. John B. Mosby, Hamilton. 2. Max Burgheim, Hamilton. 3. Michael K. Hensel, Preble. 4. William J. McMurray, Allen. 5. Joseph R. Ross, Van Wert. 6. Adam E. Earhart, Brown. 7. Noah H. Albaugh, Miami. 8. Delbert W. Ayres, Union. 9. William Miller, Wood. 10. Theodore K. Funk, Scioto. 11. Lorenzo D. Vickers, Hocking. 12. William M. Crawford, Franklin. 13. John F. McNeal, Marion. 14. Elias V. Kendig, Ashland. 15. William H. C. Hanna, Guernsey. 16. Robert Sherrard, Jr., Jefferson. 17. William R. Shields, Tuscarawas. 18. Myron A. Norris, Mahoning. 19. Evan Morris,

Trumbull. 20. Clifton L. M. Stark, Medina. 21. Luther Allen, Cuyahoga.

The single Democratic candidate chosen was James P. Seward, of Richland County, elector at large, who had the distinction of casting the only electoral vote from Ohio for a Democratic candidate for President since 1852. This was no greater surprise to the Republicans than to the Democrats who were equally unaware of the secret understanding of the dissatisfied elements that they were to vote the Democratic ticket for a "change," which they subsequently realized with a vengeance. Had but about one-eighth of one per cent. more of the Republican voters voted a Democratic ballot all the electors of Ohio would have been for Cleveland, so close was the result.

The vote for President and State officers was as follows:

For President:

Benjamin Harrison, Rep.....	405,187
Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	404,115
John Bidwell, Pro.....	26,012
James B. Weaver, Peo.....	14,850
Harrison's plurality.....	1,072

For Secretary of State:

Samuel M. Taylor, Rep.....	402,540
William A. Taylor, Dem.....	401,451
S. M. Taylor's plurality.....	1,089

For Judge of Supreme Court, long term:

William T. Spear, Rep.....	402,932
John B. Driggs, Dem.....	400,953
Spear's plurality.....	1,979

For Judge of Supreme Court, short term:

Jacob F. Burket, Rep.....	402,847
Thomas Beer, Dem.....	401,048
Burket's plurality.....	1,799

For Clerk of Supreme Court:

Josiah B. Allen, Rep.....	402,888
William H. Wolfe, Dem.....	401,018
Allen's plurality.....	1,870

For Member of Board of Public Works:

Edwin L. Lybarger, Rep.....	402,756
John Myers, Dem.....	400,784
Lybarger's plurality.....	1,972

It will be noted that Benjamin Harrison received nearly eleven thousand fewer votes in Ohio in 1892 than were cast for him in 1888, while Cleveland received nearly eight thousand more in 1896 than he did in 1888. The election of one Democratic elector was due not to his popularity over his colleagues, but to errors in marking the ballots. The form of the blanket sheet had been changed and the number of Republicans who were unacquainted with the manner of voting proved greatly in excess of the Democrats who did not know how to mark their ballots correctly. There were no less than 11,461 "scattering votes," which includes the defective ballots. Notwithstanding the seeming lack of interest during the campaign the total number of votes cast was over seventeen thousand more than in 1888. This was due to the increase in the third party vote, for the combined Republican and Democratic vote was three thousand less than four years before.

The new Congressional delegation had a Democratic majority of one, much to the chagrin of the Republicans, who expected the election of at least four other nominees and a Republican majority of seven. The following was the result in each district for membership in the Fifty-third Congress:

First District:

Bellamy Storer, Rep.....	19,269
Robert B. Bowler, Dem.....	18,014
Republican majority.....	1,255

Second District:

John A. Caldwell, Rep.....	22,240
Charles T. Greve, Dem.....	20,074
Republican majority.....	2,166

## Third District:

*George W. Houk, Dem.....	24,686
Charles C. Donley, Rep.....	20,370
Democratic majority.....	4,316

\*Mr. Houk died in April, 1894; Paul J. Sorg, Democrat, was elected as his successor, defeating Estes G. Rathbone, Republican.

## Fourth District:

Fernando C. Layton, Dem.....	20,417
C. S. Mauk, Rep .....	12,823
Democratic majority.....	7,594

## Fifth District:

Dennis D. Donovan, Dem.....	19,873
George L. Griffith, Rep.....	15,269
Democratic majority.....	4,604

## Sixth District:

George W. Hulick, Rep.....	21,341
John M. Pattison, Dem.....	18,091
Republican majority.....	3,250

## Seventh District:

George W. Wilson, Rep.....	19,434
Martin K. Gantz, Dem.....	17,068
Republican majority.....	2,366

## Eighth District:

Luther M. Strong, Rep.....	21,742
Fremont Arford, Dem.....	18,384
Republican majority.....	3,358

## Ninth District:

Byron F. Ritchie, Dem.....	20,041
James M. Ashley, Rep.....	20,027
Democratic majority.....	14

## Tenth District:\*

William H. Enochs, Rep.....	19,847
Irvine Dungan, Dem.....	15,486
Republican majority.....	4,361

\*William H. Enochs, Representative from this district, died at his home at Ironton, Ohio, July 12, 1893. His successor was chosen at the regular State election in November, 1893, by the following vote:

Hezekiah Sanford Bundy, Rep.....	20,647
Leo Ebert, Dem.....	14,241
Republican majority.....	6,406

## Eleventh District:

Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep.....	19,905
Charles E. Peoples, Dem.....	17,254
Republican majority.....	2,651

## Twelfth District:

Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem.....	20,298
Edward N. Huggins, Rep.....	17,045
Democratic majority.....	3,253

## Thirteenth District:

Darius D. Hare, Dem.....	24,186
Linn W. Hull, Rep.....	17,037
Democratic majority.....	7,149

## Fourteenth District:

Michael D. Harter, Dem.....	22,285
Elizur G. Johnson, Rep.....	20,396
Democratic majority.....	1,889

## Fifteenth District:

Henry C. Van Voorhis, Rep.....	18,718
Milton Turner, Dem.....	17,550
Republican majority.....	1,168

## Sixteenth District:

Albert J. Pearson, Dem.....	17,314
Christian L. Poorman, Rep.....	17,273
Democratic majority.....	41

## Seventeenth District:

James A. D. Richards, Dem.....	23,077
Arthur H. Walkey, Rep.....	16,723
Democratic majority.....	6,354

## Eighteenth District:

George P. Ikirt, Dem.....	22,600
Thomas R. Morgan, Rep.....	21,389
Democratic majority.....	1,211

## Nineteenth District:

Stephen A. Northway, Rep.....	23,870
A. H. Tidball, Dem .....	16,069
Republican majority.....	7,801

Twentieth District:	
William J. White, Rep.....	17,417
John S. Ellen, Dem.....	16,460
	<hr/>
Republican majority.....	957
Twenty-first District:	
Tom L. Johnson, Dem.....	17,389
Orlando J. Hodge, Rep.....	14,165
	<hr/>
Democratic majority .....	3,224

The result of the popular vote in the Nation at large for President was: Cleveland 5,556,533; Harrison 5,175,577; Weaver 1,122,045; Bidwell 279,191; Wing 21,191.

Cleveland carried the following States, having been given the pluralities noted: Alabama, 52,957; Arkansas, 40,950; California, 290; Connecticut, 5,370; Delaware, 498; Florida, 25,300; Georgia, 81,056; Illinois, 26,933; Indiana, 7,125; Kentucky, 40,020; Louisiana, 61,359; Maryland, 21,139; Mississippi, 39,831; Missouri, 40,480; New Jersey, 14,974; New York, 45,518; North Carolina, 32,609; South Carolina, 41,347; Tennessee, 38,543; Texas, 139,460; Virginia, 50,715; West Virginia, 4,174; Wisconsin, 6,544.

The States carried by Harrison with their pluralities were: Iowa, 22,965; Maine, 14,979; Massachusetts, 26,001; Michigan, 20,412; Minnesota, 12,367; Montana, 1,270; Nebraska, 4,093; New Hampshire, 3,547; Ohio, 1,072; Oregon, 8,037; Pennsylvania, 63,767; Rhode Island, 2,637; South Dakota, 8,344; Vermont, 21,667; Washington, 6,658; Wyoming, 732.

Weaver had pluralities in five States, namely: Colorado, 14,964; Idaho, 1,921; Kansas, 5,874; Nevada, 4,093; North Dakota, 181.

This showed an increased popular Democratic vote of 18,300 and a decreased Republican vote of 264,636 from that cast in

1888. The electoral vote for Cleveland was 277, for Harrison 145, and for Weaver 22, giving Cleveland a plurality of 132 over Harrison and a majority of 110 in the electoral college. The electoral votes in the following States were divided: California, Harrison one, Cleveland eight; Michigan, Harrison nine, Cleveland five; North Dakota, Harrison one, Cleveland one, and Weaver one; Ohio, Harrison twenty-two and Cleveland one; Oregon, Harrison three and Weaver one.

Samuel McIntire Taylor, Secretary of State, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 24, 1856. He received his education in the country schools of his home county and at the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated. After completing his collegiate course he attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1884. He then located in Urbana for the practice of his profession. He had always been an active Republican, and in 1887 was nominated and elected to represent Champaign County in the General Assembly, and chosen a second and then a third time. He served as Chairman of the Finance Committee and was regarded as an able and earnest Legislator. While serving his last term friends urged him to become a candidate for Secretary of State, and obtaining his consent they were successful in securing his nomination on the first ballot over two competitors. He was elected and then renominated and reelected in 1894. He has the distinction of receiving the smallest as well as the largest plurality of any person ever elected to that office in the State of Ohio.

Jacob F. Burket, Supreme Judge, is a native of Perry County, Ohio, where he was born on a farm near the town of Somerset,



March 25, 1837. On his father's side, his ancestry was Swiss, and on his mother's, German. In 1839 the family removed from Perry to Hancock County, where Jacob spent his youth in working on a farm and attending country school during the winter months. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law in Findlay to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1855 he began teaching school, and in 1859 graduated from an academy in Republic, Seneca County. July 1, 1861, he was admitted to the bar and in 1862 opened an office in Findlay. In 1892, after thirty years' practice, he was elected to the Supreme Bench. Judge Burket was one of the Republican Presidential electors in 1880, voting for James A. Garfield. In December, 1881, he was elected Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Ohio, serving for one year.

Josiah B. Allen, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born near Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, July 14, 1844. He was educated in the common schools, and in Ohio University, at Athens. He left college in his senior year to enter the Union Army. During his military service he was severely wounded, losing an arm. After returning

from the war he became a merchant at Athens. He was elected Recorder of Athens County in 1867, holding the office for four terms, or until 1880. He was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ohio House of Representatives from 1884 to 1886, and clerk in the office of the Adjutant General of the State from 1887 to 1890. In 1892 he was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State and reelected in 1895.

Edwin L. Lybarger, Member of the Board of Public Works, was born at Blachleyville, Wayne County, Ohio, September 29, 1844. He attended the common schools and Millwood Academy, Knox County, Ohio. He has engaged in the mercantile business and in farming, and is at present a farmer. He located at Spring Mountain after the close of the war, in which he served as Captain of an infantry regiment, and still resides there. In the Sixty-second General Assembly he served as a Republican member of the House from the Democratic County of Coshocton. Captain Lybarger was elected Member of the Board of Public Works in 1892 and again in 1895. In 1896 he was chosen Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State, serving one year.

## CHAPTER XL.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1893.

NOT a great deal of interest attended the opening of the Fifty-second Congress on Monday, December 5th, owing to the great Democratic victory of the previous November and the near approach of a Democratic Administration. President Harrison's annual message was not only a summary of the acts of the Administration for the previous year, but also a contrast between the situation of the country in 1860 and in 1892. He took pride in the fact that "a comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country" would show that "so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before 1892 enjoyed by our people." He dwelt upon the work of those in authority under him and pointed out what had been accomplished with great particularity. He closed with this striking paragraph:

This exhibit of the work of the Executive Departments is submitted to Congress and to the public in the hope that there will be found in it a due sense of responsibility and an earnest purpose to maintain the National honor and to promote the happiness and prosperity of all our people. And this brief exhibit of the growth and prosperity of the country will give us a level from which to note the increase or decadence that new legislative policies may bring to us. There is no reason why the National influence, power and prosperity should not observe the same rates of increase that have characterized the past thirty years. We carry the great impulse and increase of these

years into the future. There is no reason why in many lines of production we should not surpass all other nations, as we have already done in some. There are no near frontiers to our possible development. Retrogression would be a crime.

He little imagined what a great contrast and what awful retrogression there would be in the country in consequence of new legislative and administrative policies before the term of his successor was half completed. The high level of prosperity and conditions under Republican rule was scarcely maintained for a single week after President Cleveland was inaugurated.

On February 8, 1892, both Houses of Congress met in joint session, with Vice President Morton in the chair, to count the electoral vote. Tellers were appointed, and the certificates from the several States were read without objection from any source, and Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson were duly declared elected as President and Vice President of the United States.

On February 9th, Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, called up a resolution from the Committee on Rules, the purpose of which was to bring to an immediate decision the repeal of what was known as the Sherman Silver Purchasing Act. The motion failed by the vote of 143 to 154. On January 17th a bill to repeal the purchasing clause of this act was introduced in the Senate,

but a motion to take it up for consideration failed, receiving only 23 affirmative votes to 42 in the negative, 22 Senators not voting.

The attention of Congress was occupied for a considerable period by the Anti-Option Bill, a measure defining "options" and "futures," imposing special taxes on dealers therein and requiring them to be licensed. It originated in the House and was passed by that body at the first session. It was amended and passed the Senate, but the House refused to concur in the amendments and it therefore failed.

Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President of the United States for the second time on March 4, 1893. In his address he urged the necessity of maintaining a sound and stable currency and pledged the use of all the power of the Executive branch of the Government to uphold the National credit and avert financial disaster. He further declared that it would be his aim to reform the tariff and emphatically condemned the granting of bounties and subsidies. The second proposition, of course, counteracted all the good effects of the first. His Cabinet selections were: Secretary of State, Walter Quintin Gresham, of Illinois; Secretary of the Treasury, John Griffin Carlisle, of Kentucky; Secretary of War, Daniel Scott Lamont, of New York; Attorney General, Richard Olney, of Massachusetts; Postmaster General, Wilson Shannon Bissell, of New York; Secretary of the Navy, Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama; Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, of Georgia; Secretary of Agriculture, Julius Sterling Morton, of Nebraska. Some of these were regarded as very able men, and their selection was approved by the entire country. But even the Democratic party never be-

came reconciled to the appointment of the others.

Associate Justice Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on January 23d, and President Harrison surprised the country by appointing Howell E. Jackson, a Tennessee Democrat, to the vacancy. There was some talk of the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, but finally the selection was endorsed with several Republicans refusing to go on record. Samuel Blatchford, another Associate Justice, died on September 19th, and William B. Hornblower, of New York, was nominated by President Cleveland. Though a Democrat, there was so much opposition to Hornblower by the Democrats in the Senate that his appointment was rejected. Subsequently Wheeler H. Peckham, also of New York, was named by the President, but this nomination was rejected by the Senate, a majority of the Democratic members opposing him. Then the name of Edward D. White, of Louisiana, was sent in and the nomination confirmed. The Republicans generally held aloof and let the Democrats settle their troubles among themselves.

On June 30th, President Cleveland issued a call for a special session of the Fifty-third Congress to convene on August 7th. The reasons for this, as set forth by the President in his proclamation, were the following:

The distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of manufacture, bring distress and privation to our farmers and withhold from our workingmen the wages of labor.

The present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the Executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress.

The Senate was composed of thirty-seven Republicans, forty-four Democrats and four Populists, with three vacancies. After the Legislatures of Montana, Washington and Wyoming had adjourned without electing United States Senators for the terms beginning March 4, 1893, the Governors of these States appointed their successors. On August 23d, the Senate decided that when a State Legislature has the opportunity to elect a United States Senator and fails to do so, an appointment by the Governor of the State is void. In the House there were 137 Republicans, 218 Democratic and 11 Populist members. Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, was elected Speaker, over Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

The President sent a message to Congress on August 8th, relating solely to the silver question, and asking for a repeal of the silver purchasing act. On the 11th, Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, offered a bill for its repeal. The bill was debated until August 28th, when it was brought to a vote. Mr. Bland, of Missouri, offered a provision to authorize the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which was rejected—Yeas: 13 Republicans, 102 Democrats and 10 Populists, total 125; Nays: 110 Republicans and 116 Democrats, total 226. Votes were then cast on other amendments for coinage at different ratios—from 17 to 1 to 20 to 1—and all were rejected, receiving fewer affirmative votes than were cast for the first proposition. A motion to add the purchasing clause of the Bland-Allison Act to Wilson's proposed law was rejected, 15 Republicans, 110 Democrats and 11 Populists voting in the affirmative, and 110 Republicans and 103 Democrats voting in the negative. The bill then passed the House—Yeas: Republicans 101,

Democrats 138; Nays: Republicans 24, Democrats 85; not voting 5. Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, reported the bill with an amendment from the Senate Finance Committee, on August 29th. The question was debated until October 27th, when an attempt to attach a free-silver rider was defeated by the vote—Yeas: Republicans 6, Democrats 18, Populists 4; Nays: Republicans 20, Democrats 19. Some minor amendments were voted upon, and on October 30th the bill passed the Senate by the vote of 43 to 32, ten Senators not voting. The affirmative votes were cast by 23 Republicans and 20 Democrats, and the negative votes by nine Republicans, four Populists and 19 Democrats. Both Senators Sherman and Brice, of Ohio, voted for it. The House concurred in the Senate amendment, on November 1st, by the vote of 194 to 94—70 Republicans and 124 Democrats in the affirmative, and 18 Republicans, 67 Democrats and 9 Populists in the negative. The President approved the bill on the same day.

The adjourned session of the Seventieth General Assembly of Ohio began on January 3d and closed its labors on April 22d. It passed 374 acts, a great majority of which were local, but a number of them very important measures with no bearing on political subjects.

The Republicans made the first nominations of the year. The State Convention was the fortieth since the formation of the party, and was held in the Grand Opera House in the city of Columbus on June 7th and 8th. It was called to order by F. S. Pursell, of Hocking County, Chairman of the State Central Committee; Rev. David R. Moore, of the city of Logan, invoked the blessings of God upon the Convention

and the rulers of the various States and the President of the Nation.

Mr. Pursell, in his opening address, was at times inclined to indulge in humor, and altogether his remarks were appreciated by his hearers. Owing to limited space only his opening paragraphs are quoted:

Again we stand on the threshold of a political campaign with the scars of battle upon us; we again present ourselves for the consideration of the people of our Commonwealth. With an abiding faith in our cause and an honest, earnest hope for a restoration of reason among the suffragists of our land, we to-day proclaim to the thoughtless people that our flag is still there, that there is vitality still in the "Grand Old Party;" that the Republicans of this land still emulate the example, or rather voice the sentiment of Barnaby Rudge's raven, and "never say die." Though the monumental liars of the land have deceived and betrayed us—though the World's Fair and the Tammany tiger have snatched from us what was left after the vulture feast of the cranky and imbecile followers of the hairy Peffers and the Simpless Soxen, yet, my sad and sorry fellow-citizens, we still live, we still live. And now, in the presence of this splendid assemblage, the pride and flower of Buckeye Republicanism, we once more kiss the old flag of our party and offer up anew our pledge of loyalty and devotion to a cause that can not die. Can the memory of Abraham Lincoln pass away? Can the deeds of the martyred Garfield be torn from our hearts? Can the splendid statesmanship of Benjamin Harrison be obscured? Can we ever obliterate the magnificent achievements of that magnetic man at whose tomb this Nation so recently bent the knee and bowed the head in sorrow? Can we forget our Foster in the Cabinet, or our gallant Foraker in the fight? Can we close our eyes to the career of our grand old John Sherman in the Senate or cease to remember that splendid man who sits in the Gubernatorial chair to-day, whose fame is as wide as civilization, and whose honesty is of that sterling character that prompted him to sacrifice the savings of his useful life upon the altar of his spotless integrity? Oh, no, my fellow citizens, we will not forget, we can not forget.

In concluding his address Mr. Pursell introduced General Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens County, as Temporary Chairman. The temporary organization was made com-

plete by the selection of the following additional officers:

*Secretary:* Frank M. Martin, of Noble.

*Assistant Secretaries:* William H. Clifford and Harry C. Mason, of Cuyahoga; W. E. Potter, of Auglaize; Edward Dunlap and Henry Rendthrop, of Hamilton; J. Harry Rabbitts, of Clarke; John D. Gallagher, of Clermont; R. B. Howard, of Henry; W. R. Johnson, of Jefferson; and Charles A. Cottrell, of Lucas.

Upon assuming the chair, General Grosvenor was heartily cheered and his remarks were frequently applauded. The following are quotations from his magnificent address:

It still remains a badge of honor to be a Republican and stand with the representative men of the Republican party. It is a party of principle, actuated by principle and working for principle, and so it is that it remains unintoxicated by victory and never stampeded by defeat. It gathers the fruit of its victories and administers upon them in the light of the great ideas of the party. It construes its tenets and prepares for future action with reference to the unvarying terms and conditions of its organic laws. It never breaks up its battle formations to pursue the flying enemy, or to scalp the dead and wounded upon its victorious battlefields. It never burns its wagon-trains nor abandons its disabled friends nor retreats ingloriously from a field of discomfiture. It never cries out at the end of a victorious campaign in the language which we heard in November, 1892: "In we go, out you go, and now we'll be in clover." In the hour of victory it recognizes the momentous responsibility of administering the Government it saved from overthrow and destruction. In the hour of defeat it studies the causes that led to it, squares its action by the platform of the party, but never readjusts itself upon new lines of battle to catch the spasmodic breezes of popular favor which seem to blow hither and thither. Yet the Republican party is a progressive party and keeps up with the developments of politics. It meets new issues and adjusts itself to new phases and new conditions, but never by the abandonment either of party organization or party principles; and above all things, it will not throw out seductive suggestions to ephemeral ideas that amid the wreck of party politics, constantly arise and float for a few months upon the surface of things, destined to sink and be forgotten forever. Above all it obeys

the behests of the great body of the party. It does not tolerate that minor organizations within the party shall adopt new platforms, and incur new responsibilities, but it looks to the party convention in its quadrennial sessions to frame and fashion the tenets of the party. It waits with patience following the overthrow of 1892, and stands by its guns, its organization and its platform, without readjustment or modification, until the party itself, through its great representatives in 1896 shall adopt changes, if changes are desired, and suggestions and modifications of old platforms, if such be deemed wise.

The speaker then called attention to the disastrous result of the election of 1892, and predicted that its effects would be detrimental not alone to the Republicans, but to all the people. He devoted considerable time to the tariff issue, contrasting the attitudes of the two leading political parties and declared that the United States would gladly turn to the protective policy of the Republicans in 1896. Upon the currency question he cited them to the significant fact that President Cleveland was not looking to his own party adherents in Congress for support, but depended upon the Republican Senators and Representatives to help his Administration out of pressing difficulties. He pointed out that there was even then a fierce internal struggle going on within the Democratic organization, which would continue to increase in the next four years. He paid a glowing tribute to the Harrison Administration, proudly endorsed the action of the Republican members of the State Legislature, and closed with an appeal to the party workers to avoid factional controversies. At the conclusion of his address he read a lengthy but pertinent letter from Senator Sherman regarding the needs and policies of the party.

The Vice Presidents and several committees were reported to the Convention as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Charles T. Hayman, Hamilton. 2. Ellis B. Gregg, Hamilton. 3. John H. Finley, Montgomery. 4. William A. Campbell, Allen. 5. William C. Costet, Williams. 6. B. B. Baugham, Clinton. 7. J. N. Wood, Miami. 8. Elisha H. Hyatt, Delaware. 9. Thomas P. Brown, Lucas. 10. William M. McGugin, Lawrence. 11. Josiah B. Allen, Athens. 12. F. S. Wagenhals, Franklin. 13. Michael Duroy, Erie. 14. John A. Williamson, Huron. 15. William B. Gaitree, Washington. 16. George W. Glover, Harrison. 17. C. D. Watkins, Licking. 18. John R. Davis, Mahoning. 19. Elverton J. Clapp, Lake. 20. Lloyd Fisher, Cuyahoga. 21. M. J. Caton, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. George H. Kolker, Hamilton. 2. William Ford, Hamilton. 3. Elam Fisher, Preble. 4. D. C. Henderson, Allen. 5. J. W. Wright, Henry. 6. Alexander Boxwell, Warren. 7. Frank G. Carpenter, Fayette. 8. D. C. Pryor, Hardin. 9. William Kelly, Ottawa. 10. George H. Watkins, Pike. 11. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 12. W. Pitt Tyler, Franklin. 13. Willis Vickery, Sandusky. 14. George Hildebrand, Ashland. 15. Otto Thalheimer, Guernsey. 16. Harvey J. Eckley, Carroll. 17. George A. Hay, Coshocton. 18. Lemuel C. Ohl, Mahoning. 19. Simon P. Wolcott, Portage. 20. Milan Gallagher, Cuyahoga. 21. Frank O. Spencer, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. John G. O'Connell, Hamilton. 2. William Mersman, Hamilton. 3. William E. Fornshall, Preble. 4. J. C. Royon, Shelby. 5. James S. Pugh, Paulding. 6. Thomas Buchanan, Jr., Brown. 7. W. R. Saunders, Miami. 8. Thomas H. McConica, Hancock. 9.

William Geyser, Fulton. 10. Isaac F. Chapman, Gallia. 11. E. M. Braddock, Perry. 12. B. A. Thomas, Fairfield. 13. P. C. Sells, Marion. 14. A. G. Bodley, Richland. 15. Gustavus A. Wood, Washington. 16. William McD. Miller, Jefferson. 17. A. R. Miller, Licking. 18. George E. Baldwin, Stark. 19. E. S. Woodworth, Portage. 20. James T. Harris, Cuyahoga. 21. J. K. Corwin, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Alfred Korte, Hamilton. 2. James W. Keenan, Hamilton. 3. R. P. Reifenberick, Butler. 4. L. L. Dyseret, Mercer. 5. William Sackett, Putnam. 6. Guy S. Ormsby, Greene. 7. John F. McGrew, Clarke. 8. Delbert W. Ayres, Union. 9. James O. Troop, Wood. 10. Charles A. Goddard, Scioto. 11. H. A. Higgins, Vinton. 12. Henry A. Axline, Franklin. 13. M. D. Kilmer, Wyandot. 14. J. W. Steele, Lorain. 15. Gilbert Kennedy, Morgan. 16. D. O. Rutan, Carroll. 17. A. B. Critchfield, Holmes. 18. John N. Taylor, Columbiana. 19. Charles H. Strock, Trumbull. 20. J. S. Schneider, Cuyahoga. 21. H. H. Nelson, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. William T. Perkins, Hamilton. 2. John A. Kreis, Hamilton. 3. William D. Bickham, Montgomery. 4. James I. Allread, Darke. 5. Urban H. Hester, Van Wert. 6. George W. Hulick, Clermont. 7. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. W. H. A. Reed, Lucas. 10. William H. Enochs, Lawrence. 11. Byron Lutz, Ross. 12. W. F. Andrews, Fairfield. 13. R. P. Glosser, Crawford. 14. Columbus Delano, Knox. 15. Elijah Little, Muskingum. 16. Christian L. Poorman, Belmont. 17. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 18. Alexander H. McCoy, Columbiana. 19. Stephen A.

Northway, Ashtabula. 20. William Gates, Cuyahoga. 21. Joseph C. Bloch, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Michael Gramp, Hamilton. 2. Robert Lillard, Hamilton. 3. Ira Crawford, Montgomery. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. Charles J. Thompson, Defiance. 6. Cheney F. Cretors, Greene. 7. Noah Thomas, Madison. 8. George A. Talbott, Champaign. 9. Joseph C. Bonner, Lucas. 10. Orin B. Gould, Jackson. 11. Frank A. Kelly, Perry. 12. Josiah Medbery, Franklin. 13. O. T. Locke, Seneca. 14. L. K. Powell, Morrow. 15. Frank M. Martin, Noble. 16. E. D. Griffith, Monroe. 17. William H. Stoutt, Tuscarawas. 18. James J. Grant, Stark. 19. George W. Caufield, Trumbull. 20. William F. Franks, Medina. 21. Thomas H. Atkinson, Cuyahoga.

On motion of William E. Bundy, of Hamilton, the Convention adjourned to meet on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

During the evening the various committees met and organized. The State Central Committee met in the Secretary of State's office and elected Joseph Bonner, of Toledo, Chairman; James J. Grant, of Canton, Vice Chairman; and George R. Davis, of Auglaize, Secretary.

A few minutes after ten o'clock on the morning of the 8th, General Grosvenor called the Convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. N. H. Holmes, of Wesley Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbus.

A telegram was read from the Twentieth Century Club, of Cleveland, asking that the Convention declare in favor of woman suffrage.

Judge J. W. Steele, of Lorain, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, reported all the counties represented, with no contests.

Frank O. Spencer, of Cuyahoga, presented the report of the Committee on Organization, which was unanimously adopted, and was as here given:

*Chairman:* Harry M. Daugherty, of Fayette County.

*Secretary:* Edward J. Kessinger, of Athens.

*Assistant Secretaries:* Jere A. Brown, of Cuyahoga; William S. Matthews, of Gallia; J. S. Cameron, of Carroll; William H. Huntley, of Meigs; and Edward Slough, of Crawford.

*Sergeant-at-Arms:* Andrew Jackson, of Greene.

Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, Robert E. Doan, of Clinton, and Lee R. Keck, of Hamilton, were appointed by the Chair as a committee to escort Mr. Daugherty to the stage.

Chairman Daugherty made but a brief speech. He thanked the Convention for the honor and the Committee on Permanent Organization for "their conceded sagacity in selecting as Permanent Chairman a man who recognized his own shortcomings and has too much discretion to even attempt to make a speech." Nevertheless his remarks were apt and were appreciated by the delegates for their originality. Referring to the money question Mr. Daugherty said:

The Republican party believes that any dollar should go as far to buy bread for the poor as any other dollar will go to buy bonds for the rich. We are not despondent and do not believe that the devil and the Democratic party can destroy the country while the Republican party lives to fight them both. Our good women in this country can sell enough chickens and eggs alone to break the Bank of England, and in addition to that pay to the country's defenders liberal and deserving pensions.

The Committee on Resolutions was not yet ready to report, and, on motion of Gen-

eral Grosvenor, the rules were suspended and nominations of candidates were begun in advance of the adoption of the platform.

Robert M. Nevin, of Montgomery, eloquently presented the name of William McKinley, of Stark County, for nomination to the office of Governor of the State. From his address a few paragraphs are quoted:

For the first time in the history of the world a Republican Convention is held in the same city in which there is a man (the Duke of Verauga) in whose veins flows the blood of Christopher Columbus. The great discoverer found this country with its wild forests filled with wilder Indians and savage beasts. It was then in possession of the original Democratic party. Time has rolled on for four centuries and a distinguished son of the illustrious sire visits our country, and it is his fortune and our misfortune that he finds that party again in the possession of the descendants, if not the lineal, then the logical descendants of the Democrats of that olden time. For the first time in a third of a century, the Democratic party is in possession of both branches of the National Government.

He then drew a vivid contrast between the condition of the Government when the Democrats turned it over to the Republicans and when the latter party turned it back to them again. He said the people were all fearful. One-half were afraid the Democratic party would not keep his promises while the other half were afraid it would. "The business men of the country turn for salvation to the Republican party—to John Sherman in the Senate and Tom Reed in the House, to save the country from ruin—political and financial ruin." The Democrats had done nothing, he said, except that since assuming power the chiefs of departments had been busy cutting off the heads of Republican officials and the President had gone fishing on Memorial Day. "Why," he exclaimed, "if Grover Cleveland reaches Paradise (and I hope he will) he will astonish the an-



gels by going fishing in the River of Life on Resurrection Day." Speaking of Major McKinley, he remarked that "He is known wherever the English language is spoken. You may go to the islands of the sea, and though they may not know the name of the President of the United States, they do know the name of the Governor of Ohio, the Honorable William McKinley."

Charles L. Doran, of Hamilton, and Elisha H. Hyatt, of Delaware, made brief seconding speeches. Senator J. W. Nichols, of Belmont, also seconded the nomination in an eloquent speech, paraphrasing many of the sentences used by Roscoe Conkling when presenting General Grant to the National Convention of 1880 as a candidate for the Presidency.

General Grosvenor moved that the rules be suspended and that the nomination of Governor McKinley be made by acclamation. The motion was adopted amid great and long-continued applause.

On motion of General Enochs a committee of five—which, when appointed, consisted of General Enochs, Speaker Laylin, Senator Ohl, A. Howard Hinkle, of Hamilton, and Harry C. Smith, of Cuyahoga—was appointed to notify Governor McKinley of his renomination.

For Lieutenant Governor General Andrew L. Harris, of Preble, was presented by Elam Fisher, of that county, seconded by Senator McConica, of Hancock, and F. S. Pursell, of Hocking, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

M. N. Hogan, of Cuyahoga, presented his fellow townsman, William T. Cope, as a candidate for renomination to the office of Treasurer of State, and the rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation.

At this time the Committee returned escorting Governor McKinley, who was wildly cheered and enthusiastically applauded. He was presented by Chairman Daugherty and made a comprehensive address, which was afterward used by the State Executive Committee as its principal campaign document. He gave a *resume* of what had been accomplished by the Republican State administration during his incumbency, with specific details as to receipts and expenditures. He contrasted the Administration of President Cleveland with that of President Harrison, and pointed out clearly what the proposed policy of the latter would inevitably lead to if carried out, which was afterward verified—distress and failures followed, just as Governor McKinley had predicted. He condemned the war on the pensioners and defended the protective system against the assaults of the Democratic party. Speaking of the future policy of the Republican party, he said:

The Republican party believes what it teaches and practices what it preaches. It was organized in conviction and has succeeded because in all its years it has had convictions. It does not profess one thing and do another. It has courage and stands by its principles just as loyally after defeat as after victory. In defeat all divisions are hushed, all internal dissensions disappear. Principle and conviction are supreme and masterful, and they constitute the bugle call to duty. Those who may have imagined that we will lower our flag should no longer be deceived. It floats from the old flagstaff and is borne by as true and fearless Republicans as ever carried it in the greatest conflict of the past. It is not our habit or our history to take down our colors. We put them where they are: we mean to keep them there. We love them, for we believe in what they stand for, and a hundred defeats would not draw us from a field of conviction and duty. Our principles are not ephemeral, but eternal. They are part and parcel of the foundation and fabric of our Government. They made us what we are—the freest and best Government in the world; they will keep us there if cherished and maintained.

Calls were again made for the platform, after Major McKinley had finished, and this time it was forthcoming. William T. Perkins, of Hamilton County, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the formal declarations of the party. The sentiments expressed were repeatedly cheered, and when Mr. Perkins had concluded, the report was adopted unanimously by a rising vote. It was as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio, by their delegates in State Convention assembled, declare as follows:

1. We indorse and reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last National Republican Convention in June, 1892.

2. We indorse and commend the Administration of BENJAMIN HARRISON, while President of the United States, as eminently patriotic, wise, pure and just.

3. The people of Ohio have a just pride in the administration of the affairs of this State by Governor WILLIAM MCKINLEY. He brought to the discharge of his duties as Governor ripe experience, great learning, ability, statesmanship, and an honest, patriotic purpose, and he has always shown himself capable, faithful and wise. We heartily indorse his administration and assure him of our great esteem and confidence.

4. We indorse the action of the last General Assembly in providing by law for the protection of railroad employes, by compelling the use of automatic couplers, for the arbitration of labor controversies, for the taxation of franchises and collateral inheritances and other measures, the effect of which will be to reduce the burdens of taxation on farms and other property, and for the submission to the electors of the State of the proposed taxation amendment to the Constitution.

5. We favor biennial sessions of the General Assembly in obedience to the original purpose of the Constitution.

6. We favor the policy of full and adequate protection to American labor and industries. The best exemplification of the principles of protection and reciprocity that has found expression in the statutes is the McKinley Act. We cordially declare our adhesion to the doctrines of that great measure, and favor such amendments thereto for protection as time and experience may show to be advisable.

7. We condemn the bill passed by the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the

last Congress, and the present avowed policy of the Democratic party, to place wool on the free list, as an unjust and ruinous attack on the agricultural interests of the country. We insist upon such full and adequate protection for the wool industry as will enable American farmers to supply the wool required for consumption in the United States.

8. We indorse the policy of the National Grange, "that all tariff laws shall protect the products of the farm as well as the products of the factory."

9. We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we favor such legislation as will secure these results to every voter in the United States.

10. We demand the enactment of such laws as will protect our people against the influx of the vicious and criminal classes, and the importation of laborers under contract to compete with our citizens. We demand the rigid enforcement of existing immigration laws by the National Administration.

11. We adhere to the Republican policy of granting pensions to the wounded and disabled Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the widows and orphans of such as are deceased, and we condemn the unfriendly and unjust policy already made manifest by the present Democratic Administration.

12. We favor honest money composed of gold, silver and paper, maintained at equal value, and under National and not State regulations. The financial honor of the country must be maintained and its credit preserved unimpaired. The weak and vacillating course of the present National Administration, in dealing with the financial situation, merits our condemnation.

13. We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic party to repeal "the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues." Its purpose is to abandon the present National currency system established by the Republican party, the safest and best ever provided, and to supply its place with a local currency issued under State authority, which can never be either safe or of uniform value.

The ticket was quickly completed, the incumbents of the offices to be filled all being renominated. For Attorney General, Edward S. Wilson presented his fellow townsman, John C. Richards, of Ironton. John F. McGrew, of Clarke, presented Joseph P. Bradbury, of Meigs, for the Supreme Bench, Lewis C. Laylin, of Huron, seconding. For Member of the Board of Public Works, O. Britt Brown, of Montgomery, presented

Frank J. McColloch, of Bellefontaine, and seconding speeches were made by Isaac Newton Zearing, of Logan, and W. H. A. Read, of Lucas. For each nominee the rules were suspended and choice made unanimous by acclamation.

The only contest of the Convention was over the nomination of a candidate for Dairy and Food Commissioner. George W. Wilson, of Madison, named Frederick B. McNeal, of Miami, for renomination. The nomination was seconded by Elihu S. Williams, of Miami, and Elverton J. Clapp, of Geauga. Walter Brown, of Lucas, was presented by George A. Chance, of that county, and seconded by E. P. Matthews, of Montgomery, and William T. Perkins, of Hamilton.

A ballot was ordered and Dr. McNeal took such a great lead from the start, that before the result could be announced Mr. Brown's name was withdrawn and the nomination of McNeal made by acclamation. The result barring fractions was McNeal 629, Brown 183. Outside of Hamilton and Lucas Counties, which went solidly for him, Mr. Brown had but a scattering support.

The eagle was adopted as the emblem of the party to be placed at the head of the Republican ticket on the blanket ballot—Ellis B. Gregg, of Cincinnati, making the motion; and on Senator E. L. Lampson's motion, the State Executive Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur on the ticket. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Shortly after the State Convention, the State Central Committee met in Columbus and selected the following Executive Committee to serve one year: Charles W. F. Dick, of Akron, Chairman; John R. Malloy, of Columbus, Secretary; George W. Sinks,

of Columbus, Treasurer; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; John A. Caldwell, of Cincinnati; Joseph C. Bonner, of Toledo; Isaac B. Cameron, of Salineville; David Meade Massie, of Chillicothe; Joseph E. Lowes, of Dayton; and Clarence L. Maxwell, of Xenia, advisory members.

The Committee immediately mapped out a plan of campaign and engaged actively in its prosecution for more than three months. The results are best told by the overwhelming pluralities given Major McKinley and the other candidates on the State ticket, as well as by the great majority of Republican Legislative candidates elected. Besides this, more Republican local candidates were elected that year than ever before in the history of the party. The Governor was elected in 1891 as "William McKinley, Jr.;" his father having died in 1892, the son dropped the "Junior" from his name and was elected as "William McKinley" in 1893.

The Prohibition State Convention was held at Cleveland, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27th and 28th. There was a long and heated discussion over the platform, the "one-idea" faction desiring a declaration on the temperance question only while the others wanted to define the attitude of the party on every question at issue, and the "broad-gauge" faction was successful. The resolutions adopted were similar to those of other years except one which declared:

We stand unequivocally for the American public schools taught in the English language, and are opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools.

A complete ticket was nominated, with Gideon P. Macklin as the nominee for Governor.



For Member Board of Public Works:	
Frank J. McColloch, Rep.....	422,349
Louis B. Wilhelm, Dem.....	346,717
McColloch's plurality.....	75,632
For Dairy and Food Commissioner:	
Frederick B. McNeal, Rep.....	423,018
Patrick McKeown, Dem.....	345,224
McNeal's plurality.....	77,794

## SEVENTY-FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Legislature was overwhelmingly Republican in both branches—the Senate by twenty-six to five, and the House by eighty-five to twenty-two. The following were the officers and members of both branches:

## SENATE.

Andrew L. Harris, President.  
 Thomas H. McConica, President *pro tem*.  
 Alexander C. Caine, Clerk.  
 R. F. Hayward, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Frank Kirchner, Samuel W. Ramp and Herman H. Rothert.....Hamilton.
- 2 and 4—Joseph J. McMaken.....Butler.
- 3—William E. Sparks.....Montgomery.
- 5 and 6—James M. Hughey.....Highland.
- 7—Dudley B. Phillips.....Adams.
- 8—John C. Hutsinpillar.....Gallia.
- 9 and 14—John Q. Abbott.....Morgan.
- 10—Moses B. Earnhart.....Franklin.
- 11—Samuel M. Mosgrove.....Champaign.
- 12—McPherson Brown.....Miami.
- 13—Walter S. Plum.....Logan.
- 15 and 16—George Iden.....Licking.
- 17 and 28—Newton Stilwell.....Holmes.
- 18 and 19—Walter S. Hardesty.....Monroe.
- 20 and 22—Charles M. Hogg, Harrison, and John A. B. Wood.....Jefferson.
- 21—Harvey J. Eckley.....Carroll.
- 23—Lemuel C. Ohl.....Mahoning.
- 24 and 26—Friend Whittlesey.....Portage.
- 25—Elroy M. Avery, Henry M. Chapman and William T. Clark.....Cuyahoga.
- 27 and 29—George H. Ely.....Lorain.
- 30—Jay F. Laning.....Huron.
- 31—William C. Gear.....Wyandot.
- 32—James D. Johnson, Mercer, and Henry J. Lawlor.....Allen.

- 33—Thomas H. McConica, Hancock, and John C. Rorick.....Fulton.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- Alexander Boxwell, Speaker.  
 Leonidas H. Southard, Speaker *pro tem*.  
 John R. Malloy, Clerk.  
 Andrew Jackson, Sergeant-at-Arms.
- Allen—William Russler.  
 Ashland—George W. Brubaker.  
 Ashtabula—William S. Harris.  
 Athens—David L. Sleeper.  
 Auglaize—William G. Brorein.  
 Belmont—Joseph C. Heinlein.  
 Brown—Robert P. Fisher.  
 Butler—Samuel C. Landis.  
 Champaign—Thomas E. Hunter.  
 Clarke—George Elder.  
 Clermont—Harry W. Paxton.  
 Clinton—Elias D. Harlan.  
 Columbiana—Joseph I. Brittain and William C. Hutcheson.  
 Coshocton—John L. McKee.  
 Crawford—Benjamin F. Taylor.  
 Cuyahoga—Joseph H. Breck, William H. Clifford, Martin Dodge, Edward W. Doty, Oliver D. Miller, J. Dwight Palmer, Harry C. Smith and John W. S. Webb.  
 Darke—Charles W. Heoffer.  
 Defiance—John W. Winn.  
 Delaware—Samuel Lewis.  
 Erie—Uri L. Ward.  
 Fairfield—James M. Farrell.  
 Fayette—Charles W. Gray.  
 Franklin—William Felton, Eugene Lane and Charles Merion, Jr.  
 Fulton—Lafayette G. Ely.  
 Gallia—Rufus D. Jacobs.  
 Greene—John B. Allen. Died; Joseph B. Cummings, successor.  
 Guernsey—Nathan H. Barber.  
 Hamilton—Clifford D. Bevis, Richard L. Cannon, Amos Dye, Samuel B. Hill, George Kreis, Eugene L. Lewis, William C. Rogers, William H. Ruehrwein, Alexander E. Stewart and Edward H. Strong.  
 Hancock—Charles Bright.  
 Hardin—John S. Rice.  
 Harrison and Carroll—Samuel K. McLaughlin, of Harrison.  
 Henry—Jacob F. Meyers.  
 Highland—William H. Glenn.  
 Hocking and Vinton—John P. Rochester, of Hocking.

- Holmes—Edward E. Olmstead.  
 Huron—David H. Reed.  
 Jackson—Martin T. VanPelt.  
 Jefferson—Samuel B. Taylor.  
 Knox—William Welsh.  
 Lake and Geauga—Turhand G. Hart, of Lake.  
 Lawrence—John W. McConnell.  
 Licking—William Beaumont.  
 Logan—Spain J. Southard.  
 Lorain—Joseph T. Haskell.  
 Lucas—Carl H. Beckham, Charles P. Griffin and  
 Oliver P. Heller.  
 Madison—John F. Locke.  
 Mahoning—Randall Montgomery.  
 Medina—Calvin S. Ganyard.  
 Meigs—Evans W. Rutherford.  
 Mercer—Byron M. Clendenning.  
 Miami—VanShears Deaton.  
 Monroe—John Moore.  
 Montgomery—Charles H. Bosler, William W.  
 Sherer and William Shuler.  
 Morgan—Charles H. Dunn.  
 Morrow and Marion—Hugh G. Rogers, of Morrow.  
 Muskingum—William S. Bell.  
 Noble—David J. Green.  
 Ottawa—William Kelly.  
 Paulding—Francis B. DeWitt.  
 Perry—Frank A. Kelly.  
 Pickaway—Daniel Haas.  
 Pike and Adams—Almond Bayhan, of Pike.  
 Portage—Ransom B. Richards.  
 Preble—William W. Aker.  
 Putnam—William F. Hoffman.  
 Richland—Curtis E. McBride.  
 Ross—William S. Metcalf.  
 Sandusky—George F. Keefer.  
 Scioto—Charles E. Hard.  
 Seneca—Charles Flumerfelt. Contested; Henry  
 K. Spooner, seated.  
 Shelby—Harris N. Harshbarger.  
 Stark—William H. Rowlen and John Thomas.  
 Summit—Charles O. Hale.  
 Trumbull—Allen Jones.  
 Tuscarawas—Wesley M. Tracy.  
 Union—Leonidas H. Southard.  
 VanWert—Frank A. Huffman.  
 Warren—Alexander Boxwell.  
 Washington—Gustavus A. Wood.  
 Wayne—Charles A. Weiser.  
 Williams—Theodore S. Carvin.  
 Wood—Benjamin F. James.  
 Wyandot—Andrew E. Walton.

## CHAPTER XLI.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1894.

THE Seventy-first General Assembly of Ohio organized on Monday, January 1st, with the largest Republican majority ever chosen to each House up to that time. Early in the month the question of a single or "regular" and "adjourned" sessions came up. The small minority of Democrats in both the Senate and House expressed their willingness to unite with enough Republicans to force an adjourned session as usual. Fortunately enough Republicans could not be found willing to break the party pledge and enter into this scheme. Under the State Constitution of 1802, one-half the Senators and all the members of the House were chosen each year, and it was also provided that the General Assembly should meet "on the first Monday in December in every year." The Constitution of 1851 changed this and provided that all the State Senators and members of the House, except to fill vacancies, should be elected at the same time for a term of two years each, and "all regular sessions should (shall) commence on the first Monday of January biennially." This prohibition of annual sessions was evaded by every General Assembly since the adoption of the new Constitution, except the second—the Fifty-first—by meeting each alternate year in "adjourned sessions," until the Seventy-first. Public opinion had been dormant as to this evasion of the Constitution until

1893, when there was a strong expression in favor of a strict adherence to the Constitutional provision for biennial sessions only, and through the efforts of Governor McKinley the Republicans in State Convention had declared their purpose to comply strictly with this requirement. So, for the second time in forty-three years, the Legislature made provision for State expenditures for two years, instead of for one only, and closed the session on May 21st without adjourning to the following January. A number of beneficial and revenue-producing measures were enacted by this Assembly, but the only one of a general political nature was that granting women, possessing the necessary qualifications as to age, the right to vote for members of School Boards and also to become a member of these boards themselves. The opposition to the law was mainly based on Constitutional grounds, but its supporters claimed that the Constitution did not create the offices in the government of schools but merely directed that the General Assembly should make provisions whereby there should be maintained a thorough and efficient common-school system throughout the State. Also that as a common-school organization was created by the Legislature it therefore had the power to determine the qualifications of an elector and office-holder in it. Difficulties arose as to the registra-

tion of women, and a test case was carried to the Circuit Court in Franklin County, whose members decided unanimously that the law was Constitutional. Judge Shauck, who was elected to the Supreme Bench this year, rendered the decision, basing his finding upon a case brought many years previous to the attention of the Supreme Court. Since that time the women of Ohio have been permitted to exercise this limited right of suffrage; but it must be confessed that not to exceed six per cent. of them have voted at any election up to this time. Probably if a movement was started to take this privilege away from them, there would be a great increase in the number voting.

The second session of the Fifty-third Congress assembled on Monday, December 4, 1893. The President's message dealt with general subjects, but dwelt more particularly upon the tariff question. The result of the election of 1892 was interpreted by him to have been an endorsement of the Democratic ideas on the tariff, and he therefore urged immediate action upon that subject. Accordingly a bill was reported by Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, on December 19th. On January 24, 1894, a measure providing for an income tax was presented in the House, and subsequently that and certain internal revenue features were incorporated in the Wilson Bill. The proposed law was debated in the House, Mr. Wilson doing the principal talking for the Democrats and Thomas B. Reed for the Republicans, but it would be impossible in this connection to follow the course of the very interesting debate step by step and through its various stages. The following, however, is a brief summary of the proceedings: The bill was introduced on December 19, 1893; was reported to the

Committee of the Whole on January 27, 1894; the income tax feature was incorporated at that time by the vote: Yeas 182—172 Democrats and 10 Populists; Nays 48—45 Democrats and 3 Republicans; not voting, 107 Republicans and 5 Democrats; after twenty-three days' debate in all, the bill passed on February 1st by the vote: Yeas 204—Democrats 196, Populists 8; Nays—Republicans 125, Democrats 15. On March 20th, Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, reported the bill in the Senate from the Committee on Finance with *only* 634 amendments, chief of which were the imposition of tariff duties on sugar, coal and iron ore. An attempt was made to strike out the income tax feature, but this was defeated, and on July 3d the amended bill passed the Senate by the vote: Yeas 39—Democrats 37, Populists 2; Nays 34—Republicans 31, Democrat 1 and Populists 2. On July 7th, Mr. Wilson offered a resolution of nonconcurrence by the House in the Senate amendments. In that connection he read a scathing personal letter, under date of July 2d, from President Cleveland with regard to the action of the Senators. This letter became the subject of discussion in the Senate on the 20th, Senator Hill, of New York, who had been regarded as inimical to the President, becoming his champion. On the 23d, Senator Gorman, of Maryland, entered into an elaborate defense of the Democratic majority of the Senate, calling to his aid, to testify as to the truth of his statements, one or two other Democratic Senators. On the 26th, the Senate, by a vote of 65 to 6, refused to recede from its amendments. On August 10th, after the measure had been in conference for several weeks without action upon it, a resolution offered by Senator Hill with reference to its status alarmed the members



of the House and at a caucus they decided to recede from nonconcurrence and to follow the surrender of the general measure by passing separate bills for free coal, free iron ore, free barbed wire and free sugar. On August 13th, that course was taken up under the usual device of introducing a special rule providing for immediate action. The bill as it came from the Senate—denominated the Brice-Gorman-Wilson Bill, was finally passed by the House by a vote of Yeas 182, Nays 106, not voting 61. The affirmative votes were cast by 174 Democrats and 8 Populists, the negative by 96 Republicans and 10 Democrats, among the latter being Tom Johnson, of Ohio, who declared himself for absolute free trade. The other tariff bills, known as the "Popgun Bills," passed the House, but when they reached the Senate they were referred to the Finance Committee, which smothered them. The general tariff bill became a law without the President's signature, on August 27th. His explanation of the course followed in neither signing nor vetoing the bill was given in a letter to Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, which was read in the House and therefore became a part of the Congressional record. Both his letters delighted the Republicans for obvious reasons.

Other important measures which occupied the attention of Congress were: Richard P. Bland's bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, which passed, but was vetoed by the President; the Federal Elections' Bill, repealing the act providing for Supervisors of Congressional and Presidential elections, which became a law with the President's approval; the admission of Utah as a State, which was also approved; and the proposition for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The course pursued

with regard to the latter question by President Cleveland, who went so far as to attempt to restore the monarchy by advocating the placing of "Queen Lil" back on the throne, forms one of the most disgraceful episodes in the Cleveland Administration. His action was entirely foreign to the spirit of republicanism and aroused intense antagonism, even in his own party.

The members of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee were not called together until April 28th to arrange for the annual State Convention. At that time they met at the Neil House, Columbus, and agreed to issue a call for a convention of 867 delegates to meet in Columbus on June 5th and 6th. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and J. E. Breaden, of Greenville, were respectively selected for Temporary Chairman and Temporary Secretary.

It was not believed that the Convention would be largely attended, as it was expected that all the incumbents of the offices to be filled would be renominated by acclamation. This expectation was realized, except in one instance, but it did not, seemingly, keep the leaders away; and, besides, there was a large number of the rank and file of the party present, either as participants or interested spectators. It was remarked that a finer appearing body of enthusiastic Republicans never assembled in State Convention in Ohio.

The delegates were called to order by Joseph C. Bonner, of Toledo, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in the Grand Opera House, Columbus, at four o'clock of the afternoon of June 5th. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. D. Hutsinpillar, of Toledo. Before introducing Congressman Storer, Colonel Bonner made quite a pleasing address, which was greeted with applause.

Mr. Storer's address was of considerable length, eloquent, and at times somewhat sarcastic, as he reviewed the acts and failures of the Democratic administration of National affairs. He traced the history of the Republican party and showed its great superiority over the opposition. He could hardly find language severe enough to express himself in regard to the free trade attitude of President Cleveland and the other Democratic leaders. He denounced them for repealing the McKinley Law and thereby giving all the lawless and shiftless elements of the country a chance to make riots of the strikes, which naturally followed when the employers were compelled to reduce the pay of their workingmen.

Immediately after these addresses the names of the members of the various committees were announced as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. Frederick Spiegel, Hamilton. 2. Scott Bonham, Hamilton. 3. John Findley, Montgomery. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. Alonzo B. Holcomb, Paulding. 6. Hampton Bennett, Warren. 7. J. Warren Keifer, Clarke. 8. J. D. Van Deman, Delaware. 9. John C. Rorick, Fulton. 10. John C. Hutsin-piller, Gallia. 11. Charles A. Cable, Athens. 12. B. A. Thomas, Fairfield. 13. Robert Carey, Wyandot. 14. William C. Cooper, Knox. 15. John Q. Abbott, Morgan. 16. Robert Sherrard, Jr., Jefferson. 17. L. D. Cornell, Wayne. 18. William C. Hutcheson, Columbiana. 19. Elbert L. Lampson, Ashtabula. 20. William F. Franks, Medina. 21. Lee McBride, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. Frederick Baeder, Hamilton. 2. William Mersman, Hamilton. 3. E. L. McCauley, Butler. 4. C. B. Collins, Mercer. 5. George

E. Coy, Williams. 6. R. W. Sinks, Clermont. 7. A. A. Freshour, Miami. 8. A. E. Kerns, Hancock. 9. Lafayette G. Ely, Fulton. 10. Amos B. Cole, Scioto. 11. Joseph C. Cline, Vinton. 12. C. O. Beall, Fairfield. 13. Uri L. Ward, Erie. 14. D. F. Crawford, Richland. 15. William S. Bell, Muskingum. 16. Harvey J. Eckley, Carroll. 17. Horace G. White, Holmes. 18. Randall Montgomery, Muskingum. 19. John C. Beatty, Portage. 20. B. F. Hoover, Medina. 21. John P. Haley, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Albert Ensler, Hamilton. 2. William A. Gregg, Hamilton. 3. J. P. Sharkey, Preble. 4. John Devor, Darke. 5. William H. Begg, Putnam. 6. S. W. Turner, Clinton. 7. Horatio A. Brown, Pickaway. 8. J. F. Miller, Union. 9. William Kelly, Ottawa. 10. I. H. McCormick, Jackson. 11. S. P. Humphrey, Meigs. 12. Charles E. Merion, Jr., Franklin. 13. W. E. Hull, Marion. 14. Jay F. Laning, Huron. 15. Frank Martin, Noble. 16. George A. Keepers, Monroe. 17. C. B. McCoy, Coshocton. 18. John Thomas, Stark. 19. Charles O. Hale, Summit. 20. Herman Zapf, Cuyahoga. 21. Joseph C. Bloch, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Eugene Lewis, Hamilton. 2. C. W. Whiteley, Hamilton. 3. S. E. Fowler, Preble. 4. F. J. Shelly, Darke. 5. J. W. Wright, Henry. 6. L. H. Williams, Brown. 7. Noah Thomas, Madison. 8. John H. Swick, Hardin. 9. James Ashley, Lucas. 10. E. G. Scripture, Lawrence. 11. F. S. Pursell, Hocking. 12. J. J. Silbaugh, Fairfield. 13. Lester Wilson, Sandusky. 14. S. C. King, Morrow. 15. Charles A. Leland, Noble. 16. W. P. Guthrie, Harrison. 17. Thomas J. Platt, Coshocton. 18. Lemuel C. Ohl, Mahoning. 19. A. S. Cole,

Portage. 20. S. H. Smart, Lake. 21. John W. S. Webb, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. John A. Murphy, Hamilton. 2. Robert Lillard, Hamilton. 3. Israel Williams, Butler. 4. James L. Price, Allen. 5. Frank A. Huffman, Van Wert. 6. E. P. Cox, Greene. 7. Harry M. Daugherty, Fayette. 8. William Lawrence, Logan. 9. Ebenezer W. Poe, Wood. 10. Hezekiah S. Bundy, Jackson. 11. Byron Lutz, Ross. 12. Clinton D. Firestone, Franklin. 13. Charles Foster, Seneca. 14. George H. Ely, Lorain. 15. Charles H. Dunn, Morgan. 16. J. Wilbur Nichols, Belmont. 17. Frank Taggart, Wayne. 18. George E. Baldwin, Stark. 19. Julius O. Converse, Geauga. 20. Edward W. Doty, Cuyahoga. 21. H. W. Calcott, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Vivian J. Fagin, Hamilton. 2. Gus. J. Karger, Hamilton. 3. George Crawford, Montgomery. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. Charles J. Thompson, Defiance. 6. Cheney F. Cretors, Greene. 7. James W. Keyt, Miami. 8. George A. Talbott, Champaign. 9. Joseph C. Bonner, Lucas. 10. Henry Bannon, Scioto. 11. Frank A. Kelly, Perry. 12. Josiah Medbery, Franklin. 13. John E. Hopley, Crawford. 14. T. R. Shinn, Ashland. 15. James R. Barr, Guernsey. 16. Frank B. Archer, Belmont. 17. Joseph M. Ickes, Licking. 18. Austin G. Mackenzie, Columbiana. 19. George W. Caufield, Trumbull. 20. J. P. Barden, Lake. 21. Louis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

President D. D. Woodmansee, of the Ohio State League, addressed the delegates on the importance of having a large attendance of the representatives of Ohio Republican Clubs at the annual session of the National League to be held in the City of

Denver. The Convention adjourned to meet at ten o'clock on the morning of the 6th.

On assembling at the designated hour the various committees were called upon to report.

F. S. Pursell, of Hocking, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that Charles Foster, of Seneca County, had been selected for Permanent Chairman, and John R. Malloy, of Franklin, for Permanent Secretary. The report was unanimously agreed to. A committee consisting of J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke, Scott Fowler, of Preble, and Eugene L. Lewis, of Hamilton, escorted Governor Foster to the chair. His appearance was the signal for tumultuous applause. In the course of his address he said:

On the day of the National election in 1892, this country was enjoying unparalleled prosperity. Under the healthy stimulus of the McKinley Law our industries covered a wider field than ever before, and bid fair at an early date to fully supply the American market, a consummation devoutly to be wished. All of our business interests were in a prosperous and healthy condition. Not a laborer desiring employment but what had work. Wages were never so high, the purchasing power of a dollar was never so great. Never did our people own so many homes, never did they live so well as then. Our National Administration was guided by that peerless statesman, Benjamin Harrison, than whom few men as able ever occupied the Presidential Chair. His guiding hand was directing the conduct of our affairs with integrity and broad statesmanship. Our foreign policy, initiated by the lamented Blaine, was such as to commend it to the pride of the people, and had the support of all parties. The McKinley Law was more than supplying the necessary revenues to maintain the necessary expenses of the Government. It is not true that we turned over to the Democrats a bankrupt Treasury. It is a fact that all should know that every year of the Harrison Administration showed our receipts to have exceeded our expenditures, and I have no doubt that if the Republican party had been successful, in 1892, there would not have been any necessity for the sale of bonds to pay necessary expenses. Statesmanship, integrity and capacity were shown in all the operations of the Government and its legislation.

From the very day of Cleveland's election, business confidence began to be impaired. A feeling of unrest among intelligent people began to manifest itself. The question, "Will the Democrats undertake to carry out their pledges?" became a burning one. Even before Cleveland was inaugurated, public confidence in our future was weakened. As the fact that our financial policy was in the hands of inexperienced, and possibly incompetent hands, gradually dawned upon our people, they became restive and uncertain as to the future. When finally it was made manifest that tariff reform was really the purpose of the party in power, thus attacking every industry and the wages of every laboring man, confidence in our future was destroyed, and the crash came. The ruin and disgrace that has been wrought by a little over one year of Democratic blundering, is absolutely appalling. The Administration of President Cleveland in its foreign policy is not only weak but disgraceful. Its treatment of the soldiers has been mean and beggarly. The Democratic Administration has proved itself a failure both in legislation and administration. It is the task of the Republican party to rehabilitate the country, and our work begins now. It is our proud boast that we have never encountered a condition so embarrassing or so difficult that we have not successfully solved it. The Republican party has shown itself able to meet any emergency. Victory is in the air, the enormous successes of the party in the elections of last fall, transferring New York into the Republican column; its two hundred thousand plurality in Pennsylvania; nearly one hundred thousand for the gallant McKinley in Ohio show it. Its success in the Northern States is now supplemented by an enormous majority on the far-off Pacific Slope. Oregon sends greetings this morning of a majority of sixteen thousand for the Republican party. Whether our candidate shall be William McKinley, whom all Ohio will delight to honor, or whether it will be Benjamin Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, or any other great leader, the party will be successful in 1896. As it was this great party that saved the Union, destroyed slavery, established a system of finance and revenue laws that enabled the country to reach a condition of unequalled prosperity and happiness, so now, after having been deprived of power, its mission is to again assume control, and by its masterful ability, right the ship, and place her in the proud pathway of prosperity and glory once more.

Auditor of State Poe, as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, read the platform as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio in delegate State Convention assembled, reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the Republican National Convention of 1892.

The people of Ohio delight to honor their able, distinguished and patriotic public servant, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY. They endorsed his administration of State affairs by reelecting him by the largest majority ever given to any Governor in time of peace, and we, as the accredited representatives of the 433,000 Republicans at that election, do most heartily endorse his present clean, honorable, able and efficient administration, and we assure him of our highest confidence and esteem.

We commend the Seventy-first General Assembly of the State of Ohio for its fidelity to the interests of the people; for the wise and much needed revenue laws which it enacted, and for the care and economy of its appropriations.

We commend the course of our Republican Representatives in Congress, and of our illustrious Senator, JOHN SHERMAN, in their earnest efforts to defeat the vicious legislation an unscrupulous majority has forced upon us.

We recognize the tariff law of 1890, known as the McKinley Act, as the ablest expression of the patriotic principle of protection yet enacted, and condemn and denounce any attempt to repeal or amend it which does not have for its object better protection to American labor and American interests than is secured by it.

We denounce the unjust and inequitable tariff bill, known as the Wilson Bill, and the Senate substitutes therefor and amendments proposed thereto, as unpatriotic, favorable to trusts, and sectional in their provisions and subversive to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States. They have already closed thousands of factories, stores and banks, reduced to idleness two millions of working people, and entailed upon the country already a greater loss in property and business than the whole amount of the National debt at the close of the Civil War. The change from specific to advalorem duties would promote under-valuations, fraudulent invoices and increase importations, with a loss to the Government of many millions, and result in a constantly increasing annual deficiency, which it is proposed to meet by the resort to such war measures as an income tax and increased internal taxes.

We denounce the attempt of Congress to destroy the principle of reciprocity, thereby closing a large, profitable and steadily increasing foreign market to the products of our farmers, without detriment to our laborers or manufacturers.

We denounce the oft-repeated attempts of the Democratic party, and their present determined efforts, to cripple or destroy all our agricultural interests by taking from farm products the just protection that is granted to them by the wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party. We endorse the sentiment of the National Grange, to wit: "That all tariff laws shall protect the products of the farm as well as the products of the factory."

Free wool, now advocated by the Democratic party, would substantially destroy American sheep husbandry, deprive farmers of the market it affords for pasturage, hay and grain, and require the purchase of wool from foreign countries which take nothing from us in return but gold. Thus free wool would to that extent rob the American people of coin necessary for business and have a tendency to cause financial distress.

We demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for wool, and soon thereby increase American flocks sufficiently to supply all wool and mutton needed for consumption in the United States.

We denounce the treatment of American farmers and workmen by the Democratic Committee of the Senate, which, in the violation of every courtesy, and all legislative uses and traditions, denied them a hearing, when they desired in a proper and reasonable manner to remonstrate against destructive legislation.

We denounce the present Democratic Administration. Its blunders and failures have exceeded the worst apprehension of its bitterest opponents. We denounce its unwise and un-American management of our foreign affairs. Its Hawaiian policy has been a National disgrace.

We denounce the administration of the present Pension Bureau as a deliberate betrayal of the welfare of Union soldiers and sailors. We deplore the needless persecutions, suspensions, delays and privations to which they have been heartlessly subjected in procuring their just dues. We denounce the suspensions, without notice or hearing, of pensions once allowed, except for fraud duly proven.

We demand the enactment of such legislation as will prevent the immigration to the United States of the vicious and criminal classes of laborers under contract, of paupers and of anarchists.

We favor bimetallism. Silver as well as gold is one of the great products of the United States. Its coinage and use as a circulating medium should be steadily maintained and constantly encouraged by the National Government; and we advocate such a policy as will by discriminating legislation, or otherwise,

most speedily restore to silver its rightful place as a money metal.

We denounce the avowed purpose of the Democratic leaders to restore the era of "Wild-cat" and "Red-dog" money by repealing the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues. All money of whatever kind should be under National and not State control.

In view of the general good to accrue to the American people by the construction and operation of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government, we commend the project to our representatives in Congress.

We welcome to cordial fellowship in the Republican party at this crisis the men who have heretofore been identified with other political organizations, but now adopt and support the principles herein enunciated from patriotic considerations for the good of our distressed country. We applaud the motives which lead them to place country above party, and to seek first the welfare and prosperity of the people of the United States.

The platform was adopted unanimously amid cheers.

Nominations being in order, Attorney General John K. Richards named Samuel M. Taylor, of Champaign County, as a candidate for renomination to the office of Secretary of State. Scott Bonham, of Hamilton, made a seconding speech. On motion Mr. Taylor was declared the nominee by acclamation. He was called for and was prepared to deliver a speech, but the delegates, anxious to return to their homes, gave him "leave to print."

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Franklin J. Dickman, of Cuyahoga, was presented for renomination by his fellow townsman, William T. Clark; Elbert L. Lampson, of Ash-tabula, and George E. Baldwin, of Stark, seconded this nomination. William H. West, of Logan, named his neighbor, John A. Price, Daniel Brown, of Hamilton, seconding. John A. Shauck, of Montgomery, was nominated by Robert M. Nevin. It took three ballots to decide the contest in

Judge Shauck's favor, and the nomination was made unanimous.

Oscar T. Corson, of Guernsey, was renominated for Commissioner of Common Schools, and Charles E. Groce, of Pickaway, was renominated for Member of the Board of Public Works, both by acclamation.

After making provisions for possible vacancies and for certifying nominations in accordance with the statutory requirements, and the adoption of the usual party emblem for the blanket ballot, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The State Executive Committee chosen this year was composed of nineteen members in addition to its officers. Charles W. F. Dick, of Akron, and John R. Malloy, of Columbus, were again elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively, and William F. Burdell, of Columbus, Treasurer. The others were: Bellamy Storer, John A. Caldwell and Ford Stith, of Cincinnati; Jacob C. Donaldson, George W. Sinks and Walter D. Guilbert, of Columbus; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; Joseph E. Lowes, of Dayton; Alonzo B. Holcomb, of Paulding; John C. Tatman, of Batavia; William Duncan, of Killbuck; D. W. Williams, of Jackson; William L. Kessinger, of Athens; B. C. McElroy, of Mt. Vernon; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield; Charles C. Baker, of Alliance; John C. Rorick, of Wauseon; and D. C. Henderson, of Lima.

On June 25th, the American Railway Union declared a boycott against the Pullman Palace Car Company, resulting in the congestion of railway traffic in the West, and affecting directly nearly fifty thousand miles of American railway. This event had considerable bearing upon the campaigns of

1894 and 1895, and greater influence, owing to the action of the Democratic National Convention, upon the campaign of 1896. This was due to the condemnation of the President by his own party for sending United States troops to suppress the mobs which, on July 6th, destroyed a vast amount of railroad and other properties. Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, had first been appealed to for aid in suppressing the lawless and riotous elements that, under the cover of the strike and in the guise of strikers, which they were not, were pillaging as well as wantonly destroying private property. But the Governor refused to act, and the only recourse was to the President. Before the troops were successful in restoring order several persons were killed and many others wounded, while hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed by fire and otherwise.

The Populists and Labor parties of Ohio effected a fusion at a Convention held in Columbus, on Thursday, August 16th. The platform adopted declared the political purposes of the new organization to be identical with those of the Constitution and asserted that "the Government could not be pinned together with the bayonet." Charles R. Martin was nominated for Secretary of State and candidates named for the other offices to be filled.

The Democratic State Convention was held at Columbus, Wednesday, September 19th, with but a light attendance. There was considerable discussion over the endorsement of the President's action with regard to the silver issue and the attitude of Senator Brice on the tariff question. The principal resolutions adopted were the following:

We adhere to the declaration of the Democratic party in its National Platform, "that protection is a fraud," and while we recognize the benefit of the reduction of duties on imports, just made by Congress, we favor such further reduction as can be made, having in view the revenues necessary to be raised for the support of the Government, to the end that the injustice of purely protective duties be abolished. We congratulate the country upon the repeal of the McKinley Tariff Act and the enactment of a tariff law in its stead, under the operation of which trade and business are reviving and the country again becoming prosperous.

We dissent from the President's views, construction and treatment of the silver question, and therefore believe that silver should be restored to the position it occupied as money prior to its demonetization by the Republican party, and to that end we favor the unlimited free coinage of silver at the legal ratio of 16 to 1 and with equal legal tender power.

The latter resolution was not adopted until after a fierce debate, receiving the votes of 468 delegates, while 320 opposed it on account of its free coinage provision.

The nominees, all chosen on the first ballot or by acclamation, were: Secretary of State, Milton Turner, of Guernsey County; Judge of the Supreme Court, James D. Ermston, of Hamilton; Commissioner of Common Schools, James A. Leach, of Franklin; Member of the Board of Public Works, Harry B. Keffer, of Tuscarawas.

The Prohibitionists also held a State Convention, nominating a ticket headed by Mark G. McCaslin, of Delaware, for Secretary of State, who, by a singular coincidence, was the brother-in-law of the Republican nominee for the same office.

The Democratic party became so disgusted and disheartened by the action of the Administration on the silver question and pension matters, and by the attitude of Congress upon the tariff, that the campaign of 1894 was lifeless so far as they were concerned. They polled fewer votes by over 127,000 than were cast for Cleveland for

President in 1892, while the Republican vote increased 8,000 over that cast for President Harrison. The Democrats had not cast such a light vote in the State since 1874. The Populists made a strong showing, drawing much of their increased strength from the Democratic party. Instead of having but a meager plurality of 1,000, as he had in 1892, Secretary of State Taylor had a plurality of 137,000. The official vote was as follows:

For Secretary of State:

Samuel M. Taylor, Rep.....	413,988
Milton Turner, Dem.....	276,902
Charles R. Martin, Pop.....	49,495
Mark G. McCaslin, Pro.....	23,237

Taylor's plurality.....	137,086
Taylor's majority.....	64,354

For Judge of Supreme Court:

John A. Shauck, Rep.....	410,011
James D. Ermston, Dem.....	274,635

Shauck's plurality.....	135,376
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For Commissioner of Common Schools:

Oscar T. Corson, Rep.....	411,043
James A. Leach, Dem.....	273,266

Corson's plurality.....	137,777
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For Member Board of Public Works:

Charles E. Groce, Rep.....	410,448
Harry B. Keffer, Dem.....	274,119

Groce's plurality.....	136,329
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The total vote of the State for Congressional candidates was not as great as that cast for the heads of the several State tickets, but the Republican plurality was nearly 135,000. The total for each party was: Republican, 409,271; Democratic, 274,670; Populist, 51,902; Prohibition, 20,845. The vote for each of the Republican and Democratic candidates for membership in the Fifty-fourth Congress was as here given, nineteen Republicans and two Democrats having been elected:

## First District:

Charles P. Taft, Rep..... 19,315  
 Hiram D. Peck, Dem..... 10,378

Republican majority..... 8,937

## Second District:

\*Jacob H. Bromwell, Rep..... 22,221  
 James B. Matson, Dem..... 10,667

Republican majority..... 11,554

## Third District:

Paul J. Sorg, Dem..... 22,529  
 Andrew L. Harris, Rep..... 22,327

Democratic majority ..... 202

## Fourth District:

Fernando C. Layton, Dem..... 15,388  
 William D. Davies, Rep..... 13,910

Democratic majority..... 1,478

## Fifth District:

Francis B. DeWitt, Rep.. ..... 16,546  
 John S. Snook, Dem.. ..... 14,899

Republican majority..... 1,647

## Sixth District:

George W. Hulick, Rep..... 20,283  
 Joseph L. Stephens, Dem..... 12,505

Republican majority..... 7,778

## Seventh District:

George W. Wilson, Rep..... 18,021  
 Charles E. Gain, Dem..... 11,731

Republican majority..... 6,290

## Eighth District:

Luther M. Strong, Rep..... 21,730  
 Elijah T. Dunn, Dem..... 11,740

Republican majority..... 9,990

## Ninth District:

James Harding Southard, Rep..... 20,715  
 Byron F. Ritchie, Dem..... 14,109

Republican majority..... 6,606

## Tenth District:

Lucien J. Fenton, Rep..... 19,768  
 John O. Yates, Dem..... 9,465

Republican majority... 10,303

## Eleventh District:

Charles H. Grosvenor, Rep..... 20,731  
 Eli R. Lash, Dem..... 11,601

Republican majority..... 9,130

## Twelfth District:

David Kemper Watson, Rep..... 18,953  
 Joseph H. Outhwaite, Dem..... 17,362

Republican majority... 1,591

## Thirteenth District:

Stephen R. Harris, Rep... ..... 19,131  
 Boston G. Young, Dem..... 18,453

Republican majority..... 678

## Fourteenth District:

Winfield Scott Kerr, Rep..... 21,302  
 James C. Laser, Dem..... 14,262

Republican majority..... 7,040

## Fifteenth District:

Henry C. Van Voorhis, Rep..... 19,291  
 Charles Richardson, Dem..... 12,010

Republican majority..... 7,281

## Sixteenth District:

Lorenzo Danford, Rep..... 17,481  
 Albert O. Barnes, Dem..... 10,300

Republican majority..... 7,181

## Seventeenth District:

Addison S. McClure, Rep..... 19,061  
 James A. D. Richards, Dem..... 17,403

Republican majority..... 1,658

## Eighteenth District:

Robert W. Tayler, Rep..... 20,803  
 Edward S. Raff, Dem..... 11,051  
 Jacob S. Coxey, Pop..... 8,912

Republican plurality..... 9,752

## Nineteenth District:

Stephen A. Northway, Rep..... 22,361  
 Henry Apthorp, Dem..... 7,164

Republican majority..... 15,197

## Twentieth District:

Clifton Bailey Beach, Rep..... 17,327  
 H. B. Harrington, Dem..... 8,351

Republican majority ..... 8,976



## Twenty-first District:

Theodore E. Burton, Rep.....	17,968
Tom L. Johnson, Dem.....	13,260
Republican majority.....	4,708

\*John A. Caldwell, Member of the Fifty-third Congress from the Second district, resigned, to accept the office of Mayor of Cincinnati, and at this election Jacob H. Bromwell, Republican, was chosen as his successor, receiving 22,247 votes to 10,709 for James B. Matson, Democrat.

John A. Shauck, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born on a farm near Johnsville, Richland County, Ohio, March 26, 1841. His early education was obtained at

a private school, and at the public schools of Johnsville. In 1866 he graduated in the classical course from Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, and in 1867 graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and entered upon the general practice of law at Dayton, Ohio. He continued in private practice until 1884, when he was elected upon the Republican ticket to the Circuit Court Judgeship of the Second Circuit. He was reelected in 1889, and in 1894 was elected as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

## CHAPTER XLII.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1895.

PREVIOUS to 1895 there had been issued by the Cleveland Administration \$100,000,000 in bonds for the purpose of keeping the necessary gold reserve, which of itself was \$100,000,000, intact. This had been advanced to \$100,882,432, by the second bond issue, but it had never fallen even this low under a Republican Administration. At the beginning of the year, however, there had been such heavy drafts on the Treasury for gold that the reserve fell to less than \$53,000,000 on January 28th. This represented a most deplorable financial condition for the country and was directly attributable to the Democratic position on the tariff and silver questions. The country might have withstood the demands upon the Treasury on account of the free-silver craze, but with anticipations of free trade in addition, foreign holders of United States bonds exhibited a disposition to sell that almost amounted to a panic. On January 28th, the President sent a special message to the Fifty-third Congress, then in third session, in which he said a crisis had come demanding other legislation than the currency measure proposed in his message of the previous month, and he urged the issue of bonds payable in gold, instead of "in coin," to replenish the gold reserve and redeem for cancellation the legal tender notes of the Government. On the same day William M. Springer, of Illi-

nois, introduced a bill designed to carry out the President's recommendations. February 1st, this measure was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and was reported back with a proviso covering a difference of opinion in the Committee. On Monday, February 4th, a rule making the measure a special order for the 5th was reported. The debate on the subject went over ground frequently traversed and there were few speeches of interest or ability. Thomas B. Reed introduced a substitute for the bill, but it was rejected on February 7th by a vote of 107 yeas to 189 nays. The Springer Bill was then defeated by 135 yeas to 162 nays. On the next day President Cleveland sent a message announcing the sale of the third issue of bonds, the proceeds amounting to a little less than \$62,400,000. On February 18th the Committee on Ways and Means made a report to the House which contained a contract with the Bond Syndicate to which Secretary Carlisle had sold the last issue of Government securities. The suggestion of the President in favor of bonds payable "in gold" instead of "in coin" was recommended and a joint resolution to that effect was submitted. This was debated until February 14th, when it was defeated by the vote of 120 yeas to 167 nays.

Probably the most important subject

that occupied the attention of Congress was a scheme proposed for a change in the currency system. This was referred to in the President's annual message as a plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury for "modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks free from taxation under certain limitations." Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, embodied his views in a measure which was introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, made the principal speech on behalf of the Republican opposition. He dwelt on the fact that the source of the financial embarrassment of the Government was lack of revenue on account of the low tariff, and insisted that no mere currency measure would meet the difficulty. His main criticism was the fact that the proposed law would revive State banks as banks of issue. An attempt was made to rush the measure through, and on January 9th, Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, introduced such a resolution for immediate consideration. It was understood that a refusal to sustain the demand for the previous question would kill the measure, and it failed by a vote of 124 to 130—97 members refusing to vote.

Hawaiian affairs occupied a great share of the attention of Congress. The Senate discussed a resolution of inquiry relative to the presence at the islands of United States men-of-war; one favoring annexation of the islands; one with regard to their government; one expressing regret at the attempt of the President to restore the deposed Queen; and one favoring a station for the United States warships near Honolulu.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham died on May 28th, and President Cleveland advanced Attorney General Richard Olney

to the vacancy. Judson Harmon, of Ohio, was appointed to the office thus vacated. Postmaster General Bissell retired from the Cabinet this year, and William Lyne Wilson, of West Virginia, who had been the President's defender and champion in the House, and the reputed author of the free-trade bill over which there was so much controversy among the Democrats of the previous session of Congress, was appointed to fill this vacancy. Harmon had formerly been a Republican, but drifted off into the Democratic party with the Greeley movement in 1872. Wilson had served in the Confederate army. Justice Howell E. Jackson, the Tennessee Democrat whom President Harrison appointed to the Supreme Bench, died on August 8th of this year, and Rufus Wheeler Peckham, of New York, was nominated to the vacancy and duly confirmed by the Senate.

The Republican State Central Committee of Ohio met at Columbus, April 27th, to fix a time and place for holding the State Convention. There was much difference of opinion as to the time the Convention should be held. It was finally decided to hold it on May 28th and 29th. Three cities contended for the honor of entertaining the Convention—Cincinnati, Columbus and Zanesville—and, after several ballots, the latter was chosen. The apportionment was fixed at one delegate for every 500 votes and one additional delegate for every fraction of 250 votes or more cast for Samuel M. Taylor, for Secretary of State in 1894.

The Republican State Convention was opened at Zanesville, Tuesday, May 28th, in Memorial Hall. There were 827 delegates, being the second largest number ever sent to any political convention in the State up to that time. The delegates were called to

order by Joseph C. Bonner, Chairman of the State Central Committee, at four o'clock in the afternoon. He introduced Rev. Samuel G. Anderson, of Zanesville, who made a brief and sensible supplication for Divine guidance in the work of the Convention. Chairman Bonner made the customary speech on such occasions in introducing Senator John Sherman as Temporary Chairman. The Senator made a splendid address, from which the following extracts are quoted:

You have met to designate the next Governor of the State of Ohio. You have a good many candidates before you, but each of them is worthy of the highest honor you can confer. You have the assurance that whoever you may designate will have the hearty support of all the candidates, and of each member of the Convention. You have also to select several other of the chief executive officers of the State, and I need not impress upon you the importance of selecting those who will honestly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them. You have a still higher duty—to announce the principles and policy of the Republican party of Ohio and of the United States. What you will say here will have an important influence beyond the limits of your State, for the intelligent action of the Republicans of Ohio will, as always in the past, indicate the opinions of the Republicans in all parts of this great Nation. We are of a common faith and creed. We act together on great matters on principle and on small matters for discipline. The primary and fundamental sentiment of the Republican party is love for our country, and for the whole country. We are for the Union, one and indivisible, now and forever. The Republicans of Ohio are not provincial but National.

He then reviewed the history of the Republican party in war and in peace, and showed its magnificent and beneficial achievements and compared its policies and successes with Democratic promises, failures and hindrances to good government. He reviewed the money question at some length, declaring that

The Republican party in its National platform of 1892 demanded good money of equal purchasing

power, whether coined of silver or gold, or composed of United States notes and National Bank notes, based upon the credit of the United States maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic policy. There we stand to-day. I hope and trust there we will stand forever. We will seek the cooperation of all nations and of all parties in maintaining the parity of gold and silver coined. If they will not cooperate with us in this policy, and if it can be done at all in this country the Republicans will have to make provision for doing so without help from other parties. Good money and plenty of it is as important to all our people as equality of rights and privileges. Let us, then, with a firm reliance upon the principles, policy and wisdom of the great party to which we belong nominate our candidates and declare our platform, and then make our appeal to the intelligence of the people of Ohio. In all the great issues made in the last forty years the Republican party has had the courage to propose and do what is right. Let us now follow in the same pathway and we will not only elect a Republican Governor and State officials, but also another Republican Senator, and I hope a Republican President of the United States from Ohio.

The following Vice Presidents were chosen: 1. Adolph D. Brown, Hamilton. 2. John Bowles, Hamilton. 3. O. V. Parrish, Butler. 4. Henry W. Cole, Darke. 5. Joseph Beggs, Putnam. 6. John Q. Smith, Clinton. 7. Howard Johns, Pickaway. 8. George L. Sackett, Delaware. 9. William Geyser, Fulton. 10. D. W. Williams, Jackson. 11. M. M. Sprague, Vinton. 12. John J. Stoddard, Franklin. 13. J. M. Keyes, Erie. 14. T. F. Gordon, Morrow. 15. Charles S. Dana, Washington. 16. George A. Keepers, Monroe. 17. A. B. Critchfield, Holmes. 18. W. S. Anderson, Mahoning. 19. William Reitzel, Trumbull. 20. Timothy G. Loomis, Medina. 21. William T. Clark, Cuyahoga.

After the various committees had been appointed, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening. The names of the committeemen were as follows.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. George H. Kolker, Hamilton. 2. Norman

G. Kenan, Hamilton. 3. Oscar Sheppard, Preble. 4. W. F. Pinn, Mercer. 5. William H. Phipps, Paulding. 6. J. G. Dean, Highland. 7. J. Harry Rabbitts, Clarke. 8. J. B. Pumphrey, Hardin. 9. J. S. Brailey, Fulton. 10. Samuel L. Patterson, Pike. 11. John C. Entrekina, Ross. 12. Frank A. Davis, Franklin. 13. Charles F. Garberson, Marion. 14. William C. Cooper, Knox. 15. Theodore F. Davis, Washington. 16. D. Q. Rutan, Carroll. 17. P. S. Olmstead, Tuscarawas. 18. James J. Grant, Stark. 19. John M. Stull, Trumbull. 20. Clifton B. Beach, Cuyahoga. 21. Frank A. Kendall, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. Frederick Baeder, Hamilton. 2. Augustus Bode, Hamilton. 3. William E. Crume, Montgomery. 4. J. W. Halfhill, Allen. 5. M. T. Mitchner, Van Wert. 6. R. R. Knowles, Greene. 7. Robert H. McCloud, Madison. 8. Isaac N. Zearing, Logan. 9. Benjamin F. James, Wood. 10. Charles W. Sutterfield, Adams. 11. Lorenzo D. Vickers, Hocking. 12. Lloyd W. Buckmaster, Franklin. 13. David C. Parker, Wyandot. 14. George L. Couch, Lorain. 15. John Q. Abbott, Morgan. 16. Joseph C. Heinlein, Belmont. 17. George A. Hay, Coshocton. 18. George W. Oby, Stark. 19. Winfield S. Kent, Portage. 20. Vincent A. Taylor, Cuyahoga. 21. George Gloyd, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Frederick Hertenstein, Hamilton. 2. Ellis R. Gregg, Hamilton. 3. Robert Wilson, Preble. 4. R. D. Mede, Shelby. 5. J. E. Corbin, Defiance. 6. W. W. Savage, Clinton. 7. J. H. Smith, Miami. 8. Henry C. Houston, Champaign. 9. W. S. Miller, Ottawa. 10. J. F. Chapman, Gallia. 11. J. C. Stolgenbach, Perry. 12. B. A. Thomas, Fairfield. 13. Jesse

Vickery, Sandusky. 14. Lewis C. Laylin, Huron. 15. Frank A. Durban, Muskingum. 16. W. P. Guthrie, Harrison. 17. Charles M. Wing, Licking. 18. M. A. Norris, Mahoning. 19. Elverton G. Clapp, Geauga. 20. W. G. Peck, Cuyahoga. 21. George Heckler, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Thomas W. Graydon, Hamilton. 2. Jacob H. Bromwell, Hamilton. 3. Robert M. Nevin, Montgomery. 4. David L. Gaskill, Darke. 5. Robert B. Heller, Henry. 6. George W. Hulick, Clermont. 7. George C. Rawlins, Clarke. 8. J. L. Conover, Union. 9. Charles P. Griffin, Lucas. 10. John K. Richards, Lawrence. 11. Charles H. Grosvenor, Athens. 12. Henry C. Taylor, Franklin. 13. Charles Foster, Seneca. 14. Winfield S. Kerr, Richland. 15. Henry C. Van Voorhis, Muskingum. 16. Lorenzo Danford, Belmont. 17. Addison S. McClure, Wayne. 18. Robert W. Tayler, Columbiana. 19. Stephen A. Northway, Ashtabula. 20. Jerome B. Burroughs, Lake. 21. Horace G. Goulder, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Vivian J. Fagin, Hamilton. 2. Gus J. Karger, Hamilton. 3. J. E. Feight, Montgomery. 4. George R. Davis, Auglaize. 5. C. W. Masters, Fulton. 6. E. A. Earhart, Brown. 7. John W. Morris, Miami. 8. H. P. Crouse, Hancock. 9. J. W. Caldwell, Lucas. 10. Charles E. Hard, Scioto. 11. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 12. James T. Pickering, Fairfield. 13. John R. Hopley, Crawford. 14. Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland. 15. James R. Barr, Guernsey. 16. William McD. Miller, Jefferson. 17. Joseph M. Ickes, Licking. 18. A. C. MacKenzie, Columbiana. 19. Benjamin F. Perry, Jr., Ashtabula. 20. Joseph P. Bar-

den, Lake. 21. Lewis Smithnight, Cuyahoga.

Upon reassembling the Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that Senator Sherman be retained as Permanent Chairman, and that John R. Malloy and Robert T. Allen, of Franklin, be elected assistants to George A. Talbott, of Champaign, who was the Temporary Secretary. The report was adopted.

A motion was adopted that the Convention proceed immediately to the nomination of candidates, which was agreed to. This was contrary to all precedent and not strictly in accordance with the call issued by the Central Committee. Some of the delegates had not yet arrived at Zanesville, believing that no nominations would be made until the second day, nevertheless a great majority agreed to the innovation.

Eight candidates for Governor were placed in nomination, namely: John W. Barger, of Pike, by John W. Jones, of Adams; J. Warren Keifer, of Clarke, by George C. Rawlins, of the same county; James H. Hoyt, of Cuyahoga, by Louis W. King, of Mahoning; George K. Nash, of Franklin, by David K. Watson; Robert M. Nevin, of Montgomery, by O. Britt Brown, of his home county; Andrew L. Harris, of Preble, by Henry L. Morey, of Butler; Ebenezer W. Poe, of Wood, by A. B. Murphy, of the same county. It was known that Asa S. Bushnell, of Clarke, would be voted for, but his name was not formally presented. Six ballots were taken, with the following vote on each:

First ballot: Hoyt 176½, Nash 168, Poe 146½, Barger 86, Keifer 74, Nevin 60, Bushnell 58, Harris 56.

Second: Hoyt 169½, Nash 169½, Poe

133, Barger 83, Bushnell 83, Nevin 81, Keifer 63, Harris 44.

Third: Nash 199½, Hoyt 165, Bushnell 159, Poe 84, Nevin 78, Barger 73, Keifer 40½, Harris 27.

Fourth: Bushnell 347, Nash 257, Hoyt 148, Barger 32, Harris 26, Keifer 16.

Fifth: Bushnell 410, Nash 279, Hoyt 120, Keifer 12, Harris 5.

Sixth: Bushnell 509, Nash 201, Hoyt 111, Keifer 5, Nevin 1.

The nomination was made unanimous and the Convention adjourned at midnight until nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

The delegates assembled promptly at nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th. Rev. F. Richards, D. D., of Zanesville, offered prayer. On motion a committee, consisting of one member from each district, was appointed by the chair to officially notify General Bushnell of his nomination. This committee was composed almost wholly of the Ohio Republican Representatives in Congress. They called upon the nominee for this purpose at his home in Springfield on the evening following the close of the Convention.

For Lieutenant Governor many persons had been spoken of and were thought to be candidates. None of them were presented, however, and when Asahel W. Jones, of Mahoning, had been named, the rules were suspended and he was nominated by acclamation.

Charles W. F. Dick, of Summit, Asa Jenkins, of Clinton, Walter D. Guilbert, of Noble, Alonzo B. Holcomb, of Paulding, and L. M. Barrick, of Stark, were named for the office of Auditor of State. Mr. Guilbert was nominated on the second ballot.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Thad-

deus A. Minshall, of Ross, was nominated on the second ballot to serve a third term. His competitors were John A. Price, of Logan, and Charles A. Bowersox, of Williams.

Josiah B. Allen, of Athens, was renominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation.

Seven candidates were presented for nomination for Attorney General. They were: William L. Parmenter, of Allen; Harvey J. Eckley, of Carroll; Edward J. West, of Clinton; John S. Jones, of Delaware; Harry M. Daugherty, of Fayette; George E. Schroth and Frank S. Monnett, of Crawford. The last named was nominated on the third ballot.

For Treasurer of State, Frank B. Archer, of Belmont, R. P. Rifenberick, of Butler, William T. Cope, of Cuyahoga, James F. Cook, of Fayette, Samuel B. Campbell, of Jefferson, and Samuel A. Hunter, of Cuyahoga, were named. Mr. Campbell was chosen on the third ballot.

Edwin L. Lybarger, of Coshocton, was renominated by acclamation for Member of the Board of Public Works.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform previous to the nominations:

The Republicans of Ohio in State Convention assembled congratulate the people of the country upon the signal victory in the State and at the Congressional elections last Fall, assuring a glorious National triumph in 1896, and declare as follows:

We reaffirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican party as defined by the National Convention of 1892, chief among which are: A protective tariff, which, restoring American wages and American products, shall serve the highest interests of American labor and American development, while providing adequate revenue for the uses of the Government.

Reciprocity, which, while seeking and gaining the world's markets for our surplus products, shall not

lower or destroy American wages, nor surrender our own markets to foreign commodities which can be produced at home.

Fair elections, based upon a free ballot and an honest count, the safeguards of American institutions and the true source of public authority. Honest money consisting of gold, silver, and paper, every dollar as good as every other dollar, and all backed by the National faith and honor.

We favor bimetalism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either according to a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

We denounce the present Democratic Administration, whose vicious and vacillating course has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad. It has inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has degraded business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes, and dealt labor a serious blow. With deplorable incompetency it has failed to raise revenue enough to run the Government, and has had to borrow in less than two years, \$162,000,000, mainly to pay ordinary running expenses, selling in secret to favorite foreign syndicates the bonds of the Government at prices far below their actual value. It has lowered the flag in Hawaii in an un-American attempt to overthrow a Republic and restore a Monarchy, and with unpatriotic indifference, has suffered British troops to land in Nicaragua in contemptuous disregard of the Monroe Doctrine; by these and similar acts, our country, second in power and in dignity to none, has suffered a loss of respect throughout the world.

We denounce the free-wool provision of the present tariff act as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for wool.

We denounce the present administration of the Pension Bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We endorse the able, honest and businesslike administration of Governor MCKINLEY; we are unqualifiedly in favor of biennial sessions, and endorse the action of the last General Assembly in returning to the policy of the founders of our State Constitution in that regard; we commend the last General Assembly for the care and economy of its appropriations,

taxing privileges and franchises enjoyed at the hand of the State, and thus relieving to that extent the burdens of taxation now resting upon the people.

Believing the proposed Nicaragua Canal is needed for commercial extension and National defense and that it ought to be constructed and operated by the Government of the United States, or under its protection, we commend the project to our Representatives in Congress.

The election of a Republican Legislature in this State next November will enable Ohio to send to the United States Senate a Republican colleague to that grand old statesman, JOHN SHERMAN, who has so long and so ably sustained the honor of Ohio as her representative in that august body. For this honorable place in the upper House of Congress the Republicans of this State have but one candidate, and we, their representatives here assembled, give voice to that unanimous selection in naming and recommending as their choice for that position that grand soldier, peerless orator and patriotic statesman, JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

The people of Ohio are proud of the character and career of their distinguished friend and fellow-citizen, WILLIAM MCKINLEY. A pure, patriotic, unselfish life of public service has endeared him to the Republicans of the Nation, and justly won him a place among the few chosen by popular acclaim for high station and great leadership. Believing him to possess in an eminent degree those rare qualities of broad, wise and patriotic statesmanship which not only fit him for victorious leadership in a great campaign, but for successful administration after election, we present WILLIAM MCKINLEY to the Republicans of the Nation as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency in 1896, and we pledge him the absolute and unswerving support of Ohio at the next National Convention.

We have heard with great sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of WALTER Q. GRESHAM, late Secretary of State, and we extend to the bereaved family our sympathy and condolence.

Following the Republicans the Prohibitionists were the next to hold a State Convention. They met at Springfield, Wednesday, June 12th, and named candidates for all the State offices to be filled. Seth H. Ellis, of Butler, receiving the Gubernatorial nomination. The People's Party nominated a ticket, headed by Jacob S. Coxey, of Stark, for Governor, at a convention held at Co-

lumbus on August 2d. They also endorsed George A. Groot, of Cleveland, for United States Senator.

The Democrats did not nominate their candidates until Wednesday, August 21st, when they met in State Convention at Springfield. While not desiring to make the race again, James E. Campbell, of Butler County, ex-Governor of the State, and the defeated candidate of 1891, was again nominated for Governor. The other nominees were: Lieutenant Governor, John B. Peaslee, of Hamilton; Auditor of State, James W. Knott, of Richland; Treasurer of State, William B. Shober, of Gallia; Judge of the Supreme Court, William F. Mooney, of Auglaize; Clerk of the Supreme Court, John W. Cruikshank, of Miami; Attorney General, George A. Fairbanks, of Franklin; Member of the Board of Public Works, Harry B. Keffer, of Tuscarawas.

The platform included the following declarations:

When we consider the fact that the Democratic party received from the Republicans in 1892 a bankrupt Treasury, that it inherited from them the vicious currency and tariff laws, which had prepared and finally produced the panic of 1893, we insist that it is entitled to the thanks of the people for the courage with which it has attacked and repealed these laws.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the payment of debts, and we demand that the paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

We call the attention of the people to the methods and practices of bossism by which the Republican party in this State has been managed in the last few years.



We denounce the last Legislature as corrupt and unworthy of the confidence of the people.

A minority report substituted for the currency plank a resolution calling for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Also that the United States wait for neither England nor any other foreign nation to enter into an agreement respecting the coinage of silver. The resolutions presented by a minority of the Committee on Resolutions were defeated, receiving but 270 affirmative votes to 533 in the negative.

This additional resolution, offered in open Convention after the regular platform was agreed to, was unanimously adopted after some confusing motions and speeches:

We view with alarm the armed invasion by Great Britain of one of the Republics of this Continent under a claim of right for the collection of petty debt by force in claiming ownership and exercising jurisdiction over American soil belonging to our sister Republic of Venezuela. The British Government has contemptuously disregarded and defied the policy of this Government as announced by President MONROE in 1823, and ever since adhered to, which should create the gravest apprehension in the minds of all patriotic Americans and call for the prompt and emphatic demand on the part of our Government that the Monroe Doctrine must and shall be respected and observed.

A new political organization known as the Socialist-Labor party met at Dayton in September and nominated candidates for only a part of the offices to be filled. William Watkins, of Montgomery, was the nominee for Governor.

Contrary to expectations, Governor Campbell made a spirited campaign and inspired the Democratic press of the State with a hope of his election and to predictions that the result would be at least close. He attracted attention by the vehemence and seeming recklessness of his assertions, but the National Administration was too

heavy a load to carry, and he went down in disastrous defeat. Both he and Governor Bushnell made several tours through the State, the latter speaking from a special train which had been secured by the Republican State Committee. For the third time all the Republican candidates for State office were elected by overwhelming pluralities. The official vote as certified by the State Supervisor of Elections was as follows:

For Governor:

Asa S. Bushnell, Rep.....	427,141
James E. Campbell, Dem.....	334,519
Jacob S. Coxey, Pop .....	52,675
Seth H. Ellis, Pro.....	21,264
William Watkins, Soc. Labor.....	1,867

Bushnell's plurality.....	92,622
Bushnell's majority.....	16,716

For Lieutenant Governor:

Asahel W. Jones, Rep.....	425,871
John B. Peaslee, Dem.....	331,521

Jones' plurality.....	94,350
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For Auditor of State:

Walter D. Guilbert, Rep.....	427,457
James W. Knott, Dem.....	329,420

Guilbert's plurality.....	98,037
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For Treasurer of State:

Samuel B. Campbell, Rep.....	427,706
William B. Shober, Dem.....	329,209

Campbell's plurality.....	98,497
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For Attorney General:

Frank S. Monnett, Rep.....	427,485
George A. Fairbanks, Dem....	329,252

Monnett's plurality.....	98,233
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For Judge of Supreme Court:

Thaddeus A. Minshall, Rep.....	427,809
William T. Mooney, Dem.....	328,970

Minshall's plurality.....	98,839
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## For Clerk of Supreme Court:

Josiah B. Allen, Rep.....	430,869
John W. Cruikshank, Dem.....	331,188

Allen's plurality..... 99,681

## For Member Board of Public Works:

Edwin L. Lybarger, Rep.....	430,599
Harry B. Keffer, Dem.....	331,341

Lybarger's plurality..... 99,258

## SEVENTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The following were the names of the officers and members of the Legislature, the Senate having thirty-one Republican, six Democratic and one Populist members, and the House eighty-seven Republican and twenty-five Democratic members:

## SENATE.

Asahel W. Jones, President.  
John C. Hutsinpillar, President *pro tem*.  
Alexander C. Caine, Clerk.  
R. Foster Hayward, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- 1—Charles Fleischmann, John W. Heron, Adolph Pluemer, William B. Shattuc  
2 and 4—Eli A. Tissandier..... Brown.  
3—William E. Sparks..... Montgomery  
5 and 6—Charles F. Howard..... Greene.  
7—Elias Crandall..... Jackson.  
8—John C. Hutsinpillar..... Gallia.  
9 and 14—Charles S. Dana, Washington, and George Falloon..... Athens.  
10—Thaddeus E. Cromley, Pickaway, and Nial R. Hysell..... Franklin.  
11—William M. Jones..... Madison.  
12—McPherson Brown..... Miami.  
13—George B. Hamilton.... Union.  
15 and 16—Benjamin F. Rodgers, Perry, and Charles U. Shryock..... Muskingum.  
17 and 28—William M. Harper..... Knox.  
18 and 19—John H. Morgan..... Guernsey.  
20 and 22—Charles M. Hogg, Harrison, and David M. Welday..... Jefferson.  
21—Silas J. Williams..... Stark.  
23—John J. Sullivan..... Trumbull.  
24 and 26—James R. Garfield, Lake, and Friend Whittlesey..... Portage.  
25—Elroy M. Avery, William T. Clark and Morris Porter.

- 27 and 29—George H. Ely..... Lorain.  
30—Jay F. Laning..... Huron.  
31—Horace E. Valentine..... Crawford.  
32—William F. Conley and James D. Johnson..... Mercer.  
33—John R. Hankey, Wood, Thomas J. Harbaugh, Putnam, and John Vogt..... Henry.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

David L. Sleeper, Speaker.  
Charles H. Bosler, Speaker *pro tem*.  
John R. Malloy, Clerk.  
Andrew Jackson, Sergeant-at-Arms.

- Adams and Pike—Andrew C. Smith, of Adams.  
Allen—William Rusler.  
Ashland—George W. Brubaker.  
Ashtabula—William S. Harris.  
Athens—David L. Sleeper.  
Auglaize—William G. Brorein.  
Belmont—Joseph E. Blackburn and Charles J. Howard.  
Brown—Emmons B. Stivers.  
Butler—Samuel C. Landis.  
Champaign—William M. Gehman.  
Clarke—George Elder and Chase Stewart.  
Clermont—Josiah Quincy Bass.  
Clinton—James A. Spear.  
Columbiana—Philip M. Ashford and William C. Hutcheson.  
Coshocton—James Glenn.  
Crawford—Andrew J. Hazlett.  
Cuyahoga—Joseph H. Breck, Joseph C. Bloch, M. F. Bramley, Martin Dodge, Harry C. Mason, John F. McVean, J. Dwight Palmer, Harry C. Smith and Charles W. Snider.  
Darke—William E. Ludwick.  
Defiance—William H. McCauley.  
Delaware—Samuel Lewis.  
Erie—Uri L. Ward.  
Fairfield—George W. Lamb.  
Fayette—Charles W. Gray.  
Franklin—Charles Q. Davis (contested seat given to James M. Merryman), Benjamin F. Gayman and James R. Kilbourne.  
Fulton—William A. Scott, Jr.  
Gallia—Rufus D. Jacobs.  
Greene—Joseph B. Cummings.  
Guernsey—James Joyce.  
Hamilton—Henry Busching, Philip C. Fosdick, Levi C. Goodale, George Hafer, Theodore Mayer, William H. Parham, Charles C. Richardson, Charles M. Robinson, William C. Rogers and William Ruehr-

wein. (Ruehrwein resigned and Christian P. Wagner was elected to the vacancy.)

Hancock—Jacob A. Kimmell.

Hardin—John S. Rice.

Harrison and Carroll—Samuel K. McLaughlin, of Harrison.

Henry—William J. Connolly.

Highland—Henry H. Redkey.

Hocking and Vinton—John P. Rochester, of Hocking.

Holmes—John H. Heyde.

Huron—David H. Reed.

Jackson—Martin T. Van Pelt.

Jefferson—John L. Means.

Knox—Andrew J. Workman.

Lake and Geauga—Turhand G. Hart, of Lake.

Lawrence—Abram Waddell.

Licking—S. Stacker Williams.

Logan—Spain J. Southard.

Lorain—David C. Baldwin.

Lucas—Carl H. Beckham, Christian Schneider and Jonas Stanbery.

Madison—James W. Bell.

Mahoning—Randall Montgomery and William R. Stewart.

Marion and Morrow—James L. Hensley, of Marion.

Medina—Roldon O. Hinsdale.

Meigs—Evans W. Rutherford.

Mercer—Byron M. Clendenning.

Miami—Van Shears Deaton.

Monroe—John Moore.

Montgomery—Charles H. Bosler, George M. Leopold and William Shuler.

Morgan—Benjamin F. Dutton.

Muskingum—Benjamin F. Swingle.

Noble—Charles A. Leland.

Ottawa—Solomon W. Reed.

Paulding—Robert S. Murphy.

Perry—Frank A. Kelly.

Pickaway—Andrew R. Bolin.

Portage—Harry L. Beatty.

Preble—William W. Aker.

Putnam—William F. Hoffman.

Richland—Curtis E. McBride.

Ross—Byron Lutz.

Sandusky—George F. Aldrich.

Scioto—Charles E. Hard.

Seneca—Charles Flumerfelt.

Shelby—Charles R. Hess.

Stark—Thomas Austin (resigned; John H. Williams, successor) and George W. Wilhelm.

Summit—Eli Conn and Francis W. Myers.

Trumbull—Allen Jones.

Tuscarawas—Wesley M. Tracy.

Union—John E. Griffith.

Van Wert—Frank A. Huffman.

Warren—Alexander Boxwell.

Washington—William B. McGill.

Wayne—Aquila Wiley.

Williams—Robert Starr.

Wood—Omar P. Norris.

Wyandot—Andrew E. Walton.

Asahel W. Jones, Lieutenant Governor, was born at Johnstonville, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 18, 1838. He was raised upon a farm and educated in the common and academic schools, read law in Warren and was admitted to the bar in 1859. In 1864 he removed to Youngstown, where he has since resided. In 1869 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Mahoning County and was reelected in 1871. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. During Governor Foraker's two terms Mr. Jones was honored by the Governor in being selected as an officer on his staff, with the title of Judge Advocate General. In December, 1884, he was elected President of the Ohio State Bar Association, serving one year. In 1895, although not a candidate before reaching Zanesville, he was nominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention for Lieutenant Governor and received an overwhelming plurality at the election.

Walter D. Guilbert, Auditor of State, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, is of French-Irish lineage and was raised on a farm. He was educated in the public schools and at Wenona Academy, Illinois. He was twice elected Auditor of Noble County and proved himself a popular official. In 1888 he became chief clerk in the Auditor of State's office under Ebenezer W. Poe, and in 1896 succeeded him in the position. In 1895 he was chosen as the Republican candidate for Auditor of State

and elected by the largest plurality ever given in Ohio for a candidate to that office.

Samuel B. Campbell, Treasurer of State, is a native of Steubenville, Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was born July 2, 1846. He attended the public schools until, at the age of eleven, he was thrown upon his own resources. He first became a newsboy and then a clerk, and as soon as he was old enough enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Steubenville and became connected with the Miners' and Mechanics' Bank. In 1879 he was elected County Treasurer and re-elected in 1881. In 1886 he was appointed by John C. Brown as cashier in the State Treasury, remaining until 1892, when he be-

came chief clerk under Secretary of State Christian L. Poorman. In 1895 he was elected Treasurer of State, and was reelected in 1897.

Frank S. Monnett is a native of Hardin County, Ohio, born near Kenton, March 19, 1857. The family removed to Bucyrus, Crawford County, where Frank attended the public school and spent two years at a select school. He graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in 1880, and in 1882 graduated from the National Law School at Washington, D. C. He began practice in Bucyrus and was elected City Solicitor in 1892 and again in 1894, being the first Republican ever to hold this office in that Democratic stronghold. He was reelected Attorney General in 1897.

## CHAPTER XLIII.

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### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

THE Presidential campaign began in 1895. Early in that year the friends of William McKinley, of Ohio, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, Levi P. Morton, of New York, and William B. Allison, of Iowa, started to organize in their behalf. At that time there was but the one issue, the tariff, engaging the attention of the people and the drift of sentiment was so strongly in favor of the Republicans that it was believed there would be no active aspirants for the Democratic nomination. The Republican National Committee met in the city of Washington, December 10th, and after several ballots selected St. Louis as the place for holding the National Convention, fixing the date for its first meeting on June 16, 1896. A short time afterward the formal call was issued through the public press. A few weeks later the Democratic National Committee also met at Washington and selected July 7, 1896, as the date and Chicago as the place for holding their National Convention. This was remarked as being unusual, because the custom for many years had been for the party in power to give its opponents whatever advantage there might be in a later Convention. However, it was only a custom and its non-observance was but the forerunner of many violations of precedent this year. But since the formation of the Republican party there

previously had been but one occasion on which the party in control of the Government had made nominations later than that of its chief political opponent.

The selection of delegates began early in the year. In New England those chosen were generally favorable to Speaker Reed, in New York a large proportion were for Levi P. Morton and in Pennsylvania nearly all were pledged to Matthew S. Quay. When the delegates from the Mississippi Valley, the mining States of the West and the Pacific Slope were selected, it became apparent to all that the drift of sentiment was overwhelmingly for Major McKinley. It was so even in Iowa, which, as a matter of State pride, had endorsed Mr. Allison.

The Seventy-second Ohio General Assembly met for organization on Monday, January 6th. Eight days later, in accordance with the resolution adopted the previous year at Zanesville, Joseph B. Foraker was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, as the successor of Calvin S. Brice. Brice was the choice of the Democratic caucus, though a few of the small Democratic minority refused to vote for him, but could not agree on any one candidate, and followed their individual inclinations in voting for his successor. The session closed Monday, April 27th, with an adjournment without day, and

there was never any occasion for reconvening. Over seven hundred laws were enacted, a majority of which were of a local character, while many of the others were amendments more or less pertinent to existing statutes. None of these affected the politics of the State in any way except, perhaps, an amendment to the Dow Law, which increased the yearly tax upon dealers in intoxicating liquors from \$250 to \$350.

The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress began December 2, 1895. The party division in the Senate was recorded at the first of the year as Republicans 45, Democrats 39 and Populists 6. When its organization was effected, most of the clerical positions were given to Republicans. At the close of the year some of the Senators classed at this time as Republicans had changed to Populists, owing to the action of the Republican National Convention on the money question. There was a great contrast in the political complexion of the House. During the last half of President Harrison's term the Democrats had 236 and the Republicans only 88 Representatives in Congress, while during President Cleveland's last half, there were 246 Republicans to 104 Democrats, the latter being mainly from the South. The principal subjects which occupied the attention of Congress was the Venezuelan Boundary controversy, the financial condition of the country, the Dingley Tariff Bill, which went over and was again introduced in the Fifty-fifth Congress, a bill authorizing the issuance of bonds, which failed of passage, and the Cuban question. Except on the tariff issue party lines were but loosely drawn.

During the year Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, resigned from the Cabinet because of a disagreement with the Presi-

dent on the question of silver coinage. David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri, a "Gold Democrat," was appointed his successor.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Neil House, Columbus, February 8th. The immediate friends of Governor McKinley expressed a desire for an early Convention and in accordance with their wishes the Committee agreed to nominate the State ticket and select the delegates-at-large on March 10th and 11th at Columbus. At the usual ratio the call provided for 850 delegates. Senator-elect Foraker, of Cincinnati, was selected for Temporary Chairman and J. P. Barden, of Painesville, for Temporary Secretary.

The delegates met in State Convention at the Grand Opera House Tuesday, March 10th, and were called to order by Joseph M. Ickes, of Newark, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Rev. J. C. Watt, of the First Presbyterian church, Columbus, offered an impressive prayer.

In introducing the Temporary Chairman, Mr. Ickes said:

Less than a year ago in the city of Zanesville, the Republicans of Ohio met to declare their principles and name their candidates. They named for Governor that peerless citizen, Asa S. Bushnell. His nomination was ratified by the people of Ohio in November last by over 90,000 plurality. The Convention inaugurated an innovation by naming as the next United States Senator, Joseph B. Foraker, and that pledge has been kept in his election by the Legislature. Only one pledge made by that Convention remains to be and it will be fulfilled, and that is the nomination and election of William McKinley, as President of the United States.

Senator Foraker was introduced, and spoke at considerable length. Some of the passages of his address relative to the attitude of Ohio Republicans are quoted in this connection:

Ordinarily, as I understand it, it is thought to be the chief duty and office of Temporary Chairman of a Convention like this, to discuss current political questions and define party positions. Ordinarily I would make that kind of an address and it is possible that you are expecting some such remarks. If so you will be disappointed, for in my judgment that kind of a speech is not necessary under the circumstances. It is not necessary because everybody knows that no matter what questions may be discussed in the coming campaign, the one great towering, supreme issue in the contest of 1896 will be whether for the next four years this country shall be ruled by Democracy or Republicanism, and all know in advance what that verdict will be. For even our Democratic friends know and can see that the sweeping victories of the last three years are to be followed by still greater and grander triumphs this year. The Republican party was never so strong, never so powerful, never so popular, never so intrenched in the hearts of the American people, and so far at least as Ohio is concerned, never so united and harmonious. We have no differences of opinion as to National questions or politics, and we have no factional dissensions to weaken our strength or divert our attention from the common enemy. Therefore it is that we are here for the purpose of nominating a ticket and declaring anew the faith that is in us. We come also to the discharge of a higher and more commanding duty. It has already been indicated by our Chairman. The Zanesville Convention declared that the Republicans of Ohio would this year unitedly and enthusiastically support the candidacy of Governor McKinley. The time has come to redeem that pledge and we are here to redeem it. In every district and Congressional Convention so far held in this State he has already been endorsed. We assemble now as the representatives of the Republicans of the whole State for the purpose of doing the same thing. We owe it to ourselves as well as to him to do it with spirit, with earnestness, with unanimity, and in such a manner as will signify to the whole Nation that he has now and will have at the St. Louis Convention the united, hearty, cordial, enthusiastic, unqualified support of Ohio. It is due, however, to the Republicans of Ohio, and especially to Governor McKinley himself, that it should be said here and now, that our preference for him is not conceived in any spirit of hostility or antagonism to any other man whose name may be mentioned in connection with that high honor. The Republicans of Ohio do not lack appreciation for Thomas B. Reed, Levi P. Morton, William B. Allison, Matthew Stanley Quay, or any of the other great leaders who have been mentioned in connection with that honor. On the contrary we ad-

mire and love them all, and if the St. Louis Convention should disappoint us and give the honor to one of them, we here and now pledge to him in advance the electoral vote of Ohio, by the largest majority ever given in the history of the State in a Presidential year.

The Senator continued in similar strain and at considerable length enumerating the many reasons why Major McKinley should be chosen, and giving in detail the several signal services he has rendered the party, tracing his life from the breaking out of the Rebellion down to the very day on which the Convention was held. In concluding he read the following telegrams:

WICHITA, KANSAS, March 10, 1896.

*Chairman of the Ohio Republican Convention:*

Republicans of Kansas in Convention assembled having perfected their temporary organization, as their first official act, send you greeting and assure you that Ohio is no more loyal and devoted than Kansas to the gallant champion of Republicanism and patriotic defender of prosperity to American homes, William McKinley, of the United States.

A. H. HORTON.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, March 10, 1896.

*Hon. J. B. Foraker:*

The William McKinley Business Club of Cook County sends greetings. Republicans of Illinois favor the nomination of McKinley. They are fully aroused. Our State Convention will instruct the delegates at large to vote for him, and will use all honorable means to secure his nomination. In addition more than one-half the delegates from Congressional districts in the State will be for him from the start and before the end our delegation will be nearly solid for him. By direction of the Executive Committee.

A. W. CLANCY, Secretary.

General Grosvenor moved that a committee be appointed to draft a telegram to the Kansas State Convention then in session. The motion was carried with a whirl. Charles Grosvenor, Albert C. Thompson and Charles L. Kurtz were appointed as such committee and sent the following telegram:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 10, 1896.

*President of Republican Convention, Wichita, Kansas:*

The Republicans of Ohio in their annual State Convention assembled, send greetings to the gallant Republicans of Kansas, and assure them of the distinguished appreciation of the Ohio Republicans of the earnest support given to Ohio's great leader by the trusted Republicans of Kansas. Ohio will join Kansas at St. Louis and in November next will celebrate the victory for McKinley, protection and reciprocity.

CHARLES H. GROSVENOR,  
ALBERT C. THOMPSON,  
CHARLES L. KURTZ,  
Committee.

Major McKinley sent the following telegram to Chairman Foraker:

CANTON, OHIO, March 10, 1896.

Friends have wired me of your great speech at the Convention to-day. I beg to convey to you my sincere thanks for your cordial and generous expressions.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

The various committees were announced as follows:

*Vice Presidents:* 1. William B. Smith, Hamilton. 2. J. Milton Blair, Hamilton. 3. Andrew L. Harris, Preble. 4. J. H. Hamilton, Mercer. 5. Alonzo B. Holcombe, Paulding. 6. M. J. W. Holter, Clermont. 7. W. E. Cook, Fayette. 8. Walter S. Plum, Logan. 9. Edward Kingsbury, Wood. 10. Valentine Switzer, Gallia. 11. Alexander C. Sands, Hocking. 12. C. M. L. Wiseman, Fairfield. 13. Stephen R. Harris, Crawford. 14. H. H. Greer, Knox. 15. I. W. Danford, Noble. 16. Charles M. Hogg, Harrison. 17. C. D. Watkins, Licking. 18. Silas J. Williams, Stark. 19. George Predmore, Trumbull. 20. T. C. Thompson, Cuyahoga. 21. Joseph Garriballi, Cuyahoga.

*Rules and Order of Business:* 1. John P. Murphy, Hamilton. 2. Ellis B. Gregg,

Hamilton. 3. O. Brit Brown, Montgomery. 4. W. D. Rush, Darke. 5. H. E. Myers, Defiance. 6. D. Q. Morrow, Highland. 7. Noah H. Albaugh, Miami. 8. Leonidas H. Southard, Union. 9. F. A. Kumler, Lucas. 10. A. R. Johnson, Lawrence. 11. O. E. Vollenwider, Vinton. 12. C. A. Herman, Fairfield. 13. Herbert Newhouse, Wyandot. 14. F. B. McMillan, Morrow. 15. Elza Turner, Guernsey. 16. U. C. Deford, Carroll. 17. A. W. Campbell, Holmes. 18. P. J. Hazelett, Mahoning. 19. Isaac N. Hathaway, Geauga. 20. Edward J. Kennedy, Cuyahoga. 21. William T. Clark, Cuyahoga.

*Credentials:* 1. W. H. Sanders, Hamilton. 2. Charles C. Richardson, Hamilton. 3. Seymour Singer, Preble. 4. John H. Taft, Shelby. 5. E. A. Palmer, Henry. 6. Jacob Randolph, Warren. 7. Louis F. Young, Clarke. 8. Samuel M. Taylor, Champaign. 9. Perry Waite, Lucas. 10. Wells S. Jones, Pike. 11. Josiah B. Allen, Athens. 12. S. O. Griffin, Franklin. 13. William C. Harmon, Seneca. 14. Jay F. Laning, Huron. 15. James M. Rusk, Morgan. 16. George A. Keepers, Monroe. 17. P. S. Cooper, Tuscarawas. 18. C. B. Wick, Mahoning. 19. Elbert L. Lampson, Ashtabula. 20. S. H. Smart, Lake. 21. Dayton W. Glenn, Cuyahoga.

*Permanent Organization:* 1. Frederick Bader, Hamilton. 2. William L. Dickson, Hamilton. 3. William Minton, Butler. 4. S. M. Fletcher, Allen. 5. C. F. Douglass, Putnam. 6. Hiram D. Davis, Highland. 7. H. P. Folsom, Pickaway. 8. R. A. Graham, Logan. 9. John C. Rorick, Fulton. 10. D. W. Williams, Jackson. 11. Charles Townsend, Athens. 12. O. E. Pumphrey, Franklin. 13. S. G. Williams,



Seneca. 14. Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland. 15. John H. Morgan, Guernsey. 16. Samuel K. McLaughlin, Harrison. 17. C. W. Montgomery, Licking. 18. L. K. Williams, Stark. 19. J. Park Alexander, Summit. 20. Joseph H. Breck, Cuyahoga. 21. Allen T. Brinsmade, Cuyahoga.

*Resolutions:* 1. Howard Ferris, Hamilton. 2. Max Burghheim, Hamilton. 3. J. S. Sutphen, Butler. 4. J. L. Dillinger, Auglaize. 5. William H. Phipps, Paulding. 6. John Little, Greene. 7. George W. Wilson, Madison. 8. S. L. Hoge, Hardin. 9. W. H. A. Reed, Lucas. 10. Lucien J. Fenton, Adams. 11. Byron Lutz, Ross. 12. George K. Nash, Franklin. 13. Cyrus Sears, Wyandot. 14. Joseph T. Haskell, Lorain. 15. Henry C. Van Voorhis, Muskingum. 16. Joseph J. Gill, Jefferson. 17. Martin L. Smyser, Wayne. 18. Robert W. Tayler, Columbiana. 19. A. P. Sperra, Portage. 20. J. K. Durling, Medina. 21. Harry L. Vail, Cuyahoga.

*State Central Committee:* 1. Vivian J. Fagin, Hamilton. 2. Peter W. Durr, Hamilton. 3. John E. Feight, Montgomery. 4. William L. Parmenter, Allen. 5. Charles H. Masters, Williams. 6. E. A. Earhart, Brown. 7. C. B. Shook, Pickaway. 8. H. P. Crouse, Hancock. 9. Lemuel P. Harris, Lucas. 10. Charles E. Hard, Scioto. 11. Walter W. Merrick, Meigs. 12. James T. Pickering, Fairfield. 13. T. P. Dewey, Sandusky. 14. W. W. Skiles, Richland. 15. Isaiah R. Rose, Washington. 16. William McD. Miller, Jefferson. 17. C. B. McCoy, Coshocton. 18. W. C. Warrick, Stark. 19. Benjamin F. Perry, Jr., Ashtabula. 20. James Caldwell, Cuyahoga. 21. Hugh Buckley, Jr., Cuyahoga.

At ten o'clock on Thursday, March 12th, Chairman Foraker called the Convention to

order. All the temporary officers were made permanent. The Rev. W. Brooks Lawrence offered a fervent invocation and asked the Divine blessing upon the National Government, the State Legislatures and the Convention.

William C. Cooper, of Knox, announced the names of the "Big Four" selected to represent Ohio in the National Convention. He said, "Ohio is destined to make an important showing at the St. Louis Convention. Protection will be the watchword in that city, and it is therefore necessary to select men who as leaders are greater and better men than most of the party, if possible"—and then read the appended resolution:

*Resolved*, That ASA S. BUSHNELL, JOSEPH B. FORAKER, CHARLES H. GROSVENOR and MARCUS A. HANNA be, and they are hereby selected Delegates-at-Large from the State of Ohio to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, and they are instructed by the Republicans of Ohio to vote and work for the nomination of WILLIAM MCKINLEY for President of the United States.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote and with cheers.

Joseph E. Lowes, of Montgomery County, Charles E. Fleischmann, of Hamilton, John P. Green, of Cuyahoga, and Robert W. Tayler, of Columbiana, were chosen as alternates.

Isaac F. Mack, of Sandusky, and Albert Douglas, of Ross, were chosen unanimously for Electors-at-Large before the selection of a State ticket.

For Secretary of State, William T. Clark, of Cleveland, nominated his fellow-townsmen, Edward W. Doty; Emmit Tompkins, of Columbus, spoke in behalf of his neighbor, Allen T. Wikoff, and Harry M. Daugherty, of Washington C. H., presented the claims of Charles E. Kinney, of Portsmouth.

But one ballot was necessary for choice, Mr. Kinney receiving one more than the necessary votes to nominate, the result having been announced: Kinney 427, Wikoff 217 and Doty 205. Thereupon the nomination was made unanimous.

Marshall J. Williams, of Fayette County, was renominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court, on motion of William C. Cooper, of Knox.

For Dairy and Food Commissioner, Joseph E. Blackburn, of Belmont, was presented by Charles J. Howard, of the same county; Isaac F. Mack placed Samuel J. Wheeler, of Sandusky, in nomination; Frederick H. McNeal, of Miami, was named as his own successor by John K. Richards; F. A. Derthick, of Portage, was endorsed by Friend Whittlesey, as the farmer candidate; E. B. Beverstock, of Wood, was also a candidate. There was no choice on the first ballot but Blackburn was nominated on the second by the vote—Blackburn 503½, McNeal 321½ and Derthick 23.

Frank A. Huffman, of Van Wert, was nominated for Member of the Board of Public Works.

Previous to the nomination of the State ticket the following platform was adopted by unanimous vote, the resolution endorsing Major McKinley being greeted with a volley of cheers:

The Republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of Republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious National triumph in the coming election. We denounce the National Democratic Administration as the most disastrous and destructive the history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectations of the country, but has justly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party.

We affirm our adherence to the principles of the

Republican party as defined by the National Convention of 1892.

We are faithfully wedded to the great principles of protection by every tie of party affection, and they are dearer to us now than ever before. Protection has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our National history. It is everywhere recognized and endorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle, the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the Treasury of the United States and the bulwark of our National independence and financial honor.

We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimest product of Democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing as it has to a prosperous and happy people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress from which nothing but a return to the doctrine of protection can relieve them.

We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of the people, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

The Republican party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to any other country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give upon terms of mutual advantage. It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American; for a policy that will revive the National spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century. It stands for such a policy with foreign nations as will insure both to us and to them, justice, good faith, dignity and honor. It stands for the Monroe Doctrine as MONROE himself proclaimed it.

It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it flies. It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace and favors the return of the Government to a debt-paying policy and opposes the continuance of the debt-making policy. It is too plain for argument that the public credit and commercial interests of the country require the revenues of the Government to be amply sufficient for the public expenditures at all times without danger of deficit, and to that end Congress should without delay make due provision.

We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the Government

and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be equal at all times.

We denounce the present administration of the Pension Bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew to the veterans of the Republic a watchful care and just recognition of their claims upon a grateful people.

The people have triumphantly elected General BUSHNELL to the Governorship; the General Assembly has emphatically endorsed the people's choice for United States Senator, Ex-Governor FORAKER, and we congratulate the Republicans of Ohio that to-day has completed the fulfillment of all their pledges made by their State Convention of 1895.

We honor the eminent sons of other States, whose splendid services and high characters have justified their presentation to the American people as candidates for the Presidency, and we assure Republicans everywhere that whoever may lead the Republican hosts, Ohio will contribute her share to swelling the tide of victory in November. The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expressions coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow-citizen, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the great advocate of protection, who all his life has stood for America, its factories, its farms and its firesides, and finds his reward in the confidence and affections of the people whose interests have been his constant care.

The Republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal and unswerving support of his State at the National Convention and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem that pledge.

The following is the official list of district delegates and alternates to the Republican National Convention, those at large having already been noted:

1. George B. Cox and Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati.
2. John A. Caldwell and Andrew Hick-enlooper, of Cincinnati.
3. Robert Wilson, of Middletown, and William E. Crume, of Dayton.

4. George R. Davis, of Wapakoneta, and James I. Allread, of Greenville.

5. John M. Sheets, of Ottawa, and M. E. Loose, of Napoleon.

6. William B. Harrison, of Xenia, and Edward J. West, of Wilmington.

7. George W. Wilson, of London, and Howard E. Jones, of Circleville.

8. George M. Eichelberger, of Urbana, and James C. Howe, of Kenton.

9. George H. Ketcham, of Toledo, and John M. Longnecker, of Wauseon.

10. Albert C. Thompson, of Portsmouth, and John K. Richards, of Ironton.

11. David Meade Massie, of Chilli-cothe, and Jeremiah L. Carpenter, of Carpenter.

12. Charles L. Kurtz and Henry C. Taylor, of Columbus.

13. Linn W. Hull, of Sandusky, and George D. Copeland, of Fremont.

14. Arthur L. Garford, of Elyria, and Jacob Cohn, of Ashland.

15. James R. Barr, of Cambridge, and David Miller, of Caldwell.

16. Joseph J. Gill, of Steubenville, and David Cunningham, of Cadiz.

17. George A. Hay, of Coshocton, and William H. Stoutt, of Uhrichsville.

18. Caleb E. Wick, of Youngstown, and William L. Smith, of East Liverpool.

19. Frank E. Hutchins, of Warren, and Charles W. F. Dick, of Akron.

20. Andrew Squire and Robert M. McDowell, of Cleveland.

21. Myron T. Herrick and Sylvester T. Everett, of Cleveland.

The following were the alternate delegates elected:

1. Louis Kruckemeyer and William B. Shattuc, of Cincinnati.

2. John Goetz, Jr., and Charles B. Wing, of Cincinnati.

3. Edward B. Weston, of Dayton, and William S. Fornshall, of Camden.

4. William H. Phipps, of Paulding, and John W. Williams, of Montpelier.

5. John P. Dysert, of Rockford, and R. D. Mede, of Anna.

6. George P. Dunham, of Wilmington, and Horace L. Smith, of Xenia.

7. Thomas B. Kyle, of West Milton, and John N. Van Deman, of Washington C. H.

8. William T. Hoopes, of Marysville, and Joseph C. Brand, Jr., of Bellefontaine.

9. Robinson Locke, of Toledo, and Luther Black, of Bowling Green.

10. Harry S. Willard, of Wellston, and Sherman H. Eagle, of Gallipolis.

11. Samuel W. Pascoe, of Congo, and Charles A. Cable, of Nelsonville.

12. Henry C. Drinkle, of Lancaster, and Lawrence T. Guerin, of Columbus.

13. Pietro Cuneo, of Upper Sandusky, and Thomas D. Campbell, of Fostoria.

14. William C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, and William S. Cappellar, of Mansfield.

15. Elias M. Stanbery, of McConellsville, and William B. Gaitree, of Marietta.

16. Thomas B. Rouse, of Woodsfield, and William A. Hunt, of St. Clairsville.

17. A. B. Critchfield, of Millersburg, and J. H. Kanke, of Wooster.

18. Myron A. Norris, of Youngstown, and James J. Grant, of Canton.

19. John M. Thomas, of Niles, and Simon P. Wolcott, of Kent.

20. Charles F. Leach, and Charles W. Osborn, of Cleveland.

21. Lewis J. Rowbottom, and Joseph E. Benson, of Cleveland.

The Republican State Executive Committee was chosen by the Central Committeemen about a month after the State Convention and was composed of the following members: Charles L. Kurtz, Columbus, Chairman; William S. Matthews, Columbus, Secretary; George W. Sinks, Columbus, Treasurer. 1. Frederick Bader, Cincinnati. 2. John A. Caldwell, Cincinnati. 3. Joseph E. Lowes, Dayton. 4. C. W. Halfhill, Celina. 5. Alonzo B. Holcombe, Paulding. 6. D. Q. Morrow, Hillsboro. 7. Charles E. Groce, Circleville. 8. Benjamin F. Freshwater, Delaware. 9. Charles P. Griffin, Toledo. 10. Samuel L. Patterson, Waverly. 11. Frank A. Kelly, New Lexington. 12. Clinton D. Firestone, Columbus. 13. C. M. Keyes, Sandusky. 14. Lewis C. Laylin, Norwalk. 15. Walter D. Guilbert, Columbus. 16. Harvey J. Eckley, Carrollton. 17. George Adams, Millersburg. 18. Louis W. King, Youngstown. 19. A. E. Seaton, Ravenna. 20. William J. White, Cleveland. 21. Robert E. McKisson, Cleveland.

Among the men of political prominence whose deaths occurred during 1896 were several who were connected with the earlier history of the Republican party in Ohio. William Henry Smith, twice elected Secretary of State, died at Lake Forest, Illinois, July 27th. Samuel Shellabarger, a native of Clarke County, died in Washington, D. C., August 6th, aged seventy-nine years. He was elected to Congress from Ohio in 1860, 1864, 1866 and 1870. Between his third and fourth terms he was United States Minister to Portugal. James M. Ashley died at Alma, Michigan, September 16th, in his seventy-second year. He was a member of Congress from the Toledo district from March 4, 1861, to March 3, 1869, and

served as Governor of Montana one year—1870. Columbus Delano died at Mount Vernon, Ohio, October 23d. He was born at Shoreham, Vermont, but had resided in Ohio since his eighth year, and was over eighty-seven years old. The Whigs sent him to Congress one term and the Republicans three terms. From November 1, 1870, to March 3, 1873, he was Secretary of the Interior under President Grant. Roswell G. Horr died at Plainfield, New Jersey, on December 18th. He was one of the founders of the party in Ohio, but removed to Missouri in the early sixties and thence to Michigan, from whence he was sent to Congress for three terms. He was a great favorite in Ohio and took part in nearly all the Gubernatorial and Presidential campaigns.

Two former Democratic candidates for Governor also died this year. Thomas Ewing, from the effects of an accident, in New York City, January 21st, and Henry B. Payne, at his home in Cleveland, September 9th. The former was a candidate in 1859 and the latter in 1879. Mr. Payne was United States Senator from 1885 to 1891, and was eighty-six years of age. Mr. Ewing was in his sixty-seventh year.

Most of the delegates to the Eleventh Republican National Convention gathered at St. Louis several days prior to June 16th and, as the nomination of Major McKinley was only a question of a few days at most, attention was turned to the wording of the platform. The fact that the selection of delegates to the Democratic National Convention had made it probable that their demand would be for the free and unlimited coinage of silver added to the interest in the Republican financial declaration. It was well known that the sentiment

of the party was overwhelmingly against free silver coinage without international cooperation and equally as strong in favor of maintaining the standard of the National currency at par with gold. There was, however, some diversity of opinion as to the expediency of declaring for a single gold standard and this led many to believe that there would be a great revolt of the delegates from the Western States.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Tuesday, June 16th, Chairman Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, declared the Convention open for business. Prayer was offered by Rabbi Sale, of St. Louis, who was the first minister of the Hebrew faith that ever officiated in such a capacity. The call was read by Secretary Joseph H. Manley, of Maine. The selection of Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as Temporary Chairman, was approved by the Convention, and that gentleman made a splendid, patriotic address of considerable length. At its conclusion he received an ovation. On motion the rules of the Minneapolis National Convention were adopted temporarily. The roll was ordered called for the names of persons selected for service on the various Committees. Ohio was represented as follows: Rules and Order of Business, George W. Wilson; Permanent Organization, Charles H. Grosvenor; Credentials, Albert C. Thompson; Resolutions, Joseph B. Foraker. At two o'clock an adjournment was taken until ten o'clock the next morning.

The second day's proceedings began at about eleven o'clock. Rev. Wilbur G. Williams, pastor of the Union Methodist Church, offered prayer. The Committee on Resolutions was granted further time. The reports of the Committees on Rules and Credentials were called for, but neither was

ready for presentation. The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, for Permanent Chairman; Vice Presidents from thirty-nine States and Territories (none named for Ohio); Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, for Secretary; four Assistant Secretaries; two Official Reporters; Timothy E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, for Sergeant-at-Arms; five Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms; and five Reading Clerks; and the report was adopted. Of these officers only one was an Ohio man—John R. Malloy, one of the Reading Clerks.

William J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Sereno C. Payne, of New York, were appointed to conduct Senator Thurston to the chair. A magnificent reception was tendered Mr. Thurston as he ascended to the platform accompanied by his escort. His address was comparatively short and his deep, resonant voice carried every utterance to the remotest part of the vast building. The sentiments of his patriotic utterances were greeted with cheers and other demonstrative expressions of approval.

The Committee on Credentials not yet being ready to report, on motion of Asa S. Bushnell, of Ohio, the Convention adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon.

It was nearly three o'clock when the Convention was again called to order. Bishop Benjamin Arnett, of Wilberforce College, Ohio, offered prayer. Notwithstanding the Convention was well supplied with gavels, the proceedings were interrupted to allow the presentation of two others and also to accept a so-called "historic table" as a temporary loan.

The Committee on Credentials, through J. Franklin Foote, of New Jersey, its Chairman, presented a report which was in favor of what were known as the "Hig-

gins delegation" of Delaware and the "Grant delegation" of Texas. The balance of the roll of delegates and alternates was that prepared in advance by the National Committee. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, presented a minority report. On motion of Mr. Foote, seconded by Mr. Doyle, of Georgia, and General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the Convention proceeded to ballot on a motion to adopt the majority report. The result was in the affirmative, 551½ to 359½, by a test vote on the demand for the previous question.

The Committee on Rules submitted a lengthy report, which was adopted by unanimous vote. After this the Convention adjourned, on motion of General Grosvenor, until ten o'clock, Thursday morning.

The third day's session opened a half hour later than the time fixed, Rev. John Scott, a colored clergyman of Florida, offered the invocation, closing with the Lord's Prayer, in which many delegates joined.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the platform adopted, through Senator Foraker. Upon reading the concluding paragraph Mr. Foraker moved its adoption. Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, was recognized by the Chair to present a minority report. In presenting the resolution he made a lengthy speech, in the course of which he declared that he and a number of other delegates would sever their connection with the Republican party in the event the financial plank recommended by the majority was adopted.

Governor Foraker moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the demand was seconded by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. The State of Colorado, seconded by Montana and Nevada, demanded a call of

the States on that motion. A recess of five minutes for caucus was declared by the Chair. The roll was then called and the motion to table the substitute was adopted: ayes 818½, nays 105½. Mr. Foraker moved the previous question. Senator Frederick J. Dubois, of Idaho, demanded a division, so that a separate vote could be taken on the financial plank. Colorado and Montana seconded this motion, and a roll-call was ordered. The vote on the financial plank was: Ayes, 812½; Nays, 110½. The platform as a whole was then adopted by an almost unanimous vote *viva voce*, and is here given in full.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of the thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and consciences of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule.

In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and that it shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity, and in this connec-

tion we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President HARRISON.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial; equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and to individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be reestablished. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocity agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually.

To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mills—we promise the most ample protection.

We favor restoring the American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

The veterans of the Union Army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the

United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeal of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this Hemisphere, but these possessions must not on any pretext be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this Hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and



so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

The civil-service law was placed in the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or the killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime without process of law.

We favor a creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of a satisfactory free-homestead measure such as has already passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the

election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

On a question of personal privilege Senator Teller asked that a statement of seceding delegates be read by Senator Cannon, of Utah. The concluding sentence of the protest or declaration of these men was received with a chorus of hisses. It was signed by Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Frederick T. Dubois, of Idaho; Frank J. Cannon, of Utah; Charles A. Hartman, of Montana; Richard F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota; and A. C. Cleveland, of Nevada. As he finished reading this written manifesto, Senator Cannon shook hands with Senators Thurston and Foraker and retired from the platform. This somewhat dramatic incident was followed by the withdrawal of twenty-one delegates. Considerable excitement was manifest and the remaining delegates endeavored in different ways to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and its principles. "Red, White and Blue," "America" and other National patriotic songs were rendered by the band, the vast audience joining in each chorus. The scene was inspiring and lasted for several minutes. Senator Lee Mantle, of Montana, was then allowed to make a statement which was not well received. Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, announced that his State did not bolt and asked that the alternate delegates be recognized as delegates and the privilege was granted.

The names of the new National Committeemen were then announced, Charles L. Kurtz having been selected as Ohio's representative.

The roll call of States for announcements of candidates for nomination for President was ordered. William B. Allison, of Iowa, was nominated by John M. Baldwin,

of Council Bluffs. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, spoke for Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and a seconding speech was delivered by Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine. Levi P. Morton's cause was ably championed by Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; and William McKinley, of Ohio, was presented by Senator Foraker, who said:

It would be extremely difficult, if not entirely impossible, to exaggerate the disagreeable experiences of the last four years. The grand aggregate of the multitudinous bad results of a Democratic National Administration may be summed up as one stupendous disaster; it has been a disaster, however, not without at least one redeeming feature. It has been fair—no body has escaped. It has fallen equally and alike upon all sections of the country and upon all classes of our population. The just and the unjust, the Republican and the Democrat, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, have suffered in common. Idleness and its consequent poverty and distress have been the rewards of labor; distress and bankruptcy have overtaken business; shrunken values have dissipated fortunes; deficient revenues have impoverished the Government, while bond issues and bond syndicates have discredited and scandalized the Nation. Over against this fearful penalty we can set down one great blessed compensatory result. It has destroyed the Democratic party. The proud columns that swept the country in triumph in 1892 are broken and hopeless in 1896. Their boasted principles, when put to the test of a practical application, have proven delusive fallacies, and their great leaders have degenerated into warring chieftains of hostile and irreconcilable factions. Their approaching National Convention is but an approaching National nightmare. No man pretends to be able to predict any good results to come from it, and no man is seeking its nomination, except only the limited few who have advertised their unfitness for any kind of a public trust by proclaiming their willingness to stand on any sort of a platform that may be adopted. The truth is, the party that could stand up under the odium of human slavery, opposition to the war for the preservation of the Union, emancipation, enfranchisement, reconstruction and specie resumption, at last finds itself overmet and undone by itself. It is rising in the throes of final dissolution, superinduced by a dose of its own doctrines. No human agency can prevent its absolute overthrow at the next election, except only this Convention. If we make no mistake here, the Democratic party will go out of power on the 4th

day of March, 1897, to remain out of power until God in His wisdom, and mercy, and goodness, shall see fit once more to chastise His people. So far we have not made any mistake. We have adopted a platform which, notwithstanding the scene witnessed in this hall this morning, meets the demands and expectations of the American people. It remains for us now, as a last crowning of our work here, to again meet the same expectation in the nomination of our candidate. What is that expectation? What do the people want? You do all know. They want something more than a good business man; they want something more than a good Republican; they want something more than a fearless leader; they want something more than a wise, patriotic statesman. They want a man who embodies in himself not only all these essential qualifications, but who, in addition, in the highest possible degree, typifies in name, character, record, ambition and purpose, the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by the present free-trade, deficit-making, bond-issuing, labor-saving Democratic Administration. I stand here to present to this Convention such a man—his name is William McKinley.

Major McKinley's name was greeted with such uproarious applause that the Chair was unable to control the Convention. During more than twenty-five minutes the uproar was terrific. There was continuous cheering, singing, waving of plumes, banners and flags. Delegates and alternates, invited guests and interested spectators—men and women, from the delegates' floor, stage and galleries, all joined in the great tumult of acclaim. The band in the gallery at the rear of the stage attempted to silence the cheering thousands by playing popular airs, but this only varied the method of applause, for the audience joined in the chorus of each patriotic tune. At last from sheer exhaustion the participants were partially stilled, and Senator Foraker was allowed to proceed.

"You seem to have heard the name of my candidate before," said he, "and so you have. He is known to all the world. His testimonials are a private life without reproach; four years of heroic service as a boy soldier for the Union on the battle fields of the Repub-

lic under such Generals as gallant Phil Sheridan; twelve years of conspicuous service in the halls of Congress, associated with such great leaders and champions of Republicanism as James G. Blaine; four years of executive experience as Governor of Ohio; but greatest of all, measured by present requirements, leader of the House of Representatives and author of the McKinley Law—the law under which labor had the richest rewards and the country generally the greatest prosperity ever enjoyed in our history. No other man so completely meets the requirements of the American people; no other man so absolutely commands their hearts and their affections. The shafts of envy and jealousy, slander and libel, calumny and detraction, lie broken at his feet. They have all been shot and shot in vain—the quiver is empty and he is untouched. The American people know him, trust him, believe in him, love him, and they will not allow him to be unjustly disparaged in their estimation. They know he is patriotic; they know he is an American of Americans; they know he is wise and experienced; that he is able and just, and they want him for President of the United States. They have already so declared—not in this or that State or section, but in all the States and in all the sections, from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the lakes. They expect us to give them a chance to vote for him. If we do we shall give joy to their hearts, enthusiasm to the campaign and triumphant victory to our cause; and he in turn will give us an Administration under which the country will enter upon a new era of prosperity at home and glory and honor abroad. By all these tokens of the present, and all these promises for the future, in the name of the forty-six delegates from Ohio, I submit his claim for your consideration."

Another ovation of several minutes duration followed Mr. Foraker's concluding remarks, in which the Ohio delegation was particularly demonstrative.

Major McKinley's nomination was seconded in an eloquent and forceful address by John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who had temporarily resigned his position as Chairman to William P. Hepburn, of Iowa. He proclaimed that the year 1896 was the people's year, and that the people demanded the nomination and election of William McKinley to the Presidency of the United States. He related this incident of the feel-

ings of the laboring people over the prospect of a return to the policy of protection as typified by the McKinley Tariff Law:

In an inland manufacturing city on election night, November 8th, 1894, after the news of a great Republican victory had been confirmed, a workingman started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney. It was a chimney that had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation and in the factory over which it towered in 1892 were employed twice a thousand men. Its mighty roar of machinery had heralded prosperity to a whole community, but there, two years later, it stood bleak, blackened, dismantled and silent. Like a spectre of evil it frowned down upon a helpless city, while idleness, poverty, stagnation and want attested the utter failure of the Democratic policy of free trade. Up, up and up this workman climbed, as the multitude watched him below; up, up and up, until at last he stood upon the summit, and there in the glare of the electric light, cheered by the gathered thousands, he unfurled and nailed the American flag. Down in the street strong men wept and mothers lifted up their babes, invoking blessings on the flag, and then burst forth in a song of hallelujahs. It was an outburst of exulting hosts in the mighty pean of a people's joy over the prospect of a change of Administration. They sang then and enthusiastic millions sing it yet—

"Hurrah, hurrah, we bring the jubilee;  
Hurrah, hurrah, the flag that sets us free;  
For this shall be our chorus from Atlanta to the Sea,  
Hurrah for McKinley and Protection."

Such were the people, the speaker declared, who demanded the nomination and election of William McKinley.

After the outburst of applause which followed Senator Thurston's speech Governor Hastings nominated Senator Matthew S. Quay, of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians and several others applauded for several minutes.

A vote was ordered immediately and was taken amid some confusion owing to the number of demands that were made for the polling of delegations, presumably for the purpose of putting certain delegates on record. The result was as follows: Mc-

Kinley 661½, Reed 84¼, Quay 61½, Morton 58, and Allison 35½. The announcement was greeted with a great outburst of cheers amid a scene of indescribable enthusiasm, while a Presidential salute was fired by a battery stationed on the outside. As soon as quiet could be restored the nomination was made unanimous on motion of David B. Henderson, of Iowa, seconded by Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, Thomas C. Platt, of New York, Daniel H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. When they had concluded Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio, was called for and responded in a few terse, congratulatory remarks.

The Convention immediately proceeded to the nomination of a Vice Presidential candidate without taking the usual intermission. Those named as aspirants were: Morgan G. Buckley, of Connecticut, by Samuel Fessenden; Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, by J. Franklin Foote; Charles W. Lippett, of Rhode Island, by Samuel W. K. Allen; Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, by W. M. Randolph; and James A. Walker, of Virginia, by D. F. Bailey. The ballot resulted: Hobart 533½, Evans 287½, Buckley 39, Walker 24, Lippett 8, Thomas B. Reed 3, Chauncey M. Depew 3, Arthur Brown 2, John M. Thurston 2, Frederick D. Grant 2, Levi P. Morton 1. Ohio's vote for Vice President was Hobart 25, Evans 15, Buckley 6.

On motion of Governor Bushnell, John M. Thurston was appointed Chairman of the Committee to notify William McKinley, and Charles W. Fairbanks of the Committee to notify Garret A. Hobart of the action of the Convention. The Ohio members of these two Committees were, of the

first, Marcus A. Hanna, of the second, George H. Ketcham.

On Monday, June 29th, the Republican Presidential Notification Committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention called upon Major McKinley at his home in Canton to formally apprise him of his nomination. Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was delegated to address the nominee, and did so in a felicitous manner. Major McKinley's response was equally happy and greatly pleased not only the Committee and the great crowd of friends and neighbors present, but the public at large. His formal letter of acceptance was not made public until nearly two months afterward, and was dated August 26th. This was regarded as one of the most sensible letters ever issued by a Presidential candidate. It was couched in language plain but positive. No issue was evaded either by neglect or by being hidden in beautiful but ambiguous expressions. Each feature of the platform received his especial attention and approval. The responses of the press and people to this able document were prompt and hearty.

Mr. Hobart was also notified by the special Committee appointed for that purpose, headed by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana. His formal letter of acceptance was given to the public on September 7th. In this he declared himself in full accord with every feature of the National platform, but dealt mainly with the silver question.

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago, Tuesday, July 7th. The proceedings were opened by Chairman Harity of the National Committee, who announced the selection of David B. Hill, of New York, for Temporary Chairman. Hill was opposed by the silver forces and John

W. Daniel, of Virginia, was elected instead. Carrying out their program, the silverites chose Stephen M. White, of California, Permanent Chairman. From the very first it was apparent that those favoring the unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 were largely in the ascendency and some of those delegates chosen by "sound money" constituencies immediately surrendered. Had it not been for this, the two-thirds rule, which had been in force in Democratic National Conventions since the nomination of James K. Polk, in 1844, would have prevented the nomination of an extreme advocate of free coinage. Strong speeches were made in the Convention against the adoption of a free coinage plank in the platform but without avail, the majority in its favor being overwhelming. The resolutions were read by James K. Jones, of Arkansas, while a minority report was presented signed by David B. Hill, of New York, William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, and fourteen others. Addresses were made by Hill, Vilas and William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, in favor of the minority resolutions and by Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, against. The latter closed the debate and delivered a speech in a very dramatic manner. The peroration of his address contained a sentence which, though in substance had been uttered by him when a Representative in Congress, was considered by his hearers to be inspired by the occasion and as a remarkable condensation of the attitude of all those opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It was this—"We shall answer their demand for the gold standard by saying to them 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross

of gold.' " It was afterwards learned that Bryan had deliberately planned this *coup* for the purpose of turning to himself the Presidential nomination, in which he was successful. Though he was a Populist supporter in 1892, it was not so much Bryan's personality to which the sound money delegates objected, but to the remarkable platform adopted, differing materially from any previously promulgated by the party, and which is here given in full:

We, the Democrats of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of Constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the General Government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold,

and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option, reserved by law to the Government, of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President JACKSON declared that this policy could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes, intended to circulate as money, by National banks, as in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for duties to the United States, shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Re-

publican threat to restore the McKinley Law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that Court for nearly one hundred years, that Court having in that decision sustained Constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the Constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the Court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid, to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in inter-State commerce and their employees, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce.

We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and

the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept the taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which Federal Judges, in contempt of the laws of the State and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives, relative to contempts in Federal Courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood; and, while they remain Territories, we hold that the officials appointed to administer the Government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a Delegate in Congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a perma-

nent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of the Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term in the Presidential office.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justness of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

The report presented by the sixteen dissenting committeemen contained the following proposed substitute for the financial plank:

We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change in the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bi-metallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and inflict irreparable evils upon our Nation's commerce and industry.

Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National

credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal-tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we, therefore, favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and Treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the National credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

They also presented a resolution endorsing the Administration of President Cleveland, worded in this manner:

We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic National Administration.

Their report as a whole was rejected by the vote—Yeas 301, Nays 628. Senator Hill then demanded a separate vote on the resolution of endorsement of the President and it was rejected—Yeas 357, Nays 564.

The candidates were presented on the evening of the 10th. They were: Richard P. Bland, of Missouri; William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Claude Matthews, of Indiana; Horace Boies, of Iowa; Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky; and John R. McLean, of Ohio. In addition the following were voted for on the first ballot: Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina; Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon; Henry M. Teller, of Colorado; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; William E. Russell, of Massachusetts; David B. Hill, of New York; and James E. Campbell, of Ohio. On this ballot the following States, wholly or in part, refused to vote: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Throughout the Con-

vention New York was the only State retaining a solid delegation against the platform and both candidates. The result was declared: Bland 235, Bryan 119, Pattison 95, Boies 85, Blackburn 83, McLean 54, Matthews 37, Tillman 17, Pennoyer 8, Teller 8, Russell 2, Stevenson 2, Hill 1, Campbell 1, not voting 178.

The fifth ballot nominated Mr. Bryan, as he received more than the 512 votes necessary for choice. It was difficult to tell how many votes he actually received, as, when it was ascertained that he had 500 votes, there were many changes. Ohio, which had cast 46 votes for McLean on every ballot, was among the number to change her entire vote to Bryan. Those delegates refusing to vote numbered 162.

There were five ballots for a candidate for Vice President. On the fourth ballot McLean, of Ohio, received 296; Sewall, of Maine, 262; Daniel, of Virginia, 54; Clark, of North Carolina, 46; Williams, of Massachusetts, 19; Harrity, of Pennsylvania, 11; Pattison, of Pennsylvania, 1; not voting 252. No record was made of the fifth ballot, but Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was in the end made the unanimous nominee of those delegates who took part in the Convention.

Nearly three weeks prior to the Republican National Convention the Prohibitionists made their nominations for President and Vice President. This was on May 28th, at Pittsburg. Shortly after the delegates had assembled differences of opinion arose as to the nature of the platform to be adopted. The majority, or "narrow gauge" report, as amended, declared for prohibition as the sole issue, and Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, Maryland, was nominated for President, and Hale Johnson, of Illinois,



for Vice President. The signers of the minority report, headed by John P. St. John, of Kansas, demanded declarations on other issues, especially for free silver at 16 to 1, et cetera, but they were voted down. They then seceded, organized the "National" party and nominated for President and Vice President respectively, Charles E. Bentley, of Nebraska, and James H. Southgate, of North Carolina.

The Socialist Labor National Convention was held in New York City on July 9th. The nominees were Charles H. Matchett, of New York, and Matthew McGuire, of New Jersey.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention was called at Columbus on Wednesday and Thursday, July 23d and 24th. The interest centered in the attitude of the party on the money question. The silverites had perfected an organization early in the year and through that had selected delegates favorable to free coinage in a majority of the counties. Majority and minority reports were presented by the Committee on Resolutions, and the majority, sixteen members, declared as follows:

We, the Democrats of Ohio, in Convention assembled, hold that the money question is the vital and paramount issue now before the people of this country, and that its early and correct settlement is necessary to the revival of business and the return of prosperity, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the Constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this Government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873, such silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private.

The delegates-at-large this day chosen by this Convention, and the delegates to the National Convention from the several Congressional districts of

this State, are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure the adoption of the principles contained in the foregoing resolution by the National Democratic Convention, to be held at Chicago, July 7th, and to vote only for candidates for President and Vice President who are known to be in full accord therewith; and to accomplish these ends to cast the votes from the State of Ohio as a unit as a majority may determine.

The minority report, signed by four members, was much longer, and covered a variety of questions, with no reference to the financial issue, which, as was explained, was omitted for the sake of harmony. It was promptly voted down, as was a motion to strike out the unit rule in the instructions, and the majority report adopted by the vote of 542 to 128.

The nominations were: Secretary of State, Chilton A. White, of Brown County; Judge of the Supreme Court, E. J. Blandin, of Cuyahoga; Dairy and Food Commissioner, Patrick McKeown, of Hamilton; Member of the Board of Public Works, William Beaumont, of Licking.

Negotiations were subsequently entered into with the Populist State Committee and an arrangement made whereby Blandin was withdrawn and Everett D. Stark substituted, and the endorsement by the Democrats of Thomas J. Creager for Dairy and Food Commissioner, as the successor of McKeown, who had died since his nomination.

The Prohibitionists had nominated a complete ticket, but after the National Convention most of the candidates went over to the National party, and others were substituted. Samuel H. Rockhill was the nominee for Secretary of State.

The National party ticket was headed with Wesley C. Bates, of Columbus, for Secretary of State. Twenty Presidential electors were named. William F. Barr,

Populist, received the votes of many of this party.

On July 22d, 23d and 24th, the Populists held their National Convention at St. Louis. By the vote of 785 to 615 it was resolved to nominate the Vice Presidential candidate first and Thomas Watson, of Georgia, was chosen over Arthur Sewall, of Maine. William J. Bryan was nominated for President on the 24th.

The "Silver Party" held a National Convention at St. Louis on July 22d and nominated Bryan and Sewall.

The National Convention of the National Democratic party was held at Indianapolis on September 2d and 3d with 888 delegates present, representing forty-one States. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, was selected as Temporary Chairman and Donelson Caffery, of Louisiana, Permanent Chairman. A platform declaring for the gold standard alone was adopted. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, were nominees for President and Vice President. The declaration on the currency question was as follows:

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under suitable safeguards of law.

Thus the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with a value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical bimetallic currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn their livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They can not suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continual profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing the truths demonstrated by long and public inconveniences and loss, the Democratic party in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the Government from banking and currency issues.

To this long-established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

The National Democrats nominated a full list of Presidential electors in Ohio but named only two candidates for State office. Thomas Beer for Judge of the Supreme Court and Samuel D. Poland for Dairy and Food Commissioner.

The Social Labor State Convention at Cleveland named a partial ticket headed by Daniel W. Wallace for Secretary of State. The full number of candidates for Presidential electors were named. For this ticket—and like action was necessary on the part of all the other minor parties, they had to secure a position on the blanket ballot by petition. Each organization secured enough petitioners but altogether, including also the regular Prohibitionists, they did not cast as many votes as there were petitioners for a single one of them. This demonstrated that the ballot law was deficient in that particular.

The action of the Chicago Convention on the silver question as well as that relating to the suppression of disorder by the United States authorities was denounced by a large proportion of the Democratic and nearly all the independent press of the country. Within ten days more than a hundred daily papers that had always supported Democratic candidates for the Presidency announced their opposition to the

platform and ticket. Many of them declared openly in favor of McKinley although they did not agree with the Republican tariff views.

Meanwhile there was a revolt of the leaders in the Middle and Eastern States which ended eventually in the formation of the new party which nominated candidates at Indianapolis. From the beginning it was apparent that the campaign was to be more thoroughly educational than ever before. Even before the campaign committees had fairly begun, Chairman Hanna was besieged for literature on the money question. Then it was ascertained that for the previous two years the voters of the South and West had been supplied quietly but abundantly with misleading documents furnished by the advocates of free coinage. These attributed the low prices of farm products and the lack of employment to the gold standard. The Republican party was thus compelled to counteract in a four months' campaign a sentiment that had been industriously and insidiously created during all of the previous twenty-four months, supplemented by three months' open, active organization on the part of the Demo-Populist party. The National Committee was astonished but not dismayed and went to work with a will and sent out tons of literature on financial subjects, thoroughly covering all sections of the country and the West especially. A notable feature of the canvass was the large quantities of campaign documents prepared for and distributed by private individuals.

The Republican electoral ticket for Ohio was as follows: At large—Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, and Albert Douglas, Chillicothe. By districts—1. Leopold Markbreit, Cincinnati. 2. Bernhard Bettmann, Cincinnati.

3. Lewis F. Parmerlee, Lewisburg. 4. David L. Gaskill, Greenville. 5. Isaac R. Tudor, Van Wert. 6. John Chambers Leggett, Ripley. 7. Samuel D. Frank, Troy. 8. John P. Taylor, Mechanicsburg. 9. Joseph C. Bonner, Toledo. 10. Forrest E. Dougherty, Waverly. 11. Lorenzo D. Vickers, Logan. 12. Charles B. Whiley, Lancaster. 13. Henry L. Wenner, Tiffin. 14. William P. Vaughan, Cardington. 15. Cyril Hawkins, McConnellsville. 16. John H. Tripp, Carrollton. 17. Lucius B. Wing, Newton. 18. Charles Russell Miller, Canton. 19. C. J. Olds, Burton. 20. J. A. Beidler, Willoughby. 21. Luther Allen, Cleveland.

The campaign of 1896 was the most unique in the history of the State. Immediately after the St. Louis Convention which nominated the Republican National ticket, delegations began visiting the Presidential nominee at his home in Canton. As the campaign progressed, the crowds grew in numbers and the visits more frequent, so that before election day Major McKinley had made several hundred speeches (sometimes as high as twenty a day) from the front porch of his little home, and hundreds of thousands of men and women had listened to his pleasant, timely and instructive addresses. Many of these visitors received a personal greeting and a cordial handshake. After the election the railroads issued a statement to the effect that during the campaign they had carried 756,000 people to Canton.

William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, made several trips through the State and enormous crowds assembled at the railway stations to see and hear him. On one of these trips he visited Canton and addressed the people near the

railway station. He was greeted in like manner as he made his record-breaking tours through the several States. His itinerancy embraced nearly every Commonwealth east of his home State, Nebraska, and he surprised every person with his wonderful power of endurance.

The political conditions existing throughout the entire country—Ohio being no exception to the general rule, were exceedingly peculiar. Mr. Cleveland's administration of Governmental affairs had been condemned and repudiated by a majority even of his own party. It was apparent to all that if the tariff question was to be the principal issue, the Republican nominees would simply have a "walk-over," but when the rank and file of the Democratic party took up with Populistic ideas and nominated Bryan, who had himself supported General Weaver, the Populist candidate for the Presidency in 1892, and adopted a platform whose principal planks were a demand for the free coinage of silver at a fixed ratio of 16 to 1, and the denunciation of the Supreme Court of the United States, it was discovered that the contest would be a stubborn one.

The "free silver" cry was intended as a sop to catch the votes of the workingmen, who had been thrown out of employment by the adoption of the Democratic tariff policy and by distrust created by other National legislation enacted or proposed by that party. The attack on the courts was designed to secure the support of all the lawless, socialistic and dissatisfied elements. Many shrewd, honest men were carried away by the manner in which the currency question was presented by the silverites, but their proposed remedies for business depression had also the effect of driving a large num-

ber of former Democrats to the support of the Republican ticket.

While the currency question had been forced to the front by the action and nominations of the Democratic National Convention, Major McKinley never made an address in which he did not give at least equal prominence to the tariff. He was an eloquent advocate of "sound money," but he believed it "a good deal better to open up the mills of the United States to the labor of America than to open up the mints of the United States to the silver of the world." The free silver question was an issue when he made his first campaign for Governor of Ohio and he was elected by a plurality of 21,000. The tariff question was *the* issue during his second campaign when he was elected by 81,000 plurality, and it was likewise the principal issue in Ohio in the two years following when the pluralities were 137,000 and 92,000 respectively. And it was well that the tariff was an issue in Ohio in 1896, for, notwithstanding home pride and the fact that many Democrats forswore allegiance to their former party, and that six electoral and State tickets were in the field, there was a practical union of the Democratic, Populist and Prohibition forces, with the addition of silver Republicans equal in number to the sound-money Democrats who had broken away from their party. There would doubtless have been more and the State would at least have been very doubtful had not the tariff question also been an issue. As it was there was a rearrangement and a readjustment of party lines such as had never before been known.

There was no Bryan-Watson electoral ticket in Ohio, and only in a few districts were such candidates nominated. All were with-

drawn, however, thirty days previous to the election but William F. Barr in the Columbus district. All attempts to get Mr. Barr to withdraw were unsuccessful until after the official ballots had been sent to the printer. Then it was discovered, when he desired to resign, that there was no provision in the law whereby his name could be removed from the ballot. As a consequence, while many Populists voted for twenty-two of the regular Democratic electors, some 2,615 persons, including many Nationalists, also voted for Barr. One of the Republican electoral candidates, William K. Miller, of Major McKinley's home district and city, and a personal friend, died after the ballots had been ordered printed. His son, Charles R. Miller, was nominated to the vacancy, his name, according to law, being substituted by the use of "pasters." In a close election this method would have been precarious, as Mr. Miller lost nearly 2,000 votes by the election officers at several precincts failing to use the pasters, as the law provided.

While the campaign had been exciting, the election was quiet and orderly and perhaps the fairest that had ever been conducted in the State. Certainly there were fewer complaints of illegal registration and fewer prosecutions for voting illegally than ever before in a Presidential campaign. An enormous vote was polled, exceeding 1,020,000, and surpassing all expectations. The number of males of voting age in the State in June, 1890, according to the United States census report, was 1,016,464; estimating that the increase since had been one per cent. a year, there were in Ohio on November 3d, 1,079,000 males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and those voting were 95 per cent of the full number. The Re-

publicans polled 98,000 more votes and the Democrats 139,000 more than in 1895. The combined strength of the four minor parties was only about one per cent of the total vote, or less than 11,000 votes, while the previous year they had polled 76,000 votes, or nine per cent.

The official vote as returned by the State Supervisor of Elections was as follows:

For President:

William McKinley, Rep.....	525,991
William J. Bryan, Dem.....	474,882
Joshua Levering, Pro.....	5,068
Charles E. Bentley, National.....	2,716
John M. Palmer, National Democratic .....	1,858
Charles H. Matchett, Social Labor.....	1,165
McKinley's plurality.....	51,109
McKinley's majority.....	40,302

For Secretary of State:

Charles Kinney, Rep.....	525,000
Chilton A. White, Dem.....	473,462
Samuel H. Rockhill, Pro.....	5,469
Wesley C. Bates, Nat.....	3,382
Daniel W. Wallace, Social Labor.....	1,234
Kinney's plurality.....	51,538
Kinney's majority.....	41,453

For Judge of Supreme Court:

Marshall J. Williams, Rep.....	525,084
Everett D. Stark, Dem.....	473,094
Williams' plurality.....	51,990

For Member Board of Public Works:

Frank A. Huffman, Rep.....	525,144
William Beaumont, Dem .....	473,202
Huffman's plurality.....	51,942

For Dairy and Food Commissioner:

Joseph E. Blackburn, Rep.....	525,353
Thomas J. Creager, Dem.....	472,834
Blackburn's plurality....	52,519

The result of the vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for membership in the Fifty-fifth Congress in each district was as follows, the third party vote being very insignificant:

## First District:

William B. Shattuc, Rep.....	27,093
Thomas J. Donnelly, Dem.....	17,466
Republican majority.....	9,627

## Second District:

Jacob H. Bromnell, Rep.....	30,075
David S. Oliver, Dem.....	20,878
Republican majority.....	9,197

## Third District:

John L. Brenner, Dem.....	27,435
Robert M. Nevin, Rep.....	27,244
Democratic majority.....	191

## Fourth District:

George A. Marshall, Dem.....	25,688
John P. Maclean, Rep.....	16,671
Democratic majority.....	9,017

## Fifth District:

David Meekison, Dem.....	24,333
Francis B. DeWitt, Rep.....	18,478
Democratic majority.....	5,905

## Sixth District:

Seth W. Brown, Rep.....	25,360
Harry W. Paxton, Dem.....	21,358
Republican majority.....	4,002

## Seventh District:

Walter L. Weaver, Rep.....	23,745
Francis M. Hunt, Dem.....	21,171
Republican majority.....	2,574

## Eighth District:

Archibald Lybrand, Rep.....	26,211
McEldin Dun, Dem.....	22,519
Republican majority.....	3,692

## Ninth District:

James H. Southard, Rep.....	29,603
Stephen Brophy, Dem.....	25,698
Republican majority.....	3,905

## Tenth District:

Lucien J. Fenton, Rep.....	24,809
T. S. Hogan, Dem.....	18,029
Republican majority.....	6,780

## Eleventh District:

Charles H. Grosvener, Rep.....	24,333
William E. Finck, Jr., Dem.....	19,850
Republican majority.....	4,483

## Twelfth District:

John J. Lentz, Dem.....	23,673
David K. Watson, Rep.....	23,624
Democratic majority.....	49

## Thirteenth District:

James A. Norton, Dem.....	28,378
Stephen R. Harris, Rep.....	23,506
Democratic majority.....	5,372

## Fourteenth District:

Winfield S. Kerr, Rep.....	26,850
John B. Coffinberry, Dem.....	24,574
Republican majority.....	2,276

## Fifteenth District:

Henry C. Van Voorhis, Rep.....	22,560
James B. Tannehill, Dem.....	19,837
Republican majority.....	2,723

## Sixteenth District:

Lorenzo Danford, Rep.....	21,690
Henry H. McFadden, Dem.....	18,635
Republican majority.....	3,055

## Seventeenth District:

John A. McDowell, Dem.....	26,109
Addison S. McClure, Rep.....	21,169
Democratic majority.....	4,940

## Eighteenth District:

Robert W. Tayler, Rep.....	29,814
Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem.....	24,770
Republican majority.....	5,044

## Nineteenth District:

Stephen A. Northway, Rep.....	31,789
William T. Sawyer, Dem.....	20,626
Republican majority.....	8,937

## Twentieth District:

Clifton B. Beach, Rep.....	24,531
A. T. Van Tassel, Dem.....	21,384
Republican majority.....	3,147

## Twenty-first District:

Theodore E. Burton, Rep.....	25,527
L. A. Russell, Dem.....	20,025

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Republican majority..... 5,502

According to the returns as given by the statisticians of national prominence, the total vote of the United States at the Presidential election in 1896 was 13,926,757. The vote for McKinley and Hobart was 7,104,244; for Bryan and Sewall, 6,352,282; for Bryan and Watson, 153,329; for Palmer and Buckner, 134,652; for Levering and Johnson, 132,007; for Matchett and Maguire, 36,274; for Bentley and Southgate, 13,969. Republican plurality, 598,633; majority, 281,731.

The States carried by McKinley, with the plurality in each, were as follows: California, 2,797 (except for one elector); Connecticut, 53,545; Delaware, 3,630; Illinois, 143,098; Indiana, 18,181; Iowa, 65,552; Kentucky, 281 (except for one elector); Maine, 45,777; Maryland, 32,224; Massachusetts, 173,265; Michigan, 56,868; Minnesota, 53,875; New Hampshire, 35,794; New Jersey, 87,692; New York, 268,469; North Dakota, 5,649; Ohio, 51,109; Oregon, 2,117; Pennsylvania, 295,072; Rhode Island, 22,978; Vermont, 40,490; West Virginia, 11,487; Wisconsin, 102,612.

Those carried by Bryan were: Alabama, 75,570; Arkansas, 72,591; Colorado, 134,882; Florida, 21,448; Georgia, 34,141; Idaho, 16,868; Kansas, 12,269; Louisiana, 55,138; Mississippi, 58,729; Missouri, 58,727; Montana, 32,043; Nebraska, 13,576; Nevada, 6,439; North Carolina, 19,266; South Carolina, 49,517; South Dakota, 183; Tennessee, 17,495; Texas, 202,914; Utah, 51,033; Virginia, 19,341; Washington, 12,493; Wyoming, 583.

There were Democratic-Populist fusion electoral tickets in the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (eighteen Democrats and five Populists), Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. McKinley received 271 electoral votes and Bryan 176, or a majority for McKinley of 95 in the electoral college.

The increased total vote of Ohio over that cast in 1892 was 158,000, of which the Republicans gained 120,000. Out of thirteen counties changing sides in this campaign eleven changed from Democratic to Republican and two from Republican to Democratic. Erie, Franklin, Pike and Vinton, voting Democratic for twenty years or more at Presidential elections, gave Republican pluralities in 1896. Montgomery and Stark voted Democratic in 1888 and 1892, but changed to Republican in 1896. Cuyahoga, Hancock, Mahoning, Muskingum and Summit gave pluralities for Cleveland in 1892, but were carried by McKinley four years later. Morrow and Williams were the two Republican counties carried by Bryan, but the very next State election they returned to the Republican fold.

In thirty-five of the forty-five States voting in 1896, the percentage of the Democratic-Populist vote to the total vote cast in the State was less than the added Democratic and Populist vote cast in 1892. At the same time in thirty-four States the percentage of the Republican vote to the total vote was greater than in 1892. In seventeen States the added Democratic and Populist vote of 1896 was less than at the

last preceding vote for Governor. In ten States the added Democratic and Populist vote was less than at the last preceding election for Members of Congress.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born in Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. Authentic records trace the McKinleys to the north of Ireland and then in Scotland back to the year 1547, the name changing in spelling after the arrival of some of the descendants in America, in 1743. The President's ancestors on his mother's side were English, Scotch and German. His father, William McKinley, was born in Pennsylvania in 1807 but lived in Ohio from the time he was two years old until his death, during the son's first term as Governor of the State, in November, 1892. His mother was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, and lived to see her son become President, dying after a brief illness in December, 1897.

William McKinley, Jr., received his first scholastic training in the public schools of Niles, but when he was nine years old the family moved to Poland, Mahoning County, a village noted for its educational facilities, where he was at once admitted into Union Seminary, remaining until he was seventeen. In 1859 he was sent to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the junior class and would have graduated the following year but for failing health. He was obliged to return home and as soon as he was physically able began teaching country school. When the Civil War broke out he was a clerk in the Poland post-office, but promptly volunteered in the Union Army, enlisting in Company E, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, June 11, 1861. The subsequent careers of the members of no other Ohio regiment, or

of so many of any other military organization of its size in the world, were so distinguished. Within the ranks of the Twenty-third were two men who afterwards became Presidents of the United States, one who became a United States Senator and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, several who were Members of Congress, one who was sent as a representative of this country to a foreign Court, two who became Lieutenant Governors of the State, and a number of others who held distinguished places in the service of the State and Nation.

William McKinley participated in all the active engagements of his regiment. He was at the battles of Clark's Hollow, Princeton, Frederick, South Mountain, Antietam, Buffington's Ford, Cloyd's Mountain, New River Bridge, Buffalo Gap, Lexington, Buchanan, Otter Creek, Lynchburg, Buford's Gap, Kerntown, Berryville, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. At Antietam he performed the hazardous feat of furnishing the Twenty-third, then in the front rank of battle, with hot coffee and nourishing food in the face of heavy firing from the enemy. For this daring deed Governor Tod ordered his promotion from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant. He served on General Hayes' staff for nearly two years, performing hazardous duty, was promoted to First Lieutenant February 3, 1863, and made Captain July 25, 1864. This last promotion was for gallantry at the battle of Winchester. At Berryville his horse was shot under him. At Opequan and Fisher's Hill he was an aide on General Crook's staff and distinguished himself by ordering General Duval's command to the support of the Sixth Corps. General Crook was captured at New Creek





*William McKinley*



and General Hancock took command, retaining McKinley on his staff for several months. He was then assigned as Assistant Adjutant General to the staff of General Samuel S. Carroll, commanding the Veteran Reserve Corps at Washington. On March 14, 1865, President Lincoln commissioned him Major by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious services at Opequan and Cedar Creek," and this commission he considers one of his proudest possessions. He participated in the last great act of the war—the "Grand Review" in Washington, and was mustered out with his regiment, July 26, 1865.

He at once began the study of law at Poland under the preceptorship of Judge Charles E. Glidden, of Youngstown. After a year of such drill, he completed his course at the law school in Albany, New York, and in March, 1861, was admitted to the bar at Warren, Ohio. Locating at Canton he soon gained a practice, besides taking considerable interest in politics. Though living in a Democratic county, he was always an ardent Republican, and in the fall of 1867 made his first political speeches in favor of negro suffrage. In 1869 he accepted the nomination for Prosecuting Attorney, made an energetic canvass, and was elected. In 1871 he again made the race, but was defeated by forty-five votes.

On January 25, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a banker of Canton. Her grandparents were the founders of that city in the early part of the century.

In the Gubernatorial campaign of 1875 between Hayes and Allen, at the height of the Greenback craze, McKinley's speeches in favor of honest money and the resumption of specie payments attracted attention

throughout the State. The next year he was nominated for Congress, on the first ballot, over several older competitors and was elected in October following over Leslie L. Lanborn by 3,300 majority.

Entering Congress on the day when his former General assumed the Presidency, McKinley was not without influence even in his initial term. April 15, 1878, he made a speech in opposition to what was known as the Wood Tariff Bill, the first of the measures designed to cripple our tariff system. His argument was published and widely circulated, attracting great attention. In 1877, Ohio went strongly Democratic and the Legislature gerrymandered the State, so that McKinley found himself confronted by an adverse majority of 2,500 in a new district. His opponent was General Aquila Wiley, who had lost a leg while serving in the National army, and was a competent and worthy candidate. Without hesitation, Major McKinley entered the canvass, and was reelected to the Forty-sixth Congress by 1,234 majority. The Legislature of 1880 restored his old district, and he had no difficulty in being returned to the Forty-seventh Congress, defeating Leroy D. Thoman, subsequently one of the Civil Service Commissioners of the United States, by 3,571 votes. He was chosen Ohio member of the National Committee in 1880, and accompanied General Garfield on his speaking tour through New York. He opened the Ohio campaign that year at Portsmouth, and spoke in several other States. The Forty-seventh Congress was Republican, and, acting on President Arthur's recommendation, proceeded to revise the tariff. It was then agreed to constitute a Tariff Commission to prepare such bills as were necessary to report at the next ses-

sion. Major McKinley delivered an interesting speech on the subject, and insisted that a protective policy should never for an instant be abandoned or impaired. The elections of 1882 occurred while the Commission was still holding its sessions, and the Republicans were everywhere most disastrously defeated. That year the Democrats carried Ohio by 19,000, and elected thirteen of the twenty-one Congressmen. McKinley had been nominated for a fourth term, after a sharp contest, and was elected in October by the narrow plurality of eight votes over Jonathan H. Wallace. Toward the close of the session of the Forty-eighth Congress he was unseated on a contest by his Democratic competitor. In the meantime he had delivered a great speech in opposition to the Morrison Tariff Bill. In 1884 he was again a candidate for Congress, this time in a district gerrymandered by the Democratic Legislature elected in 1883. He was again triumphant, defeating David R. Paige by 2,000 majority. This year, besides covering his own district completely, he accompanied Mr. Blaine on his celebrated Western tour, speaking constantly with him from the car platform, and, after the October election in Ohio, devoting his time to the campaigns in West Virginia and New York. His old district was restored by the General Assembly chosen in 1885, and he was again unanimously renominated in 1886 and was elected, defeating Wallace H. Phelps, Democrat, by 2,559 votes. In the State campaigns of 1881, 1883, 1885 and 1887 he was on the stump in all parts of Ohio, two of his strongest addresses being those at Ironton, October 1, 1885, on equal suffrage, and at Dayton, October 18, 1887, on the Cleveland Administration. In the Forty-ninth Congress, April 2, 1886, he made a

notable speech on arbitration as the best means of settling labor disputes.

The attention of the country was sharply arrested by Mr. Cleveland's third annual message, December 6, 1887, because it was largely devoted to a harsh assault on our protective tariff laws, upon which he was previously thought to hold a conservative opinion. A bill was immediately prepared and introduced in the House by Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, embodying the President's views and policy, and the two parties were immediately arrayed in support or in opposition to it. Then occurred the most remarkable debate, under the inspiration and encouragement of the Presidential canvass already pending, in the history of Congress. Major McKinley was given charge of the opposition to the bill, and it may be classed as the opportunity of his life.

He was nominated for the seventh time in 1888, defeating George P. Ikert by 4,100 votes. In the State campaign of 1889, he took an active and prominent part, delivering sixty speeches in half that number of counties. One of the best of these was on "Protection and Revenue," before a great audience at Cleveland, on October 5th. At the organization of the Fifty-first Congress he was a candidate for Speaker, but, although strongly supported, was beaten on the third ballot by Thomas B. Reed. He resumed his place on the Ways and Means Committee, and on the death of Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, became its Chairman. On December 17, 1889, he introduced the first important tariff measure of the session—a bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue." On April 16, 1890, he introduced the general tariff measure that has since borne his name. It passed the House on May 21st, but after being

sent to the Senate was debated for months, having been amended by a reciprocity feature and passed September 11th. The House accepted this amendment and the bill became a law October 1st, subject to the approval of the President, which was given on October 6th. In the midst of the innumerable difficulties of this protracted struggle, he was renominated for Congress. His district had again been gerrymandered so that he had 3,000 majority to overcome. Hardly a month elapsed from the adjournment of Congress until the election, but he accepted the nomination. The fight was a notable one, attracting almost as much attention as the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates of thirty years previous, but in the end McKinley suffered his first defeat for Congress, although he cut down the majority against him to 300. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 by 21,000 majority and reelected in 1893 by 81,000. During his two administrations the affairs of State were never more prudently or capably administered, and the country viewed the result of his second election as indicative of what would be recorded at the next National election. He was, therefore, hailed everywhere as the most prominent aspirant and the logical candidate for the Presidency. In the Republican National Convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896, he was nominated for President on the first ballot and elected the following November over William Jennings Bryan, after one of the most stirring and puzzling campaigns ever known. He received a plurality of 95 votes in the electoral college and a plurality of the popular vote of nearly 600,000. The active part he took in State politics can readily be seen by a perusal of the chapters of this work from the years 1876 to 1896, inclusive.

William McKinley was inaugurated President of the United States before an immense assemblage of people, on March 4, 1897, and at once entered upon the duties of his office. His Cabinet is composed as follows: Secretary of State, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois; Secretary of War, Russell A. Alger, of Michigan; Attorney General, Joseph McKenna, of California; Postmaster General, James A. Gary, of Maryland; Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Interior, Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, of Iowa.

Marcus Alonzo Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, was born in Lisbon (then known as New Lisbon), Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1837, and removed with his father's family to Cleveland in 1852. He graduated from the Cleveland High School and from Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and at the age of twenty entered the employ of the wholesale house of which his father was senior partner. After the decease of the latter, in 1862, he assumed control of his interest in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed up. Then he became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business and the pioneer association of that character in Cleveland. At the end of ten years the title of this firm was changed to M. A. Hanna & Co., which still exists. Mr. Hanna has been identified with the transportation business on the great lakes, being interested both in the building and navigation of vessels on these inland waters. He is a director in the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company; president of the Union National Bank, organized in 1884;

president of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company in the Lake Superior region. In 1885 he was a director of the Union Pacific Railway Company by appointment of President Cleveland. He has always been a Republican, and has taken an active interest in the politics of the State and Nation for a number of years; and for several campaigns was an advisory member of the State Executive Committee. In 1884 and 1896 he was a delegate-at-large from the State of Ohio to the National Conventions, and in 1888 was a district delegate. Always an admirer and sincere friend of Major McKinley, he took charge of the latter's preliminary canvass for the Presidency in the winter of 1895-96. His business-like methods in organizing the people who were at heart for McKinley but only lacked a guiding hand, surprised many of the more experienced politicians. At the National Convention at St. Louis it was unanimously agreed that he should be chosen Chairman of the National Committee and conduct the campaign. He did this in such a manner as to elicit the warmest praise from all the leading party workers. Under his direction campaigns were conducted in several States that had always been Democratic, and the result was that three of them cast their electoral votes for McKinley, and the Democratic majorities in several others were greatly reduced. He was appointed to the United States Senate, March 2, 1897, by Governor Bushnell, to fill the vacancy caused by John Sherman's resignation to assume the position of Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet. His term of office will expire in January, 1898, as soon as his suc-

cessor is chosen by the General Assembly, which meets then. The Republican State Convention of 1897 endorsed him as the choice of the party, and there is but little doubt but that the Republican members of the General Assembly will carry out the instructions of their constituents.

Charles Kinney, Secretary of State, was born in Springville, Kentucky, July 7, 1850. On the death of his father in 1861 he removed to Columbus, Indiana, and remained there until 1872. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Columbus high school in 1866. He learned the printer's trade and followed that occupation until his removal to Portsmouth in 1872, where he entered a mercantile establishment serving for four years. He again resumed his trade, following it until appointed Deputy Treasurer of Scioto County, in 1877. He served in that capacity until 1880, and in 1883 was elected County Treasurer, which office he filled for two terms or four years in all. He served as chief clerk under Secretaries of State Ryan and Taylor, for nearly eight years. In 1896 he was elected Secretary of State, and fills the office with signal ability.

Joseph E. Blackburn, Dairy and Food Commissioner, was born at Farmington, Belmont County, Ohio, June 30, 1860. He was educated at Martin's Ferry and Bellaire, in his native county, and was employed in a glass factory from 1872 to 1877. He then engaged in the drug business, taking a course in pharmacy at the Ohio Normal University at Ada, graduating with the degree of Ph. G. In 1895 he was elected as a member of the House from Belmont County to the Seventy-second General Assembly, and in 1896 received the Repub-

lican nomination for Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State and was elected by a large plurality.

Frank A. Huffman, Member of the State Board of Public Works, was born on a farm near Beaver Dam, Allen County, Ohio, October 17, 1859. He was educated in the village school, was himself a teacher for several terms, and graduated from the Ohio Normal University at Ada as a civil

engineer. He then filled the position of cashier in a bank at Lima for a time, resigning in 1887 to engage in the lumber business on his own account in Van Wert County. In 1893 he was elected as a Representative from that county to the Seventy-first General Assembly and was reelected to the Seventy-second Assembly in 1895. In 1896 he was elected Member of the Board of Public Works for the term of three years.





# ADDENDA.

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## THE ELECTIONS OF 1860 AND 1864.

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No official publication contains abstracts of the votes cast in the several counties of Ohio at the Presidential elections of 1860 and 1864. No elections were of greater importance and the statistics of none are more interesting, except perhaps those of the Gubernatorial election of 1863. The tables reprinted here are copies of those furnished the newspapers in the years named, and are worthy of preservation. This is true of 1860, because of the division in the Democratic party that year throughout the Nation. While this breach in the ranks of the opposition rendered the election of Abraham Lincoln possible, it had but little perceptible effect in the Buckeye State. Unlike the conditions existing in several of the other Commonwealths, Ohio would have given Lincoln a majority over a united Democracy. The schism in the party was undoubtedly a factor in the turning over of ten counties which had given Democratic majorities ranging from less than a dozen to about 900 votes the previous year. While this was the case, there was a decrease in these counties of but 823 in the Democratic (Douglas) vote with an increase

for the Republicans of 4,653 votes. At the same time they gave Bell 5,732 votes and only 3,625 to Breckenridge.

The chief interest in the table for 1864 centers in the votes cast by the soldiers in the field. These changed the political complexions of but six counties as compared with the election of 1860. Ohio cast the largest soldier vote of any State in the Union, and at the election of 1864, notwithstanding the Democratic Presidential candidate was a Federal General and the frantic demands of the Democracy for "peace at any price," over eighty per cent. of the veterans voted for Abraham Lincoln. Of the nearly 51,000 soldiers thus participating in the election, Hamilton County, which at that time cast about one-twelfth of the vote of the State, is credited with 3,789, Cuyahoga was next with 1,344 and Franklin third with 1,001. No other county had as many as a thousand, Adams, one of the smaller border counties, being fourth with 900 soldier votes. Only six others had from 800 to 860. Lincoln had a majority of the home vote in forty-eight counties and of the combined vote in fifty-four.

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1860.

COUNTIES.	LINCOLN.	DOUGLAS.	BELL.	BRECKEN- RIDGE.	COUNTIES.	LINCOLN.	DOUGLAS.	BELL.	BRECKEN- RIDGE.
Adams .....	1,667	2,010	131	39	Logan .....	2,415	1,542	100	17
Allen .....	1,796	1,882	21	29	Lorain .....	4,045	1,766	47	168
Ashland .....	2,166	1,720	34	496	Lucas .....	2,899	1,840	121	79
Ashtabula .....	5,566	860	77	342	Madison .....	1,417	1,016	171	68
Athens .....	2,526	1,494	36	43	Mahoning .....	2,907	1,999	26	132
Auglaize .....	1,088	1,836	22	69	Marion .....	1,595	1,640	4	13
Belmont .....	2,675	1,456	1,111	1,289	Medina .....	3,068	1,765	5	58
Brown .....	2,105	3,006	238	90	Meigs .....	2,689	1,699	215	7
Butler .....	2,867	4,109	184	156	Mercer .....	838	1,606	2	6
Carroll .....	1,767	1,043	28	143	Miami .....	3,437	2,337	39	39
Champaign .....	2,325	1,810	264	62	Monroe .....	1,335	3,147	142	47
Clarke .....	3,017	1,730	165	104	Montgomery .....	4,994	4,720	179	72
Clermont .....	2,965	3,206	209	57	Morgan .....	2,445	1,757	20	65
Clinton .....	2,483	1,464	70	15	Morrow .....	2,260	1,928	22	38
Columbiana .....	3,864	2,130	96	306	Muskingum .....	4,004	3,550	396	157
Coshocton .....	2,106	2,099	2	217	Noble .....	1,944	1,647	52	91
Crawford .....	2,064	2,752	18	117	Ottawa .....	579	692	1	23
Cuyahoga .....	8,686	4,814	75	333	Paulding .....	554	391	0	9
Darke .....	2,460	2,479	42	16	Perry .....	1,605	1,950	111	23
Defiance .....	1,038	1,304	8	14	Pickaway .....	2,002	2,425	211	50
Delaware .....	2,699	1,967	28	46	Pike .....	958	1,397	127	10
Erie .....	2,886	1,538	28	88	Portage .....	3,065	1,970	7	117
Fairfield .....	2,178	3,249	155	201	Preble .....	2,596	1,733	32	20
Fayette .....	1,458	1,122	257	46	Putnam .....	1,016	1,478	4	3
Franklin .....	4,295	4,848	119	78	Richland .....	3,023	3,135	77	115
Fulton .....	1,629	984	3	26	Ross .....	3,043	2,806	305	273
Gallia .....	1,887	1,472	190	37	Sandusky .....	1,938	2,319	10	13
Geauga .....	2,877	677	17	33	Scioto .....	2,186	1,756	352	40
Greene .....	3,260	1,751	124	35	Seneca .....	3,052	3,175	43	70
Guernsey .....	2,510	1,933	55	34	Shelby .....	1,599	1,669	24	17
Hamilton .....	16,282	15,531	3,685	366	Stark .....	4,064	2,826	14	774
Hancock .....	2,135	2,307	16	24	Summit .....	3,607	1,785	11	97
Hardin .....	1,432	1,198	54	32	Trumbull .....	4,349	1,672	17	245
Harrison .....	2,175	759	45	637	Tuscarawas .....	3,136	2,846	8	74
Henry .....	808	1,039	3	3	Union .....	1,792	1,145	153	136
Highland .....	2,409	2,272	475	157	Van Wert .....	1,015	959	4	15
Hocking .....	1,329	1,784	12	7	Vinton .....	1,246	1,237	23	23
Holmes .....	1,392	2,287	3	45	Warren .....	3,326	2,011	122	21
Huron .....	4,107	2,083	37	52	Washington .....	3,169	3,060	175	13
Jackson .....	1,738	1,436	80	15	Wayne .....	3,204	3,250	6	115
Jefferson .....	2,682	1,163	79	703	Williams .....	1,713	1,186	29	94
Knox .....	2,860	2,060	98	524	Wood .....	2,014	1,330	5	14
Lake .....	2,524	622	13	87	Wyandot .....	1,567	1,670	27	20
Lawrence .....	1,813	1,147	198	76					
Licking .....	3,502	3,154	151	634					
					Total .....	231,809	187,421	12,194	11,403

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1864.

COUNTIES.	Home Vote.		Soldier Vote.		Total Vote.	
	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.
Adams .....	1,462	1,668	636	264	2,098	1,932
Allen .....	1,467	2,009	398	232	1,865	2,241
Ashland .....	1,832	2,203	325	78	2,157	2,281
Ashtabula .....	5,359	1,015	705	24	6,064	1,039
Athens .....	2,474	1,246	550	72	3,024	1,318
Auglaize .....	856	2,250	314	124	1,170	2,374
Belmont .....	2,855	3,354	569	144	3,424	3,498
Brown .....	2,234	2,734	467	198	2,701	2,932
Butler .....	2,867	4,170	352	144	3,219	4,313
Carroll .....	1,559	1,203	235	20	1,794	1,223
Champaign .....	2,514	1,723	239	32	2,753	1,755
Clarke .....	3,135	1,641	587	50	3,722	1,641
Clermont .....	2,888	3,142	415	176	3,303	3,318
Clinton .....	2,297	1,281	464	116	2,761	1,391
Columbiana .....	3,827	2,446	720	55	4,574	2,501
Coshocton .....	1,763	2,344	363	103	2,126	2,447
Crawford .....	1,681	3,034	273	78	1,954	3,112
Cuyahoga .....	8,889	5,662	1,150	194	10,039	5,856
Darke .....	2,125	2,580	475	125	2,600	2,705
Defiance .....	859	1,480	304	114	1,163	1,594
Delaware .....	2,464	1,835	364	57	2,828	1,892
Erie .....	2,559	1,700	475	129	3,034	1,829
Fairfield .....	2,006	3,374	475	136	2,481	3,510
Fayette .....	1,527	1,194	333	49	1,860	1,243
Franklin .....	4,252	5,445	689	312	4,941	5,757
Fulton .....	1,627	929	339	40	1,966	969
Gallia .....	2,214	1,025	615	150	2,829	1,175
Geauga .....	2,672	475	314	16	2,986	491
Greene .....	3,443	1,475	448	84	3,896	1,557
Guernsey .....	2,226	1,870	458	110	2,684	1,980
Hamilton .....	19,970	15,670	2,860	929	22,830	16,599
Hancock .....	1,743	2,132	432	168	2,175	2,300
Hardin .....	1,227	1,259	392	198	1,619	1,457
Harrison .....	1,927	1,502	251	61	2,178	1,563
Henry .....	676	1,175	248	96	924	1,271
Highland .....	2,536	2,430	575	152	3,111	2,582
Hocking .....	1,064	1,779	320	108	1,384	1,887
Holmes .....	914	2,630	154	54	1,068	2,684
Huron .....	3,857	2,029	594	63	4,451	2,092
Jackson .....	1,378	1,215	587	103	1,965	1,318
Jefferson .....	3,035	1,663	360	70	3,395	1,733
Knox .....	2,525	2,445	331	84	2,856	2,528
Lake .....	2,476	562	305	20	2,781	582
Lawrence .....	2,287	987	670	130	2,957	1,117
Licking .....	2,919	3,705	423	155	3,342	3,860
Logan .....	2,229	1,555	348	62	2,577	1,617
Lorain .....	3,979	1,553	615	97	4,594	1,650
Lucas .....	3,119	1,955	685	145	3,804	2,100
Madison .....	1,465	1,098	206	67	1,671	1,165
Mahoning .....	2,677	2,385	375	37	3,052	2,422
Marion .....	1,258	1,628	198	62	1,456	1,690
Medina .....	2,616	1,480	310	50	2,926	1,530
Meigs .....	2,888	1,406	607	58	3,495	1,464
Mercer .....	599	1,816	229	110	828	1,926
Miami .....	3,228	2,273	561	77	3,789	2,350
Monroe .....	1,085	3,050	331	150	1,416	3,200
Montgomery .....	4,916	5,112	630	172	5,546	5,284
Morgan .....	2,172	1,658	436	72	2,608	1,730
Morrow .....	1,977	1,589	428	84	2,405	1,673

## VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY COUNTIES, 1864.—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Home Vote.		Soldier Vote.		Total Vote.	
	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.	LINCOLN.	McCLELLAN.
Muskingum .....	3,725	3,739	695	158	4,420	3,897
Noble .....	1,811	1,652	311	70	2,122	1,722
Ottawa .....	645	773	187	69	832	842
Paulding .....	637	329	178	34	815	363
Perry .....	1,491	1,797	342	67	1,833	1,864
Pickaway .....	1,811	2,363	400	160	2,211	2,523
Pike .....	689	1,430	370	60	1,059	1,490
Portage .....	3,172	1,882	326	36	3,498	1,918
Preble .....	2,444	1,667	285	39	2,729	1,706
Putnam .....	897	1,630	230	80	1,127	1,710
Richland .....	2,684	3,262	513	130	3,197	3,392
Ross .....	2,793	3,010	608	190	3,401	3,200
Sandusky .....	1,896	2,270	421	105	2,317	2,375
Scioto .....	2,143	1,854	660	187	2,803	2,041
Seneca .....	2,550	3,160	530	150	3,080	3,310
Shelby .....	1,318	1,955	295	73	1,613	2,028
Stark .....	4,036	4,220	771	60	4,807	4,280
Summit .....	3,602	1,765	590	68	4,191	1,833
Trumbull .....	4,494	1,854	615	50	5,109	1,904
Tuscarawas .....	2,557	2,990	479	145	3,036	3,135
Union .....	1,847	1,185	351	70	2,198	1,255
Van Wert .....	964	1,107	330	94	1,294	1,201
Vinton .....	938	1,272	191	50	1,129	1,323
Warren .....	3,439	1,543	432	52	3,871	1,595
Washington .....	3,352	2,943	672	113	4,024	3,056
Wayne .....	2,856	3,267	346	146	3,202	3,413
Williams .....	1,714	1,302	493	33	2,207	1,425
Wood .....	2,131	1,414	455	78	2,586	1,492
Wyandot .....	1,371	1,757	379	119	1,750	1,876
Totals .....	224,687	195,835	40,967	9,764	265,654	205,599

## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1859.

George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Chairman; William T. Bascom, of Xenia, Secretary; Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, Treasurer; Samuel Galloway, Richard H. Barr and James H. Coulter, of Columbus.

## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1870.

Richard D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; George K. Nash, Treasurer; Charles C. Walcutt, James Williams and William R. Thrall—all of Columbus. On August 10th the State Central Committee met and adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of William Dennison, Rutherford B. Hayes, Sidney S. Warner and Jacob Perkins be appointed as Advisory Members of the State Executive Committee, with whom the members may advise in regard to assessments to be made.

## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1876.

Allen T. Wikoff, of Columbus, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Defiance, Secretary; George K. Nash, of Columbus, Treasurer; John Little, of Xenia; and William Leonard, of Cleveland.

## STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1881.

George K. Nash, of Columbus, Chair-

man; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, Secretary; Thomas Ewing Miller, of Columbus, Treasurer; John F. Oglevee, of Springfield; E. L. Taylor, Alexis Cope and David K. Watson, of Columbus.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1882.

George K. Nash, of Columbus, Chairman; Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus, Secretary; Charles Foster, of Fostoria, Treasurer; John F. Oglevee, Alexis Cope, David K. Watson and E. L. Taylor, of Columbus; William S. Cappellar and Henry Schlottman, of Cincinnati; and David Morison, of Cleveland.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1886.

William S. Cappellar, of Mansfield, Chairman; Joshua K. Brown, of Cambridge, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer; Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield; Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati; Charles L. Kurtz, of Athens; James E. Lowry, of Ada; and William G. Deshler and Jacob C. Donaldson, of Columbus.

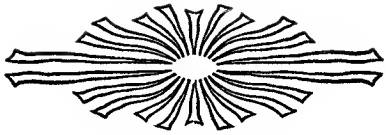
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1888.

William S. Cappellar, of Mansfield,

Chairman; John M. Doane, of Cleveland, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer; Smith L. Johnson, of Columbus; Marcus A. Hanna and Jere A. Brown, of Cleveland; Charles Foster, of Fostoria; Asa S. Bushnell, of Springfield; Charles P. Griffin, of Toledo; Thomas W. Graydon, of Cincinnati; Louis W. King, of Youngstown; Leroy W. Brown, of Wauseon; and T. H. Anderson, of Cambridge.

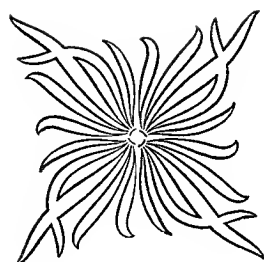
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1895.

Charles L. Kurtz, of Columbus, Chairman; William S. Matthews, of Columbus, Secretary; George W. Sinks, of Columbus, Treasurer. Charles P. Taft and Jacob H. Bromwell, of Cincinnati; J. E. Lowes, of Dayton; J. E. Breaden, Jr., of Greenville; Alonzo B. Holcombe, of Paulding; N. A. Fulton, of Xenia; John F. Locke, of London; Charles S. Chapman, of Marysville; Guy G. Major, of Toledo; Samuel L. Patterson, of Piketon; Frank A. Kelley, of New Lexington; Wilbur E. King, of Columbus; Charles W. McCracken, of Bucyrus; D. L. Cockley, of Shelby; Henry C. Van Voorhis, of Zanesville; Joseph J. Gill, of Steubenville; E. C. Brown, of New Philadelphia; John H. Ruhlman, of Youngstown; John M. Stull, of Warren; Marcus A. Hanna and Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland.



PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.









*Orlando*

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# BIOGRAPHICAL.

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HON. COLUMBUS DELANO.—True biography has a nobler purpose than mere fulsome eulogy. The historic spirit faithful to the record, the discerning judgment unmoved by prejudice and uncolored by enthusiasm, are as essential in giving the life of the individual as in writing the history of a people. Indeed, the ingenuousness of the former picture is even more vital, because the individual is the national unit; and if the unit be justly estimated the complex organism will become correspondingly intelligible. The world to-day is what the leading men of the last generation have made it. From the past has come the legacy of the present. Art, science, statesmanship and government are accumulations. They constitute an inheritance upon which the present generation have entered, and the advantages secured from such a vast bequeathment depend entirely upon the fidelity with which is conducted the study of the lives of the principal actors who have transmitted the legacy. This is especially true of those whose influence has passed beyond the confines of locality and permeated the national character.

To such a careful study are the life, character and services of Columbus Delano pre-eminently entitled, not only by the student of biography, but by every citizen who, guided by the past, would in the present wisely build for the future. To have attained to the extreme fulness of years and to have one's ken broadened to a comprehension of all that has been accomplished within the flight of many days, is of itself sufficient to render consonant a detailed consideration of such a life in a work of this order; but in the case at hand there are more pertinent, more distinguished elements,—those of usefulness in positions of high public trust and confidence, of marked intellectual ability, of exalted honor, of broad charity,—which lift high in reverence the subjective personality of this veteran statesman who in his declining days rested secure in the esteem of those among whom so many years of his life had been passed, his beautiful country-seat, Lakehome, near Mount Vernon, Ohio, being a most fit abiding place for one who thus sought release from the pressing cares and responsibilities at-

tending a long and distinguished career, as an eminent lawyer, an able business man and one intimately identified with the governmental affairs of the state and nation.

As the name implies, the lineage of the Delano family traces to French origin, though the original American representative, Philip Delano, came hither from Holland in the *Fortuna*, the first vessel that landed at Plymouth Rock after the *Mayflower*, and thus the family have been identified with the annals of the nation from the early colonial epoch, contributing true and noble men and women to each successive generation through the long intervening years.

Columbus Delano was born at Shoreham, Vermont' on the 5th of June, 1809, being the son of James and Lucinda (Bateman) Delano. His father died when he was about six years of age, and thereupon he was committed to the care of his uncle, Luther Bateman, with whom he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, in the year 1817. It will thus be noted that Mr. Delano was but a lad of eight years when he came to the locality which ever after continued to be his home and to whose development and substantial upbuilding he contributed in so large a measure. Here was his home for more than half a century, and these years were to him those of ceaseless toil and endeavor and of distinguished honors. Very early in life Mr. Delano was thrown upon his own resources, and even then did he rise to the exigencies of the situation with that same self-reliance and self-respect which have been characteristic of his entire career. He made good use of such educational facilities as were available, and his keen and alert mentality enabled him to derive more from little than perhaps the average person could accomplish. Before attaining his majority he had given definition to the course which he should pursue in life, having determined to adopt the profession of law and bending every energy toward preparing himself for the practice of the same. In the meanwhile he was compelled to find such incidental occupation as would enable him to meet current expenses, so that his time was fully filled and his leisure moments few and far between. In 1830 he became a student in the law

office of Hosmer Curtis, of Mount Vernon, and under the effective preceptorage implied continued until 1831, when he realized his ambition in being admitted to the bar of the state. As has been said of him by another biographer: "His ambition, talents, excellent habits and exemplary deportment gave assurance of success and distinction in his chosen profession, and his early promise as a lawyer was fully realized in later years. He became eminent as an advocate and criminal lawyer, and no less so as a criminal prosecutor, for soon after he was admitted to the bar he became, by popular election, the prosecuting attorney of Knox county. The prosecuting attorney became an elective officer by act of the legislature in 1832, and Mr. Delano, although a Whig, or rather a National Republican, was elected to that office in a county then decidedly and strongly Democratic, which shows that he was then very popular with both parties."

The safety of the republic depends not so much upon the methods and measures as upon the manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at least proceed. Throughout his entire career Mr. Delano showed himself to be of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, despising all unworthy or questionable means of securing success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or of promoting his own advancement in any direction, whether political or otherwise. The tongue of calumny has been perforce silenced and the malevolence of detraction has not assumed to assail his private reputation. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man,—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good. His character was of the sturdy American sort, and his patriotism was stalwart, and he had the strongest attachment to our free institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation.

Continuing the tracing of his public career, we find that after a three-years service as prosecuting attorney of Knox county he was elected as his own successor, but that he resigned the position shortly after entering his second term, finding that his increasing and important civil practice placed exacting demands on his undivided attention. His devotion to the profession, his thoroughness and integrity as a lawyer and his uniform success as an advocate soon placed him in a foremost position as a member of the Ohio bar, then justly distinguished for the great ability of its personnel. It was but to be expected that such a man would be uncompromising in his opposition to human slavery, and one who would bring to bear the full force of his strong individuality when this institution threatened the integrity of the nation. In the

troubled days antedating the war of the Rebellion he was a stalwart exponent of the views of the Whig party, and while seeking no official preferment, his influence was thrown actively into supporting the principles and policies of this organization. As has been said in this connection, "Surrounded by a cordon of Democratic constituencies in the immediate vicinity of his congressional district, there seemed but little hope for his popular preferment." However, in the year 1844, without solicitation on his part, Mr. Delano was placed in nomination as the Whig candidate for congress from his district. The contest was vigorous, and the personal strength and popularity of our subject were most clearly shown forth in the results of the election, since he secured a majority of twelve votes over the Hon. Caleb J. McNulty, a Democratic politician of marked popularity and extensive resources and power. The emphatic endorsement thus accorded Mr. Delano is evinced by no one fact more perfectly than in that at the same election the Democratic candidate for governor carried the identical district by six hundred majority. The original Whig candidate from the district comprising the counties of Knox, Licking and Franklin, was Hon. Samuel White, of Licking, who had effected the canvass of a portion of the district when a sudden illness finally terminated in his death. He had been considered the ablest and most popular Whig in the district, and he and his opponent were well matched as orators before promiscuous assemblies. The death of Mr. White demanded a careful deliberation on the part of the leaders of the Whig forces in the district, since the emergency was somewhat difficult to meet. Mr. Delano was complimented as being finally selected as the most eligible man in the district to conduct the campaign against Colonel McNulty. Each of the opposing candidates felt that he had a foe worthy of his steel, and the canvass was a most spirited one and the issue one of doubt, as is manifest in the fact that the election was so close that the result was not known until returns had been received from the last township in the district, when the victory was found to be Mr. Delano's, who thus took his seat as a member of the twenty-ninth congress. In this congress he served with signal fidelity to the interests of his state and his constituents, recognizing the important character of the trust conferred and assuming the duties involved with all the potentiality of his sterling and resourceful nature. He served as a member of the committee on invalid pensions, and his speech deprecating the Mexican war policy was a most vigorous one and so cogent in its argument as to demand the consideration of all, without regard to party lines. This speech was widely circulated and did much to establish his rep-

utation throughout the nation. In the Whig convention of 1846, Mr. Delano was a candidate for governor of Ohio, but failed of nomination by two votes, his successful competitor for this position being Seabury Ford. In 1850 Mr. Delano retired from the active practice of the profession in which he had attained to so signal priority, and thereupon removed to the city of New York, where he became a member of the banking firm of Delano, Dunlevy & Company, and where he was concerned in the conducting of a very successful business for the term of five years, after which he returned to his old and cherished home at Mount Vernon and here turned his attention to extensive agricultural operations and to other business interests of important character.

The interest which Mr. Delano had maintained in matters political had shown no signs of waning, and he was very naturally soon brought into prominence. His political adherency had continued with the Republican party, the normal successor of the Whig organization, and in 1860 he was a delegate to the national convention, in Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency; and he rendered valiant service in behalf of the martyred president, seconding his nomination in a speech alive with patriotic utterances and earnest endorsement of "the man who could split rails and maul Democrats." He took an active part in the ensuing campaign. In 1861, at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, a recognition of Mr. Delano's stalwart patriotism and marked executive ability was accorded in his appointment as commissary-general of Ohio, in which office he served with signal efficiency until the time when the general government assumed the subsistence of the state troops. In the succeeding year he became a candidate in convention for the United States senate, and on one ballot lacked but two votes of the nomination. In 1863 official preferment again came to Mr. Delano in his election to the house of representatives in the Ohio legislature, in which body he became prominent through his well-directed efforts in shaping the important legislation of the state during the last two years of the war, having been chairman of the committee which determined upon the question relative to the voting of the soldiers in the field.

Mr. Delano was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the national Republican convention held at Baltimore in 1864, and here again it was his to render a zealous support to President Lincoln, for whose nomination he labored earnestly. Within the same year he was elected a member of the thirty-ninth congress, in which he served as chairman of the committee on claims. He was nominated as his own successor in the fortieth congress, but refused to become again a can-

didate from his district. Of his work in congress we cannot do better than to incorporate a summing up which has hitherto been made. "As a legislator he was opposed to free trade, and advocated a protective tariff. He was strongly opposed to the extravagant claims of railroad companies for land grants and government subsidies. His views were regarded as most important on questions of tariff, of taxes and of public debt. To his speech of July 24, 1866, was given the credit of carrying the tariff bill of that session against what has been considered the sense of the house."

When General Grant became president of the United States he conferred upon our honored subject the appointment as commissioner of internal revenue, and in his administration of the affairs of this office he showed the same fidelity and the same disregard for fear or favor as derogating against such fidelity that had ever been typical of his services in positions of public trust. It demanded fortitude and inflexibility of principle to bring about the needed reforms in this department of the public service, and it will stand to the perpetual credit of Mr. Delano that he effected a thorough reorganization of the department and corrected many abuses which had been held as privileges by certain powerful organizations which preyed upon the nation. In the year 1870 there came to Mr. Delano a fitting crown to his zealous endeavors in the service of his country, since in that year he became a member of the cabinet of President Grant, succeeding Governor J. D. Cox as secretary of the interior. This conspicuous and important office he filled with signal ability for a term of five years, when he tendered his resignation in order to devote his attention to private pursuits, doubtless feeling that he was entitled to respite from public service after the lapse of so many years. This resignation was accepted by the president with expressions of satisfaction with the manner in which Mr. Delano had performed the duties devolving upon him in the incumbency, and with manifestations of regret in view of his desire to retire from public life.

After his retirement from the dignified cabinet office of secretary of the interior, Mr. Delano returned to the place which for more than seventy years he delighted to call his home. His beautiful country seat, Lakehome, situated about one mile south of Mount Vernon, is one of the finest in the entire State, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his attention with that energy which was so characteristic of the man. A more ideal home than this can scarcely be imagined, and the stately demesne, with its fifteen acres of lawns, with its noble trees, winding drives and opulence of floral tributes, cannot fail to appeal to the sentiment of any beholder, while the utilitarian

aspect is equally insistent in commanding attention, the great area of five hundred acres of well tilled fields or far stretching meadows adding to the pastoral charms of Lakehome, while the improvements and modern accessories are of such extent and character as to make the place a veritable model. Mr. Delano did much to advance the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the locality, and in his venerable age he did not abate his active concern. Another has written as follows touching the declining years of the honored subject of this memoir: "There, amid the elegance, the quiet, the contentment of a well ordered home, among cherished friends of earlier and later times, he enjoyed the philosophic composure, the sage-like dignity, the leisure, the retirement becoming one whose years of activity, of success, of honor have so largely outnumbered those of mankind generally, whose ways of life have been such that his retrospections would be pleasurable, be recalled with delight and cherished with complacency." So noble and well spent a life manifestly merits immunity from all that is implied in the beautiful litany words, "In any way afflicted in mind, body or estate," and Columbus Delano, the veteran statesman, the patriot, the noble citizen, commanded the respect and veneration of all who had cognizance of his fruitful and worthy life.

In all that concerned the well-being and the advancement of his fellow-men Mr. Delano maintained an abiding interest, and this was an interest not only of words but of deeds. As success attended his efforts he had recognition of the higher duties which were imposed upon him in its attaining, and the practical philanthropy which he showed stands in evidence of the sympathetic nature, the charity of judgment and the earnest devotion of the man. Temperate and the friend of temperance in all things, the supporter of education and good morals, the schools, colleges and churches always found in him an advocate. A zealous churchman, he was for many years one of the wardens of St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) church in Mount Vernon, being such at the time of his demise, and to his beneficence the present prosperity of the parish is in a large measure due. He also maintained a lively interest in the well known church institution, Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, and was for many years a member of its board of trustees. To this school he gave a munificent bequest in a fund for the endowment of the grammar department, and the institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He also provided for the erection of Delano Hall at this school.

After retiring from public life Mr. Delano did not abate his interest in the issues and affairs of the day,

but kept closely in touch with all questions touching the prosperity of the nation. His advice was sought in regard to the provisions of the McKinley tariff bill, and incidentally he devoted much time and labor to the interest of protection, especially on wool, and until within a few years past was president of the National Wool Growers' Association.

On the 14th of July, 1834, was solemnized the marriage of Columbus Delano and Elizabeth, the daughter of M. Martin and Clara (Sherman) Leavenworth, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. Of their children one is living, Elizabeth, who was born in 1839, and who is the wife of Rev. John G. Ames, of Washington, District of Columbia.

On Friday morning, October 23, 1896, amid the scenes hallowed by long and tender associations, came the final summons to one of nature's noblemen, for, full of years and well-earned honors, Columbus Delano entered into that eternal rest to which he had looked in triumphant faith. The silver cord of life was loosed suddenly and at a time when he was giving directions in regard to his affairs and preparing for the duties of the day. The life infinite took on a new glory when thus was set the seal upon the mortal lips. The cause of death was heart failure, superinduced by advanced age. Columbus Delano lived, labored and died like the truly great man that he was, and the solemn strains of the *Nunc Dimittis* were never intoned as a requiem to a more faithful and noble servant. His work was done, and the merging of the mortal into immortality was but the consistent end,—thus bearing its measure of reconciliation and consolation to those most deeply bereaved.

**JUDGE S. J. FIRESTONE.**—For thirty-seven years Judge Firestone has been an honored member of the bench and bar of Ohio, during which time he has acquired a reputation as a man of great discernment. He was born in Knox township, Columbiana county, October 2, 1833, and is the son of Daniel and Nancy (Lower) Firestone. His father was a farmer and a man of means who desired to give his children the best educational advantages possible. The primary instruction of the subject of this sketch was received in the common or district schools of Columbiana county, after which he was sent to Mount Union College at Alliance, where he remained until 1858. Upon leaving school Judge Firestone began the study of law under the direction of McSweeney & Given, of Wooster, Ohio. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at New Lisbon.

When President Lincoln issued his call for vol-

unteers the young lawyer was among the first to respond, and he was mustered in as a private September 12, 1861. On December 16 of the same year he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of the Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, the commission being dated August 26, 1861. During the following four years Judge Firestone was ever where the fight raged the hottest. He was with the Cumberland army and participated in twenty-two battles all told, chief among them being the siege of Corinth, battle of Nashville, Pittsburg Landing, the pursuit of General Bragg, the defense of Louisville, and the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Orchard Knob, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek and Franklin. He went through the Atlanta campaign with credit, was present during the siege and fall of that city, and later was in service in Texas. After the close of the war he was mustered out, November 21, 1865. His services were most valiant and courageous and in recognition of the same he was promoted to the rank of captain August 7, 1862, to that of major March 29, 1865, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel on May 31, 1865.

Upon his return to Ohio Judge Firestone resumed his practice of law, and in 1866 was nominated and elected for probate judge. In 1869 he was re-elected, serving in all a period of six years. His conduct on the bench was such that he became one of the most influential men in the county. As a judge his honesty and integrity have been unquestioned and his decisions have been noted for their careful thought. In 1873 he formed a partnership with Judge William A. Nichols, under the firm name of Nichols & Firestone, which became the foremost law firm in the county and a most successful one financially. Judge Firestone also formed a partnership with his brother in the banking business under the name of Firestone Brothers. It was in charge of Mr. D. W. Firestone, and the reputation of the firm soon made it possible to command a large and lucrative business.

When Judge Nichols a few years since ascended the bench Judge Firestone partially retired from the practice of law, and his time has since been devoted to his own private affairs, which have grown to large proportions, as he is, among other things, the largest land owner in the county. After the death of his brother in 1896 the necessity for his presence in the bank was further increased. That institution is considered one of the soundest in the state and has always paid its obligations in full on demand.

Judge Firestone is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity, having received the august degree of Royal Arch Mason. He has always been the staunchest of Republicans

and has served faithfully in the affairs of the city in which he lives. He has been a member of its council and was for a long time on the school board, of which he has been treasurer for more than ten years. During his early life he was an ardent supporter of the Republican party and took the "stump" for his candidates in every campaign. In 1892 he relaxed his efforts in active politics, but the issues of the campaign of 1896 stirred him to renewed activity. His many financial interests prevented him, however, from entering into open warfare. His conduct in this matter was charged to selfishness, when the truth was that, having for so many years been prominent in financial affairs and knowing the danger with which the country was threatened should the financial principles of the opposition party be brought into active operation by a Democratic victory, his only desire was to avert such a calamity. While he made no speeches, it cannot be doubted that he secured many votes by his unostentatious labors among his friends and acquaintances. His success in financial affairs and the accumulation of his property are the result of the strictest honesty, integrity and attention to business, and he maintains that the same principles hold good in national affairs.

In 1860 Judge Firestone was married to Miss Annie E. Williams, and their union has been blessed by four children, the eldest of whom is Walter S. Firestone, of Cleveland, Ohio. Ross W. is his father's assistant in the bank; Clark B. is a member of the editorial staff of the New York Mail and Express; and Flora is the wife of Dr. Anson P. Howland, of Cleveland, Ohio.

When the Leetonia Iron and Coal Company failed Judge Firestone was appointed trustee for the creditors, with claims aggregating more than one million dollars, of which he realized over two hundred thousand dollars. In all his dealings, both in a business way and while on the bench, Judge Firestone has won for himself the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

COLONEL LOUIS SMITHNIGHT was one of the first of the loyal citizens of Ohio to offer his services to the nation in her hour of darkness and deepest need, and his military record is one that bespeaks a deep patriotism and the self-abnegation of a true and valiant soldier. His devotion is all the more to be commended from the fact that he is of foreign birth, though of that nativity which ever begets the staunchest patriotism and the utmost integrity of character. He has passed the greater portion of his life in the United States and is as thoroughly American

in spirit and devotion as any child ever born beneath the protecting flag of the stars and stripes.

Colonel Smithnight has ever been an active and zealous worker in the cause of the Republican party and has taken a prominent place in the deliberations and councils of the Ohio contingent of the great political organization, and while he has been the successful man of business and the true and public-spirited citizen, yet there are these other salient points which render all the more appropriate a review of his life in this connection.

Louis Smithnight is a native of the province of Saxony, Germany, where he was born on the 16th of December, 1834, the son of Fred and Aurelia (Wolford) Smithnight, being the eldest of their four children. Both parents were born in Germany, and the mother passed her entire life in the loved Fatherland. After her death the father of our subject came to America, and he died in Chicago, in the year 1855. Young Louis attended the excellent common schools of his native province until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he determined to try his fortunes in the new world. He bade adieu to his boyhood home and set sail for the United States, landing at the port of New York city in the year 1849. From the national metropolis he forthwith made his way to Cleveland, the major portion of the long and weary journey being made by means of the water-ways transportation which then represented the best facilities in the line—this having been prior to the advent of the railroads in the west. He soon continued his way to Columbus, which city was then suffering from the ravages of the great cholera scourge. While in Ohio's capital city, he was for a short time employed in a candle factory, but he eventually located in Wooster, this state, where he was for two years engaged in the wholesale grocery house of A. Kimball. In 1851 he came to Cleveland, in the employ of the same concern, which subsequently failed in business, after which he became head clerk in the wholesale grocery establishment of A. J. Wenham, retaining this position seven years.

Colonel Smithnight had been industrious and economical, and had thus secured somewhat of a financial reserve, when, in 1858, he had a malignant attack of the prevailing "gold fever," and proceeded with all expedition, as did many another, to exchange his hard-earned savings for a goodly lump of experience in the alluring search for the precious metal. He proceeded to Pike's Peak, Colorado, where he remained six months, when he found his financial reinforcement reduced to a minimum and his prospects none too attractive. He was therefore ready to take his experience firmly in hand and to transport the

same with himself back to Cleveland, which city has ever since been his home and the field of his ultimately successful operations. He returned to the Forest City within the year 1858 and engaged in the drug business, locating on Broadway, whence he removed the following year to quarters on Woodland avenue, and subsequently he moved to No. 579 Erie street, where he has been located for many years. He is a graduate in pharmacy and his establishment is one of the oldest in the city, and his careful methods and correct business principles have won him the esteem and confidence of the community.

In the year 1853 Colonel Smithnight became a member of that famous old military organization, the Cleveland Light Artillery, and of this he was an enthusiastic supporter. When the cloud of civil war obscured the national horizon and President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, Mr. Smithnight responded with all loyalty and promptitude, closing his drug store and nailing on its door a shingle bearing the laconic inscription, "Closed; Gone to War." He proceeded with his battery to the front, and in the engagements at Carrick's Ford, West Virginia, where he acted in the capacity of gunner, he silenced and captured the first rebel gun, which valiant action called forth a special mention of his service in the general order issued by General N. Morris, who commanded the brigade. In 1862 Colonel Smithnight organized the Twentieth Ohio Independent Volunteer Artillery, and took command of the same, being assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. In 1863, while in action, his horse was wounded and he was thrown to the ground and so injured as to render him incapable for active duty, on which account he resigned his commission, being honorably discharged on April 25, 1863, on account of disability. He had been placed in charge of the fortifications at Murfreesboro, where he was in control of seventy-two field pieces, including heavy and light artillery, at the time when he received his discharge.

Colonel Smithnight has never abated his interest in military affairs, as is shown in the fact that in 1872 he organized Battery A, Cleveland Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard, while in 1876 he was elected colonel of the First Regiment of Light Artillery. In this connection no higher endorsement can be accorded him than to state that his regiment was recognized to be one of the best disciplined and most strongly marked for true soldierly qualities of all similar organizations in the Union.

After returning from the war the Colonel resumed his drug business, which had been so summarily interrupted, and he has continued uninterruptedly in this line of enterprise to the present day. At the time



when a tax was placed on oils Colonel Smithnight held the office of United States inspector of oils, holding this position for two years, when the law was abolished. In 1868 he was appointed storekeeper of bonded warehouse, but refused the position by reason of the demands of his private business affairs. In 1880 Governor Foster conferred upon him the appointment as state inspector of oils for three years, and he subsequently retained the office, by reappointment, until a change in the administration and in the name of the office brought about his involuntary retirement. Upon the accession of Governor Foraker his eligibility and faithful service were again accorded recognition, and he was appointed state oil inspector, in which capacity he was retained throughout the first term of Foraker's administration. The Colonel has been an alert and watchful worker in the ranks of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and that his allegiance has not been of supine order nor yet actuated by desire of self-aggrandizement is shown in the prominence which has been his in the party, while seeking for himself no public preferment. He has been a delegate to party conventions from the time of its inception, and a recognition of his zeal and executive ability was accorded to him in his selection as a member of the Ohio state central committee, of which he was a member for three different terms, and he has been a member of the county central committee for thirty years, and chairman thereof seven terms. He is one of the enthusiastic members of the Tippecanoe Club, one of the leading Republican organizations of the state. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry and is also a member of the Memorial Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. His interest in all that pertains to the progress and material prosperity of the city of his home is shown in his retaining membership in the chamber of commerce. Of the Ottawa Shooting Club, one of the representative organizations of the sort in Cleveland, he was the prime promoter and has served as its president for many years.

In 1853 was solemnized the marriage of Colonel Smithnight to Miss Charlotte Stopps, and they became the parents of one son and one daughter, Julia and Albert. Mrs. Smithnight died in December, 1857, and subsequently the Colonel consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Nattie Kingsley in 1866.

**C**ALEB B. WICK, JR.—The history and tendencies of a great political party are portrayed with absolute fidelity in the lives of its founders, leaders and supporters. At the birth of the Republican party in Ohio, in 1856, there was drawn together

the best element of the entire people who stood ready to sacrifice themselves and their fortunes in its behalf and for the principles which have since governed this aggregation of patriotic citizens of the republic and which have been fully up to the standard set by the founders. After an existence of over forty years the names which composed the party at the time of its birth are still represented among its leaders and supporters.

Among the first of these that were made part of the Republican party in eastern Ohio, none has appeared more frequently upon its rolls than has that of Wick. Indeed, this name is also synonymous with the entire industrial progress of Youngstown, and will, in all probability, endure as long as will the republic and the city with which it has been so closely identified, and to which its owners have added so much material wealth. The family name of Wick made its first appearance in America almost simultaneously with the Mayflower party, Lemuel Wick coming from England to this country about the year 1620. Afterward the name became well known on Long Island, where, at Southampton, the founder of the Ohio branch, Henry Wick, grandfather of our subject, was born. Before he came west this gentleman married Miss Hannah Baldwin, of Morristown, New Jersey, soon after moving to Pennsylvania and settling in Washington county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1801. In the latter year this worthy man removed to Youngstown, and there he became the pioneer merchant by opening and for many years successfully conducting such a general store as supplied the needs of the times. The store in those days was not only a place of purchase, but also of barter, and the material or produce bought by the proprietor from his customers at times exceeded what he had to sell, although his stock of goods consisted of everything coexisting with the demands of human welfare, including drugs, hardware, clothing, implements and groceries. In this manner trade adapted itself to the necessities and circumstances of the people in that particular locality. Success attended every effort of Mr. Wick and material wealth accumulated in his hands. Seven children were born to him and his wife, all of whom became heads of families and merchants in Youngstown or the surrounding country, and to-day they represent the wealth, industry, and best citizenship of Mahoning Valley.

Caleb B., the eldest son of Henry Wick, was appointed a colonel in the First Ohio Regiment in 1817 or 1818, when he was but twenty-two years old. He secured the limited educational advantages afforded by the county, and early in life entered into his business career by forming a partnership with Dr. Henry Man-

ning, in a general mercantile establishment. He, like his father, was prosperous in trade and succeeded in acquiring considerable wealth. He remained in business until 1848, at which time he retired. In 1828 Mr. Wick was united in marriage to Miss Maria Adelia Griffith, and of the children born to them the following five still survive: Caleb B., Jr.; Henry K., born August 31, 1840; Rachel K., now Mrs. R. W. Taylor; Hannah M., the wife of C. D. Arms; and Miss Laura E. Wick. The father was a Whig and later joined the Republican party, casting his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856. He and his brothers, together with a few associates, built the first rolling-mill in the eastern part of Ohio in 1846,—the company known as the Youngstown Iron Company, now the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company,—thus establishing a new industry in this portion of the county. It grew to immense proportions and was most successfully conducted until the country was overwhelmed by the panic of 1853. Two years later it was sold to the parties who subsequently founded the present company. The death of Mr. Wick occurred June 30, 1865.

Caleb B. Wick, Jr., the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, April 24, 1836. He became the possessor of his father's name, and when a boy was always called the young colonel. The title has remained with him until the present day, and he is now known as Colonel Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown, Ohio. Aside from being a delegate from his district to the St. Louis national convention, at which Major McKinley was nominated for the presidency, Mr. Wick has never been the recipient of political preferment. In 1871 he was instrumental in organizing what is now known as the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, furnishing more than two-thirds of the capital necessary for the enterprise. He conducted it until after the panic of 1873, part of the time as a rail mill, and then disposed of his interests. Henry K. Wick, a brother of our subject, is one of the most successful coal operators in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

It is, however, as supporters of the Republican party that the Wick family is entitled to just recognition. Since the first inception of the party its members have stood shoulder to shoulder with those who have made the United States what it is and have often sacrificed personal interests and contributed liberally of their means in order to perpetuate the principles that have stood for patriotism and the greatest good to the greatest number. Always earnest in upholding the cause in which they believe, they have never asked for political office for themselves, but are always willing to contribute of their worldly goods in the support

of party nominees, it mattered not who they were as long as their principles were for the best interests of the country in which they reside. Such were the men who defended the Union in 1860, and the same elements dominate the Republican party of the present day.

In the business line we may notice that in 1853, when seventeen years old, Mr. Wick entered the Mahoning County Bank, of which he was cashier from January, 1860, until the fall of 1862, when he resigned to engage in the iron business. In 1866, when the Lawrence Railroad, the first road connecting Youngstown with the east, was built, Mr. Wick was a director. In 1870, when the Ashtabula & Pittsburg Railroad was incorporated, he was one of the incorporators. He has always been a director, and of the thirteen original directors only himself and one other are now living. He is president of the Board of Commerce. Thus we see that as a business man Mr. Wick stands high. A nation is built up only by such men.

HON. JOHN CAMPBELL, deceased.—The history of the Republican party in Ohio would not be complete without mention of this gentleman, who for many years exerted a commanding influence in political circles and who was largely instrumental in the building up and crystallization of the Republican party in southern Ohio.

He was born in Brown county, this state, January 14, 1808, of Scotch-Irish parentage. In 1833 he came to Lawrence county, Ohio, locating at Hanging Rock, where he engaged in the manufacture of pig iron from native ores; and he certainly did more than any other one person for the development of the manufacturing and industrial interests of the county during the half century succeeding his entering into business in that section. In 1833, in connection with Andrew Ellison, he built the Lawrence furnace and became one of its owners. In 1834, together with Robert Hamilton, he erected the Mount Vernon furnace, and removed from Hanging Rock to take the management of the same. From this furnace were developed those large iron industries which for a period of thirty years were conducted at Ironton and Cincinnati by the partnership of Campbell, Ellison & Company. In 1837, when Vesuvius furnace was built, he induced its builder, William Firnstone, to test a plan he had devised for the using of the waste gases of the furnace in the smelting of the ores, which proved to be a great success. In 1844, with John Peters, he erected Greenup furnace, in Kentucky, and in 1846 Olive furnace in Lawrence county, Ohio, which is still in

successful operation. In 1847 he constructed Gallia furnace, and in 1849 Keystone furnace.

In 1849 he was the master spirit in the organization of the Ohio Iron and Coal Company, which owned the lands upon which were platted and laid out the city of Ironton, and which, by reason of the various industrial enterprises that he projected and became interested in to a greater or less extent, has become the leading city of southeastern Ohio and the center of the industrial development of the Hanging Rock iron region. He was subsequently engaged in the building of Howard, Madison, Washington, Monroe and the New Hecla furnaces. It was a matter of principle with him to make such investments as gave employments to labor, and consequently he never became a stockholder in banks or put his money in bonds and other securities. For a period of many years there was no great enterprise undertaken in this locality that Mr. Campbell did not actively promote, one of which was the building of the Iron Railroad, which opened up a large and exceedingly valuable section of the county and brought into use its extensive mines of iron ore, stone-coal, fire-clay and limestone. His business capacity was extraordinary, and his faculty for planning, controlling and guiding important industries was very remarkable. He possessed great dignity of character and unusual intellectual force and power.

Politically, Mr. Campbell was early affiliated with the Democratic party. He was, however, favorable to the doctrine of protection, believing that our infant industries should be fostered by beneficent legislation. He was a Democrat of the Andrew Jackson type. He always "rejected with horror and disdain the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man," and during the dark days of slavery the fugitive never appealed to him in vain. He was so deeply imbued with anti-slavery principles that in 1848 he attended the national convention which nominated ex-President Van Buren upon an anti-slavery platform, and did all in his power to secure the success of that ticket. It failed, but the principles it represented he rejoiced to see succeed in the election of the martyr president, Abraham Lincoln. From that time onward he remained a leading and very influential member of the Republican party. He was a warm personal friend of the late Governor, Senator and Judge S. P. Chase. In 1863 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Ohio, and filled that position until removed for political reasons by President Andrew Johnson.

In his political, as in his business, career, he was ever honorable, fearless and true. He would resort to no trickery, no double dealing, nothing that would

degrade true manhood; and upon his death, which took place on Sunday, August 30, 1891, he was sincerely mourned by the entire community, official and private. As was well said by the Ironton Daily Republican, he was a grand and good man, ripe in years, of true nobility of character, full of kind words and good deeds, which remain as a perpetual monument to his memory.

HON. SAMUEL HAMILTON BRIGHT, a jurist of Logan, Hocking county, was appointed common-pleas judge of the first division of the seventh judicial district of Ohio, by Governor Foraker in 1887, and served about a year, when he became a candidate for election; but the subdivision being strongly Democratic he was not elected. Then, from 1870 to 1874, he was deputy revenue collector for Hocking, Fairfield and Perry counties, under General Hurst, resigning in the latter year on account of his increasing law practice.

The Judge is an old-time Republican, voting first in 1864, for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time has often taken a part in judicial and congressional conventions. Twice he was a candidate for congress. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican convention in Cincinnati, which nominated R. B. Hayes for president of the United States. He has been a member of the judicial and congressional district committees, and has often been chairman of the executive committee. Hocking has generally been a strong Democratic county, but in recent years, owing to the efforts of Judge Bright and others, it has given occasional Republican majorities. In 1896, however, owing to the union of the Democratic and Populist parties, it went Democratic. Judge Bright has been one of the leading speakers on the political issues of the day in this section of the state, instructing the people on financial questions at all the principal points in Hocking and surrounding counties; and he has also contributed much to the local press and some to the Ohio State Journal, ably advocating protective tariff, reciprocity, etc. In fact, he has been the leading Republican in Hocking county, taking an active part in the nominating conventions,—county, district and state,—occasionally serving on important committees. He has also been interested in city affairs, and has served as a member of the city school board four years.

Judge Bright was born November 9, 1841, near Logan, in Hocking county, Ohio. His parents were Samuel S. and Rebecca (Ijams) Bright, the former of English descent and the latter of Welsh. His ancestors in both the paternal and maternal lines, emigrating from the old world, settled in Maryland when

it was yet an English colony. His immediate ancestry were among the early settlers of Hocking valley. His father, a farmer, came to Hocking county in 1826, was a Whig, and after the formation of the Republican party an adherent of that, was very active in local politics, and died in 1872. Judge Bright's boyhood days were spent on the farm and in attending the district school. In April, 1864, he enlisted in the war for the Union, joining Company K, Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as quartermaster sergeant served in the Mississippi valley until the close of the war, a period of eighteen months. The Judge is now a member of James K. Rochester Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Logan, of which he has served as commander.

After the war Mr. Bright taught school for the ensuing winter and spring, then attended the Ohio University a year and a half, and in 1867 took up the study of law in the office of C. H. Rippey, a prominent attorney of Logan, and was admitted to the bar by the district court at Circleville in May, 1869. He began the practice of his profession in Logan, and has ever since devoted his energies almost exclusively to the practice of law. In 1872 he formed a partnership with R. F. Price, under the name of Bright & Price, which continued for one year. Then he was in practice alone for several years, and then with O. W. H. Wright several years, a former student in his office. He is the leading attorney in the county, in all-round practice.

Judge Bright married Lydia T. Allen, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and they have seven children. There are two sons grown: Pascal A., a teacher, and Samuel C., an attorney admitted to the bar in 1896 and an active Republican. Judge Bright is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

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**J**OSEPH WARREN KEIFER, soldier, lawyer, and statesman.—There are few names amongst the many illustrious men of Ohio that stand forth more prominent than that of Joseph Warren Keifer. A true son of a great state, he has manfully fought the battle of life and won honors for his state and for his name on the battle-field, in the forum and on the floor of congress. He descended from an ancestry inured to the hardships of life on the border and he has grown with the state until his name and fame are indelibly engraved upon the roll of honor in the archives of the nation, as soldier and statesman.

His father, Joseph Keifer, was born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, December 28, 1784. He was a civil engineer and farmer, and came to Ohio in 1812, settling in Clark county, where he died April 13, 1850.

The wife of Joseph Keifer and mother of Joseph Warren Keifer was Mary (Smith) Keifer, born at Columbia, on Duck creek, now in Hamilton county, Ohio, January 31, 1799. She was descended from sturdy English stock, emigrating to the Northwest territory from New Jersey about 1790, and she died at Yellow Springs, Ohio, March 23, 1879.

Joseph Warren Keifer was born on Mad river, Clark county, Ohio, January 30, 1836, and grew to manhood within his native county, a son of the people, imbued with the spirit of liberty and equality which life on the farm amidst surroundings of an historic character are likely to awaken. In the possession of his family was the battle-field where was fought one of the battles with the Indians in the struggle which achieved the independence of the great northwest and broke forever the power of the Indian tribes. The birth-place of the great Indian warrior, Tecumseh, was the farm of John Keifer, his cousin, and from early boyhood it had been his pleasure to roam over the country and to locate the points connected with the early wars of the pioneers in their struggle to redeem the wilderness.

He attended the common schools and Antioch College, and taught a term of the county school in 1853, seeking, meanwhile, in every accessible channel, the means of self-improvement and education. He early determined to make the pursuit of the law his life work, and while attending to his duties on the farm, for three years up to 1856, he read law and acquired such other general information as books within his reach afforded him. In 1856 he entered the office of Anthony & Goode, lawyers of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar January 12, 1858, entering at once upon the practice.

General Keifer's early associations and education all tended to enlist his sympathy in the cause of the down-trodden and oppressed; his love of country and of liberty to attach him strongly to the state and his nation; on the opening of the war he was pronounced in his advocacy of the union of the states as an indissoluble bond, and on April 19, 1861, he enlisted in the army to fight for the maintenance of the government. His military career was long and brilliant. Our brief space forbids more than a summary of the events in which he was a participant. He was commissioned major of the Third Ohio Infantry, April 27, 1861, for three months, and June 12, 1861, for three years. He took part in the battle of Rich Mountain July 11, 1861, the first of the war; the same year he participated in engagements in Cheat Mountain and Elk Water, West Virginia; in November his regiment was attached to General Buell's army; February 12, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regi-



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*J. Warren Keifer*



ment and was present at the capture of Bowling Green, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee, and Huntsville and Bridgeport, Alabama. April 30, 1862, he led the first expedition into Georgia and performed an important service in the destruction of the salt-peter works at Nickajack cave. He returned to Louisville with General Buell's command; was made colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry September 30, 1862; was assigned to General Milroy's division in West Virginia, and placed in command of a brigade and the post at Moorefield; was in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, June, 1863, where he was twice wounded; July 9, 1863, he was assigned to the Army of the Potomac in the Third Army Corps in pursuit of General Lee's army, and took part in engagements at Wapping Heights July 23, 1863; in August, 1863, he was sent with his command to aid in the suppression of the draft riots and in enforcing the draft in New York city and Brooklyn; rejoined the army in the field in September and bore a prominent part in the battle of Mine Run, November 27, 1863, and in other minor engagements; March 24, 1864, he was transferred to the Sixth Army Corps, and at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, was wounded by a musket ball which shattered both bones of his left forearm, disabling him until August 26, when he resumed command of his brigade, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, being the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and with his arm still in a sling commanded his troops in the hard-fought battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar creek in the Shenandoah Valley; at Opequan he was wounded by a shell, his horse being shot under him; at Fisher's Hill he, without orders, led his brigade in the assault on the fortified left flank of the enemy and captured many prisoners and guns; at Cedar creek he commanded the Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and for his distinguished gallantry and the energy and discretion there evinced was brevetted a brigadier general; in December, 1864, with his corps herejoined the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg and was actively engaged on the left of the fortified line; March 25, 1865, he led a successful assault upon the enemy's outer line of works and was complimented in general orders; April 2, he charged with his division in the final assault which carried the main works and resulted in the capture of Petersburg and Richmond; April 5 his command aided in cutting off the retreat of Lee's army and forced it to give battle on the 6th at Sailor's creek; the wings of the army (General Keifer commanding the left) being forced forward (notwithstanding the fact that the enemy had broken the center line), surrounded and effected the capture of above six thousand of the enemy, including Generals Ewell,

Kershaw, Custis, Lee, Pickett and other officers of high rank.

One of the incidents of the war, thrilling and full of adventure and showing the true spirit of military heroism and presence of mind, is worthy of presentation here. Immediately succeeding the surrender of the six thousand Confederates, and while assisting in the re-formation of the troops, information reached General Keifer that a body of the enemy was concealed in a wood on his right. He rode in person into the woods to reconnoiter and came suddenly upon the Confederate troops lying on the ground, evidently ignorant of the surrender which had just taken place. The density of the wood, approaching night and the smoke of the battle saved the General from instant identification as a Union officer. To attempt to withdraw was instant death, and surrender never entered his mind. Seeing that the troops were awaiting and expecting a command he rode forward and wheeling his horse shouted, "Forward!" and led the enemy as his own troops, waving his sword toward the recent scene of battle. The command was instantly obeyed and the faster he rode the faster the enemy followed after, until the edge of the wood and the clear air led to the discovery of his identity, when he was the mark for many muskets, and would have been shot but for the command of the Confederate officers, who prevented their men from delivering their fire. General Keifer escaped to his own troops and leading them in a charge upon the enemy secured the surrender of the entire brigade of Confederates, which was composed of marines little used to land service, commanded by Commodore J. R. Tucker and Captain John D. Semmes. Tucker and Semmes both claimed to have saved General Keifer's life by preventing their troops from firing upon him, and as an act of gratitude he used his influence to obtain the parole from Johnson's Island of these officers, who, having deserted from the United States Navy, were not entitled, under then existing orders, to that clemency.

General Keifer joined in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army, and was brevetted major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent commander, General R. E. Lee." His corps was sent south to aid in the capture of General Johnston's army in North Carolina, and learning at Danville of the contemplated surrender, he, with a portion of his staff, pushed across the country fifty miles to witness it. He was thus present at the capitulation of both Generals Lee's and Johnston's armies.

A career beginning in April, 1861, and closing June 27, 1865, when he retired from the army to resume the practice of law at Springfield, briefly outlined, has

but few parallels; without military education or experience, without influence or wealth, merit and distinguished ability earned the highest rank in the service. For over four years he was, except when disabled from wounds, in active service in the field and in the front. His purpose in entering the army—the preservation of the Union—was accomplished, his life-work in arts of peace was before him and upon it he entered with the same energy and enthusiasm that had made his military career so glorious.

His return to civil life was followed by success at the bar, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. November 30, 1866, he was tendered a commission as lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry upon the unsolicited recommendations of Generals Grant and Meade, but declined it.

He was elected to the Ohio state senate, holding office from 1868 to 1870; he served on the committees on judiciary and municipal corporations, and was the author of a number of bills. One, being an amendment to the replevin law, providing special safeguards for heirlooms and other property not possessing a general marketable value, has since been adopted in many other states. Also one, limiting the right of the husband in wife's estate under certain circumstances, has been highly commended, and with additional clauses has remained a valuable statute of the state. He was an active participant in the debates, vigilant and untiring in his attention to the duties of his office.

In 1876 the General was a delegate to the national Republican convention and was elected to congress the same year for a term beginning March 4, 1877, and by re-election continued a member until March 4, 1885, when he retired from public service and has not since held office, but has been devoted to the pursuit of his profession. His career in congress was highly creditable to him and to his state, for he achieved a distinction that comes to but few men. He was an active participant in the debates of congress and a leader in the councils of his party. In recognition of his eminent services, the Republican majority in the house elected him, December 5, 1881, speaker of the forty-seventh congress. He held the office until March 4, 1883. General Keifer enjoys the distinction of having been the first speaker to enforce the rule of *cloture*, his ruling having been adopted in the house giving to the speaker the right to close debate and cut off purposely obstructive motions and questions.

He is the only Ohioan who has been made speaker of the house, and entered on the office at a period when the Democrats had been in a majority for six years; following the expiration of his term the Democrats were again in power, and the speaker's chair was

filled by John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky. The first Republican speaker to succeed General Keifer was Thomas B. Reed, in the fiftieth congress, his immediate Republican predecessor being James G. Blaine.

Amongst those with whom General Keifer served in congress and who were members of the forty-seventh session (of which he was speaker) and who gave him their support, were George R. Davis, Charles B. Farwell and Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois; Thomas B. Reed and Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine; Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan; Benjamin Butterworth and William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, who were at that time men of renown in the party.

During General Keifer's service in congress many important measures were under consideration, and during the pendency of the long contest on the part of the Democracy to withhold the appropriations from the army, in the attempt to abridge the power of the executive to enforce order and legal elections, he took a foremost part in upholding the authority of the president and in withstanding these assaults on the constitutional and rightful use of the military and naval forces to keep the peace at the polls on election days. It was his position on this question, his pronounced views, and the able manner of presenting the subject which won the admiration of his fellow Republican congressmen. His ability as a parliamentarian and his impartial enforcement of the rules of the house have never been surpassed by any one in that high office. He took the first step toward overthrowing the old practice of allowing a minority to prevent action by the house on pending measures by dilatory motions and refusing to vote to prevent a quorum. He ruled such motions out of order (May 29, 1882), pending a proposition to amend the rules of the house so as to allow it to consider contested election cases. He was then in favor of counting a quorum if found present but refusing to vote. In this latter he was in advance of his party leaders, Mr. Reed among the number. No parliamentary decision of his was overruled by the house, though many appeals from his rulings were taken and party feeling ran high in the forty-seventh congress. The passing of his party from power at the next congress elevated John G. Carlisle to the speaker's chair, as the representative of the Democratic party.

In May, 1887, General Keifer was the orator on the unveiling of the Garfield statue at Washington. He was commander of the department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, 1868-70; vice-commander-in-chief of that organization, 1872-3; a trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' Orphans' Home from April 15, 1870, to March 5, 1878, which institution he was chiefly instrumental in establishing while department commander;



he has been since 1873 a trustee of Antioch College, and from 1873 he has held the office of president of the Lagonda National Bank, of Springfield, Ohio, except during a brief period while necessarily absent, when he resigned the position of president and became vice-president.

In every position which he has held General Keifer has been true to the trust reposed in him. Always a Republican, strong in his love for the principles espoused by his party, he has ever been bold and outspoken. He has been a bulwark in time of trouble, a very Samson in his deeds for the upholding of his party banner, and has led many a hard-fought political contest, as he did at the front, with his sword in hand, in the struggle on the battle-field. General Keifer's enthusiastic support of Republican principles has never wavered. In the grand contest of 1896 he was again in the field and took an active part in the canvass which resulted so triumphantly, speaking in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. He was called to Chicago and there made a number of addresses, helping materially to increase the vote for sound money and sound Republican doctrine.

General Keifer was married March 22, 1860, to Miss Eliza Stout, of Springfield, Ohio, a lady whose courage, intelligence and love has sustained him in the trying days of war and the prosperity of peace. He has three sons: J. Warren Keifer, Jr., a farmer in Nebraska; William W. and Horace C. Keifer, active partners with their father in the practice of law at Springfield, Ohio.

**GENERAL WILLIAM HAYDEN EDWARDS.**  
Occupying a distinctive position among the diplomats and statesmen of Ohio, General Edwards won high honors at the hands of his countrymen and commanded the respect and admiration of the political leaders abroad. A son of Orange Edwards, deceased, he was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 29th of October, 1846, and was graduated at the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, Indiana. Determining upon the law as a profession which he wished to follow as a life work, he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1870, and at once was admitted to the bar.

Going to Washington Mr. Edwards was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department and for three years remained in that office, after which he was appointed secretary to the admiral in command of the South Atlantic squadron. Continuously from that time until his death he continued in the public service. After two years he was made secretary to the

admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and when two years had passed in that service he was appointed secretary of the legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In the latter part of 1878 he resigned that office to accept the office of consul-general at St. Petersburg. In 1881 Mr. Edwards returned to Washington to become associate counsel for the United States before the French and American claim commission, and in this duty he was associated with Governor Boutwell. This work took three years and involved claims amounting to thirty-five million dollars. The duties were often of a most delicate nature and involved intricate questions, requiring the most skilled diplomatic service in the untangling.

In 1884 General Edwards was appointed chief of the diplomatic bureau in the department of the secretary of state, under Secretary Frelinghuysen, in which capacity he served until 1885, when he resigned to accept the appointment of private secretary to Minister Bell at The Hague, where he continued until 1888. In June, 1889, he was appointed by President Harrison consul-general to Berlin, receiving the appointment through the influence of Walker Blaine, who was a very intimate friend of General Edwards. While fulfilling the duties of his consular appointment he instituted measures resulting greatly to the benefit of his native land, producing a complete revolution in the system of duty levied on foreign goods sent to this country. In this way he aroused the enmity of the German merchants and exporters but saved to the United States government many millions of dollars. Accordingly he was highly commended by the American papers and much abused by the foreign papers for taking such an active stand in that matter. General Edwards was well skilled in the methods of diplomacy and his keenly analytical mind enabled him quickly to grasp both the salient and minor points of a situation and use them to the best advantage of his native land. At the same time his courtesy and ability commanded the respect of foreign powers and fully sustained the dignity of his loved America.

General Edwards was very prominent in the society circles of Washington and also at the foreign courts, where his diplomatic service was introduced. He possessed a suavity, a never-failing courtesy and a culture which everywhere commanded respect, a strong intellect which made him a brilliant conversationalist, and the true character worth which gained him the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He was a friend of the Harrison and Blaine families and knew the most distinguished people of the entire country. He married the Baroness von Molecaten, and died while in office, on the 15th of May, 1894, leaving a wife and two children.

**H**ON. ORANGE EDWARDS.—The name of Edwards throughout the nineteenth century has been prominently connected with county, state and national politics, and this gentleman was one who in his identification with the political movements of his time added honor to the name by his loyalty to the right and his fearless discharge of duty.

He was born near Decatur, Brown county, Ohio, October 3, 1819, and died in Ripley, February 16, 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years. He traces his ancestry back to Scotland, whence his grandfather, James Edwards, a native of Aberdeen, came to America in colonial days, settling in Virginia. When the colonies attempted to throw off the yoke of British tyranny he espoused the cause of his adopted country and served in the patriot army with two of his sons, commanding a regiment, with the rank of colonel, at the siege of Yorktown. In 1794 he emigrated with some of the members of his family to Kentucky, locating at Kenton station, near Maysville, and later removed to a tract of land in Ohio, opposite Maysville, where he and his sons laid out the town of Aberdeen, which they named for their ancestral town in Scotland. The grandfather died at the very extreme age of one hundred and two years, leaving a large family of sturdy sons.

His son, George Edwards, located near Decatur, Ohio, in 1806, and became one of the prominent men of Brown county. He commanded a volunteer company raised for the purpose of protecting the settlers against the Indians, and in the war of 1812 raised an Ohio regiment, the Second Infantry, of which he was made colonel. He filled many local offices and served for five terms in the Ohio legislature with distinguished ability. He died in 1870, at the home of his son Orange, being then ninety-nine years of age.

Amid the toils and pleasures on his father's farm, Orange Edwards spent his youth, but acquired the greater part of his education in Georgetown, where he was a classmate of Ulysses Grant, with whom he contracted a strong and lasting friendship. On the completion of his school life, he engaged in teaching and afterward followed farming and trading. About 1855 he formed a partnership with John Coslett in the flour-milling business near Ripley, and in 1858 removed to that city, where he continued his residence until 1866, when he located on his large farm near Red Oak. There he successfully and extensively carried on agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he returned to Ripley, where he continued to make his home until his death. His business was ever conducted in the line of the strictest commercial ethics, the character of his dealings being above question. He was energetic, persevering and capable, and his

prosperity was attributable entirely to his own labor and good management.

Mr. Edwards' first official preferment came to him when he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he was elected justice of the peace, an honor seldom conferred upon one so young. He cast his first presidential vote for General W. H. Harrison in the campaign of 1840, and from that time forward he was an earnest Whig and Republican. Strongly opposed to slavery, his home was made a station of the famous "underground railroad," and his assistance was given to many a poor negro who was seeking freedom in the north. When the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks, became one of its most earnest advocates and attended the first convention of the party in the state in 1854, as the only delegate from Brown county; and as there was no delegate from Adams or Clermont county he also represented them, on the advice of Hon. John Sherman. He enjoyed the personal friendship of that honored statesman and other eminent leaders of the party. He was an elector of Ohio in 1876, voted for General R. B. Hayes, and was selected as a messenger to convey the returns to the United States district court in Cincinnati. He served for a number of terms as trustee of Union township, Brown county, and for five terms filled the office of mayor of Ripley, at length retiring on account of ill health. His administration of the affairs of the city was most commendable. He labored earnestly for its best interests and conducted his efforts in a practical business way, thus securing the greatest good at minimum cost to the city. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man, and took an active part in the organization of a military company, being commander of the local militia of home guards, who were called out several times to defend or protect the town against Morgan's raiders and other attacking forces, while the younger soldiers were serving and fighting at the front. He attended the state and district conventions for many years and became one of the best known Republicans in southern Ohio. He was always actively connected with the county central and county executive committees, and was many times chairman of the political gatherings of his party and oftentimes in his district; was also chairman of the county delegation in state and district conventions. He was an excellent campaign speaker, argumentative, logical, cogent, instructive and entertaining.

In 1842 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Lefabre, of Brown county, and to them were born seven sons and a daughter, of whom three died in infancy. One son, John, died just as he was entering manhood. William Hayden died in Berlin,

Germany, in May, 1894, while serving as United States consul general. Those still living are George W., of Cincinnati; Charles M., now of West Virginia; and Leander A., of Ripley. The mother of this family died in 1860, and in 1862 Mr. Edwards wedded Mrs. Mary McMillen Shaw, who after thirty-five years of happy married life still survives her husband. The home life of Mr. Edwards was ever happy and agreeable, and it seemed that he could not do too much to enhance the happiness of his family or promote their welfare. He was a faithful member of the Third Street Christian church, and also attended the Presbyterian church with his wife. During his long life he was more or less connected with all the important business, political and social enterprises of the community, and was a man of strength and influence, a natural leader of courage and enterprise. His personal manners were friendly and genial, and he possessed a highly generous disposition, gaining the regard and respect of all who knew him.

**A**BRAM THOMSON, senior member of the firm of A. Thomson & Son, editors and proprietors of the Delaware Gazette, at Delaware, Ohio, was born October 15, 1814, at Taneytown, Maryland, a point twelve miles from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He was the second son of Hugh Thomson, who was a non-commissioned officer of the Maryland forces fighting the British, and was absent from home on military duty when our subject was born. His paternal grandfather was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. At the country schools of that time Mr. Thomson had not the opportunity of obtaining such an education as he desired and he had to teach himself as well as he could.

Early he entered the village printing-office and at the age of fifteen years took a position to learn the printer's trade. Later he moved with the office to Frederick and still later to Westminster. When eighteen years of age he went to New York city, where he was employed as compositor on some of the leading papers, such as General James Watson Webb's Courier and Enquirer, absorbed into what is now known as the New York World. As a compositor he became familiar with the horrible chirography of Horace Greeley and Hezekiah Niles, the terror of all people who had to read their manuscript. He returned to his native village for a time; but in 1834 he came to Delaware, in this state, where George W. Sharpe, a relative, was publishing the Delaware Gazette, of which he soon became part owner and publisher. It is safe to say that he has edited this journal a greater number of years than has any other editor in

the United States, the same paper. This periodical was first established in 1818 as the Delaware Gazette. Mr. Sharpe's interest in the paper continued but for a short time, when he sold out to Judge David T. Fuller; two years later Mr. Thomson bought out Judge Fuller, and from 1865 to 1871 Alfred E. Lee owned a half interest in the paper. Aside from the partnership mentioned Mr. Thomson has always owned the plant, of which he has always been a successful manager.

In all his business relations as well as in his profession as editor, he has made many friends and no enemies. He is well informed, intelligent and energetic, and a worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and we may say is yet, in principle, as he is an able advocate of a protective tariff. As a Whig in 1848-9 he represented the county of Delaware in the general assembly of Ohio, but the second nomination, unanimously tendered, was declined for personal reasons. In 1850-1 he was a member of the senate from Delaware and Franklin counties, succeeding William Dennison and being elected over Elijah Backus, a leading Columbus attorney. While a member of the house of representatives he served as a member of the minority party during the memorable and prolonged controversy when the house divided and organized as two separate bodies. The legislation, however, resulted in the repeal of the "black" laws and the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States senate. As a state senator Mr. Thomson was chairman of the committee on public printing and a member of the enrollment committee. A notable event during his senatorial service was the protracted contest, resulting finally in the election of Benjamin F. Wade to the United States senate over Henry B. Payne, then a member of the state senate. In 1854 he was a member of the Whig state central committee when it met at the state capitol and declared the Whig organization disbanded and the name of "Republican" was recognized as that of the new party of freedom and the ushering in of a new era in national politics. In 1860 he was a presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket, and during Lincoln's terms, 1861-8, he was postmaster at Delaware. Since that time he has given his attention to the Gazette, which has always been a faithful news organ and an influential advocate of Republican principles. It is indeed one of the leading papers in this section of the state, respected and read by many Democrats as well as Republicans.

During the days of his active participation in politics and public affairs, he has enjoyed the acquaintance of all the men of prominence, as Ewing, Corwin, Wade, Bingham, Sherman and the older governors, as Dennison, Chase, Brough, Tod, Cox, Hayes,

as well as those of later and present date. Among this list, Chase, after his coming into the Republican party, and Sherman, Dennison and Hayes during their entire public career, were warm, personal and confidential friends. During his editorial career he has enjoyed the acquaintance, as well as most pleasant of fraternal relations, with the long succession of editors connected with the various papers of the state, that have appeared and disappeared during the extended period of sixty-two years. During the war Mr. Thomson rendered valuable service in the cause of the Union and of the widows and children of soldiers in the army. Also he has many times been a member of the city council, where he exerted a leading influence. He has for many years been a member of the Republican county committee, of which he has often been chairman or secretary. For a period of nine years he was a member and secretary of the first board of trustees of the State Industrial Home for Girls, appointed by Governor Hayes (afterward president). The other members of the board were Judge Stanley Matthews, General M. D. Liggett, Rev. Dr. Merrick and Hon. Clark Waggoner. He also took an active part in the construction of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

In respect to his domestic relations, he first married Miss Delia Storm, who died in 1848, leaving three children. Afterward he married Miss Sallie M. Wright, and by this marriage there were two sons. He has four sons who at different times have been connected with the Gazette. The eldest is H. C., now of the Delaware Gazette; George H., who has had a position in the treasury department at Washington for the past eighteen years; F. G., now a prominent business man at Toledo, and R. C., who has from his youth to the present time been connected with his father's paper, either as business manager or local editor.

In 1852 Mr. Thomson was impressed with the superior quality of a grape grown at Delaware, which he developed and which afterward became known throughout the United States as the Delaware grape. He has also given much time to horticulture, including fruits and flowers, and while thus interested was justly regarded as authority in such matters.

ROBERT C. THOMSON, junior member of the old firm of A. Thomson & Son, was born at Delaware, May 29, 1858; was educated in the public schools and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University through the junior year, when he was called to take a position on the Delaware Gazette as local editor. From his youth up to the present time he has been connected with the Delaware Gazette, the last eight years a member of the firm, either as business manager or local editor.

For the past fifteen years he has been very active in the support of the Republican party. He was identified for a number of years with the State Republican League of Ohio, and in 1895 was a member of the state executive committee of that organization. He has taken part in all the campaigns, both national and state, and has through the columns of the Gazette in his terse but vigorous style defended his party against the attacks of the enemy. During the memorable contest between Sherman and Foraker he was with the former, although a warm admirer of the gallant Foraker. As to his fraternal relations, he is a Mason of high standing, being a Knight Templar and a "Shriner," and he is also a member in good standing of the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

January 1, 1897, Abram Thomson retired from active business and sold the Gazette to his two sons, H. C. and R. C. Thomson.

HENRY C. THOMSON was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1842, received a good common-school education and attended the Ohio Wesleyan University for several years. He learned the printing business when young and was part proprietor of the Gazette from 1866 to 1871, when he removed to Dayton and engaged in commercial business until January 1, 1897, when he purchased a half interest in the Gazette and again resumed the occupation of his younger days. He has always been a steadfast Republican, and while in Dayton was twice elected a member of the board of education of that city and served in that capacity for four years. He enjoyed during his residence in Dayton the esteem and confidence of the public to a high degree in both his social and business relations.

LEANDER A. EDWARDS, who is now engaged in the wholesale tobacco business in Ripley and is a prominent factor in both commercial and political circles in Brown county, was born in this county, on the 20th of December, 1850. He was here reared to manhood and acquired a good education. Like his father, Orange Edwards, and his brother, General William Edwards, he has ever taken a deep interest in the political situation of the country, and when the latter was appointed consul general at the court of Berlin, he went abroad as his assistant. In 1888 he was a member of the Harrison electoral college. He has always been a close student of the political situation of the country, of the issues of the day and the questions that divide the two political parties and is a recognized leader in Republican ranks. He has many times attended the county, district and state conventions, having been a member of every important convention held in the state for many years,

and always taking a very active part in its work. In 1895 he was a candidate for the state legislature, and although he was not elected he succeeded in greatly reducing the large Democratic majority of Brown county, a fact which well indicates his personal popularity and the high regard in which he is held in the county of his birth.

Mr. Edwards is widely known in business circles and has built up an extensive trade as a wholesale tobacco dealer. He possesses great energy, perseverance and sound judgment and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. His business methods are above question and commend him to the confidence and support of all.

JACOB A. AMBLER.—The Republican party of Ohio has in the past been singularly fortunate in enlisting in its support, from both professional and business circles, men of distinctive ability. The bench and bar of the state can boast of the enrollment of names whose very mention will excite admiration as long as American history receives accretions to its annals. It must ever be credited to the perpetual honor and glory of the Republican party that the major portion of the truly great men of the commonwealth of Ohio have been adherents of its principles and strong believers in its doctrines. The presidential campaign of 1896 cemented the bonds of the Republicans throughout the state, and the victory attained is more directly attributable to the loyalty shown by the rank and file of the party to fundamental principles of social life and commercial welfare than to the efforts of political leaders and candidates.

Among those unmistakably to be distinguished as leaders of political thought in eastern Ohio there is none who occupies a more honored place than Judge Jacob A. Ambler, of Salem, Columbiana county. He has been continuously identified with the Republican party from the time of its inception, under the name of the People's party, in 1854—its distinctive title, under which it has made the grandest record of all political organizations known to the history of the republic, having been adopted in 1856. Than Judge Ambler none have been more strongly fortified and more consistent in the advocacy of Republican principles at all times and seasons, and none have worked more zealously, sacrificed more or accomplished more than he.

A native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Jacob A. Ambler was born on the 18th of February, 1829, being the son of Henry and Hannah (Speight) Ambler. Of his early life the annals are "short and simple." His

parents were people in modest circumstances and thus his educational opportunities were not of exalted character, though he did not fail to duly profit by such as were afforded. He attended the public schools of his native city and later attended for a time a local academy, but he was still a mere lad when he was constrained to face the practical responsibilities of life and in a measure provide for his own maintenance, becoming a wage-earner at the age of fourteen years. While necessity thus compelled him to seek employment for self-support, the avenues for self-instruction were still open to him and were utilized to the utmost. By taking advantage of such employment as offered, a portion of the time teaching school, the young man earned his own living and found time to devote to the work of preparing himself for that profession which he had determined to make his vocation in life. He began the reading of law under the preceptorage of his elder brother, Henry Ambler, of Salem, and such was his ambitious devotion and marked mental receptivity that he secured admission to the bar of the state on the 27th of March, 1851, having successfully passed his technical examination at Cincinnati.

Thus reinforced for the practice of his profession the young barrister located at Salem, where he entered into partnership association with his brother, and where he has ever since continued his residence and maintained his professional endeavors. The usual period of probation which young aspirants for success at the bar are invariably called upon to pass through with greater or less equanimity was duly experienced by Judge Ambler, but he soon demonstrated that success would be a logical result of his efforts in his profession, since to him were the elements of success given in a marked degree.

In 1857 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature, in which he served on the judiciary committee. In 1859 Governor Salmon P. Chase appointed him judge of the first subdivision of the ninth judicial district, to succeed Judge Potter, who had resigned. The next year Judge Ambler was elected to fill the balance of the unexpired term of his predecessor, and so effective was his service that at the expiration of this term he was re-elected for a full term, the election occurring in 1861. He retired from the bench in February, 1867, at which time he resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1868 Judge Ambler became the Republican nominee for member of congress from the seventeenth Ohio congressional district, was successful at the polls and was chosen as his own successor in 1871. During both of his terms in congress he was a valued member of the committee on foreign affairs, while during his second term he served also on the important com-

mittee for the revision of the laws. At the close of Judge Ambler's second term in the lower house of the federal legislature (1873) he returned to his home in Salem, where he has since continued in the active and notably successful practice of his profession, save for the interval during which he served as a member of the tariff commission, to which he was appointed by President Arthur in 1882. The labors of this commission resulted in a report which formed the basis of the subsequent tariff legislation of March, 1883. After having, on December 1, 1883, finished his duties in connection with this commission Judge Ambler again resumed his law practice at Salem, where he has since lived in partial retirement.

From the time when the Republican party came into existence, in 1856, Judge Ambler has been one of its staunchest supporters and most influential members. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. Sixteen years later, in 1892, he was again a delegate to the Republican national convention, held at Minneapolis, and on this occasion Benjamin Harrison received his second nomination for the chief executive office of the nation.

The political life of Judge Ambler has been one of signal loyalty, frankness and consistency, and in the political fortunes of Major William McKinley, Jr., he has always maintained an extreme interest, according to that statesman a zealous and enthusiastic support on every possible occasion.

As a practitioner at the bar he has been a careful, industrious and conscientious advocate of the cause of his clients, possessing the highest attributes of the successful lawyer, while his career on the bench stands in unequivocal evidence of his high sense of honor, his judicial learning and impartiality and his sterling integrity in every relation in life,—all of which have conspired to gain to him the respect, confidence and admiration of the bench and bar of the entire state. His unostentatious life is emblematic of a cultured and refined gentleman,—one whose worth is the most clearly appreciated where he is best known.

Judge Ambler is a member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, and has lived according to the noble principles for which the order has stood sponsor during the long years while centuries have dropped into the abyss of time, even as the leaves fall in the forest. He has passed the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter and has gained the distinction of chivalric Masonry, having received the degrees of knighthood in Salem Commandery, Knights Templar.

Judge Ambler's family life has been particularly felicitous. He was married in June, 1852, at Salem, Ohio, to Miss Mary Steele, of that place, and they are

the parents of four children, the eldest of whom, Byron S. Ambler, is a prominent attorney of Salem, being associated with his father in practice. Laura is the wife of M. C. McNabb, a successful lawyer of Youngstown, Ohio. Ralph S. is a member of the bar of Stark county, Ohio, and Maude is still at the parental home.

JUDGE JAMES B. SWING, of the Cincinnati bar, when he cast his first vote did so for the nominees of the Republican party, and he has never wavered in his support of its well defined principles as set forth in the platforms of its great national conventions.

He was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, May 15, 1854, and was educated in the schools of that county and at Hanover College, Indiana, where he graduated in 1876. He was admitted to practice in 1877, and became a partner of his father, Judge George S. Swing, of Batavia. In 1881 he was elected probate judge for Clermont county and re-elected, retaining office until 1888, when he resigned to become a resident of Cincinnati, where a broader field in the practice of his profession opened for him and where he has since resided, taking a prominent place in the ranks of the Cincinnati bar as a jurist, advocate and lawyer.

Judge Swing has held no office except that of judge of probate for Clermont county, but his earnest support of Republicanism has been of great value to the party. He has taken an active part in every campaign since 1875, when just of age, and as a public speaker has been at the disposal of the campaign committees, and has worked assiduously for the success of the party, giving to its cause the best thoughts and the sincere enthusiasm which a strong conviction of the righteousness of its cause had so deeply impressed upon his nature. He has been sent as a delegate to many conventions, county, state and national; was the representative from the sixth district to the national convention of 1888, which nominated General Benjamin Harrison, and was a member of the committee on resolutions. He was a member of the state convention of 1890 and the author of the resolutions then adopted endorsing the administration of Governor Foraker. He has been repeatedly urged, the nomination having been tendered him on three different occasions, to become a candidate for congress, but has declined. While ever ready to serve his friends and his state and country in presenting the cause of good government through honest and capable men, he has sought no personal advantage. His high character, his clear and impartial judgment and his unselfish devotion to the cause is the grandest endorsement and the most potent factor in his influence that has so



James R. King, Treasurer of the University

*James R. King.*

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materially contributed to the success of the party at the polls. His voice is heard in public in support of the principles of his party and is potent for good. It is to such men as he—unselfish, enthusiastic, thoroughly honest in their convictions, that the party is indebted for its success.

Judge Swing is now the senior member of the well-known law firm of Swing, Cushing & Morse.

HON. JOHN H. SHEARER, deceased, of Marysville, was always one of the active Republicans of that section of the state. At an early day he took part as a public worker in the interests of his party and continued his labor until a few weeks prior to his death.

He was born in Perry county, this state, December 10, 1816. His father, Daniel Shearer, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1781, and emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1805, settling in what afterward became Perry county, where he died, in 1820, at the age of thirty-nine years, having contracted disease while in the army in 1813, from which he never recovered. This left the mother, with four children and only a partially developed farm, to struggle with many hardships and privations incident to a new country. The original family consisted of three daughters and three sons, but three of these children died in infancy and the other three are still living. Their mother died in Marysville, March 9, 1875, at the age of eighty-five years.

Mr. Shearer, whose name heads this sketch, was the fourth child and second son. In 1824 he began to receive his education at the hands of a pious Catholic lady, and about three years afterward he continued his school studies at a public school. In the spring of 1836 he drifted into the printing office of the *Western Post* at Somerset in order to learn a trade, that of printing. After serving a three years' apprenticeship at this he attended school again for a short time. In August, 1839, he purchased a half interest in that paper and continued with it as a partner until 1844, when he became sole proprietor. Losing money by becoming surety for defaulting friends, he lost the printing establishment.

Then, reading an advertisement, in August, 1858, that a one-third interest in the Marysville *Tribune* was for sale, he immediately repaired thither, going on foot, arriving foot-sore and weary, to seek the new opening for employment and a new home. He had many misgivings, as he had but little means and was entirely among strangers. The price asked for that one-third interest in the *Tribune* was fifteen hundred dollars, which indeed was more than it was worth in

its dilapidated condition at that time, but he agreed to purchase it, conditioned on small payments, the first payment to be three hundred dollars in six months after taking possession. This seemed a bold venture, for which he at that time had not a dollar. His experiences, in various ways, were very exciting at this period. But, partly through the kindness of the principal partner in the paper, C. S. Hamilton, he was able, finally, to meet all obligations. He took charge of the *Tribune* October 1, 1858, and was connected with it for thirty-eight years, without losing a number. This period, added to the nineteen years he ran the paper in Somerset, makes a total of fifty-seven years in the profession of journalism.

September 8, 1842, he married Matilda Ream, who died March 25, 1865. From this marriage two children are living, namely: Mrs. Dr. Ziegler, of Columbus, and W. O. Shearer, now editor of the *Tribune*. For his second wife Mr. Shearer married, October 22, 1868, Mrs. J. A. Johnson, *nee* Carson, who died October 14, 1881; and by this marriage there was one son, John H., Jr., now associated with the *Tribune*.

Mr. Shearer died June 5, 1896, in the eightieth year of his age, a faithful member of the Congregational church. He always took a cheerful view of life and was consequently philanthropic. Withal he was unselfish, kind to everybody and an excellent example of a Christian gentleman.

W. O. Shearer was born October 10, 1853. Learning in early youth the printing trade, he started out in the job-printing business, but soon afterward, in 1878, he entered into partnership with his father in the Marysville *Tribune*, and since his father's death he has been the chief editor and manager; and he is also one of the leading business men of the city. In politics he is an able Republican, and for many years he has taken an active and prominent part in the cause of his party, doing much effective work, especially in the presidential campaigns. In 1885 he was the efficient chairman of the county central committee, and he has been active in both county and state conventions. He is a strong writer of political editorials, and in the *Tribune* has always advocated high protective tariff and sound money,—principles, indeed, it has ever maintained. It has always stood by the party, being one of the leading local organs in his section of the state.

In respect to the fraternal organizations, Mr. Shearer is a Mason of the thirty-second degree, being a member of the consistory at Cincinnati; he is also a member of the Springfield Commandery and of the perfection grades at Columbus; and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias orders. He is married and has two children.

John H., the younger son, was born in 1870 and is now filling the position of local editor of the Tribune. In 1896 he took a prominent part in politics, as secretary of the central committee. He is married and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

**RUFUS R. DAWES**, one of the veteran Republicans of Ohio, who perhaps has done as much for his party as any man in the state, was born in Malta, Ohio, on the anniversary of our independence, July 4, 1838, and is the son of Henry Dawes, a prominent merchant and an active Republican also, representing this state in the legislature in 1858. He moved to Wisconsin in 1860, and there took a part in politics, by taking the "stump" for Abraham Lincoln.

In 1880 Mr. Dawes received the unanimous nomination for congress from the fifteenth district, in opposition to General A. J. Warner, and was elected, but was defeated by that same gentleman in 1882. In 1892 he was supported for the nomination in five hundred ballots, but there was a deadlock which resulted in the nomination of another candidate. For many years he took an active part on the "stump" in campaigns for the Republican party. He has attended many state conventions as a delegate, and it was his stirring speech and leadership that secured the nomination of Andrew Hickenlooper for lieutenant-governor. While a member of congress Mr. Dawes served on the committee on pensions and the committee on the territories, and secured the passage of a bill to establish diplomatic relations with Persia. In 1889 he was supported by southeastern Ohio as a candidate for the nomination for governor, and in 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley as United States minister to Persia, but was unable to accept the position.

Mr. Dawes attended the Wisconsin State University and Marietta College, at which he subsequently was graduated. He accompanied his father to Wisconsin in 1860. On April 25, 1861, he began to organize a company for active service in the war of the Rebellion, and was made its captain May 3d. It was enrolled as Company K, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which belonged to the Iron Brigade. Mr. Dawes was in the course of time promoted to the ranks of major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier-general for meritorious conduct in the field, taking part in more than twenty of the principal battles of the war. He received the sword of the commander of the Second Mississippi Regiment at the battle of Gettysburg.

On August 10, 1864, Mr. Dawes was honorably discharged and returned to Marietta and went into

active business, and later bought an interest in the Marietta Iron Works, with which he remained until 1873, during which period he served as its secretary, treasurer and president at different times. With his son, R. C. Dawes, he is now engaged in the lumber business, making a specialty of railroad lumber.

Our subject was for four years a trustee of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Institution, and has held the same office in Marietta College since 1871. Socially he is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1864 he was married to Miss Mary B. Gates, and six children have been born to them.

R. C. Dawes, son of our subject and his partner in business, was born in Marietta, July 10, 1867, and was graduated at the Marietta College in 1886. He is one of the brilliant, active young workers of the Republican party who give of both their time and money in furthering the cause. He has been a delegate to all the county conventions from the time he was old enough to vote, was treasurer of the county executive committee for one year, and is a member of the McKinley Club.

In 1893 he was married to Miss Helen Palmer, and two children have been born to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dawes are adherents of the Presbyterian church, in which they are earnest workers.

**HON. CHARLES PRESTON WICKHAM.**—The history of Republicanism in Ohio is one which reflects honor upon the state. Among the representatives of the party have been many of the prominent statesmen of the nation, men who have been crowned by their country's richest official gifts, who have received the allegiance and loyal support of the intelligent, law-abiding citizens of the land. These statesmen have rendered unto their country their most zealous and efficient service, have added new luster to the fair name of the United States, gaining her prestige among the nations of the globe, and have built a republic whose accomplishments have awakened the admiration and respect of the world. The men who, as the chosen representatives of the people fill the halls of congress, have resting upon them no light responsibility. The welfare of the nation is entrusted to their care and upon the faithful performance of their duties hangs in a large measure the prosperity, the advancement and the happiness of their fellow countrymen.

One who has been prominent as a leader of the Republican party in northern Ohio and who as a legislator has added new luster to the brilliant name which the state has won, is Hon. C. P. Wickham,

whose name introduces this review. His father, Frederick Wickham, was the publisher of a paper which was first edited in the interests of the Whig and later of the Republican party. Charles was largely reared in the printing-office and became familiar with the principles advocated by the new party which sprang into existence in 1854. His mature judgment sanctioned the views which he had heard from boyhood, and from that time he has been an unwavering adherent of the party. Early in life he began taking an active part in politics, attending the caucuses and conventions of his party, and at the age of eighteen he was recognized as an effective worker in its interests. Soon after attaining his majority he was elected recorder of Norwalk, and afterward held other minor offices. At the age of thirty he began delivering addresses in the interest of the party through Huron and adjoining counties, and his force as a speaker was soon manifest. In 1872 he did effective work on the "stump" for Charles Foster, candidate for congress. He has a broad, comprehensive and at the same time analytical mind which enables him to grasp the political situations of the country and master the question which they involve. In argument he is logical, his deductions follow one another in regular sequence, and his clear, concise sentences, fraught with deep meaning, never fail to carry weight with his intelligent auditors. He is at the same time an entertaining speaker and is therefore a valued addition to the ranks of campaign workers. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county in 1866, was re-elected in 1868 and at the close of his second term he practiced his profession until elected, in 1880, to the office of judge of the common-pleas court of the fourth judicial district. He served for five years and in 1885 was re-elected, but in October, 1886, resigned to become the standard-bearer of his party as the candidate for congress from the fourteenth district of Ohio. The people who were familiar with his faithful service in other offices gave him their support and he took his seat in the legislative halls of the nation, where by the vote of the people he remained for two terms. To each question that came up for settlement he gave his careful consideration, and his vote was that of a patriotic American to whose heart the interests of his native land were very dear.

In all life's relations, whether of a public or private character, Charles Preston Wickham has been true to the noble, just and honorable principles of manhood which in all ages and in every land have awakened respect. He was born in Norwalk,—his present home,—September 15, 1836, and is descended from the worthy Puritan stock that settled Massachusetts, Governor Winthrop, of that state, being included

among his paternal ancestors. William Wickham, the grandfather of our subject, was the first of the family to leave New England, and was a business man in New York city for a few years, and about 1815 settled at Sodus Point, New York. He was a native of Rhode Island, and, with a love for the sea which has long been a characteristic of the family, he naturally took up his abode on Lake Ontario, settling at Sodus Point. He had three sons, John, Frederick and Samuel, who, on emigrating westward, also sought a home by the water, locating at Huron, on Lake Erie. The youngest brother sailed the lakes and died while thus engaged. The eldest son, in his business pursuits, also had to do with the water, for he owned one of the largest fish-packing establishments on Lake Erie.

The other son, Frederick Wickham, however, turned his attention in another direction, and, as before stated, became a publisher of a paper in Norwalk. He married Lucy Preston, daughter of Samuel Preston, who established the paper of which Judge Frederick Wickham became editor and proprietor. Thirteen children were born of this union, six sons and seven daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest.

All of the children of this family were taught the printing business in their father's office, and thus Charles spent many hours at the case. He pursued his education in the Norwalk Academy, where the future president, R. B. Hayes, was also a student, while General McPherson was his tutor there. It was a cherished hope of Mr. Wickham's to pursue a college course, but the financial resources of the family would not permit of this. Later, however, he entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in April, 1858, and in the same month was admitted to the bar. Returning to his native town he enrolled his name among its legal practitioners, and soon, from among those who knew his sterling worth, had gained a good clientage. His steady application, his careful preparation of cases and his fidelity to his clients' interests were soon manifested in an increased business, and as the years have passed he has become known as one of the most eminent and able jurists in northern Ohio, having few peers and no superiors. On the bench his career was equally honorable, and his knowledge and just application of the law, combined with the utmost fairness, made him a judge in whose hands might well be entrusted the affairs of the community, for neither fear nor favor could turn him from the strict path of justice.

The legal career of Mr. Wickham was interrupted in 1861, for grim-visaged war had reared his awful front, imperiled the safety of the Union, and with characteristic loyalty he joined the ranks in blue who tendered their service, and if need be their lives, in

defense of their country. Only a few months previous he was married, but the courageous young wife bade him adieu and in September, 1861, he marched with the Fifty-fifth Ohio Infantry to the front. For almost four years he was found at his post of duty, following the starry banner on many of the bloody battle-fields of the south, or standing on picket during the silent watches of the night. Brave and true, he neglected no task, and from the ranks was promoted to the first lieutenantancy. Later he was made captain, then major, and subsequently commissioned lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. While still a major he was brevetted by the president lieutenant-colonel, "for gallant and meritorious service in the Carolinas." He took part in the second battle of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge and the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the battles of Resaca, Peach Tree creek and the siege of Atlanta. He was then with the victorious hosts that followed Sherman "to the sea" and in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville. When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services he gladly returned to his home, having been mustered out at Cleveland July 19, 1865.

His home has ever been to Mr. Wickham the dearest spot on earth. He is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest enjoyment at his own fireside with his wife and children. He considers no sacrifice too great that will enhance their happiness and promote their welfare, and his home life is ideal in the beautiful relation existing between parents and children. He was married in August, 1860, to Miss Emma J. Wildman, daughter of Frederick A. and Mariett (Patch) Wildman, and they have had nine children, six of whom are yet living. One of the strong, actuating principles of his life is his belief in Christianity. In early manhood he united with the Presbyterian church, and for thirty years has been an elder in the congregation in which he has his membership.

In the social life of Norwalk Judge Wickham and his esteemed wife have ever been important factors, and the refining influence of their cultured home has been widely felt. They are the promoters of the public library of Norwalk and have ever befriended the movements whose object has been to advance the educational and moral welfare of the community. The love of learning noticeable in Mr. Wickham in boyhood has remained with him through life, and has been cultivated by extensive reading which has made him familiar with the best literature of all ages. By travel he has also added greatly to his fund of knowledge, and the encouragement and aid he has given to the young has inspired many to secure an education that has enabled them to make a success in their

chosen fields of business. The life record of Mr. Wickham is untarnished by shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Honor and duty have ever been his watchwords, and his whole career is in harmony with them. His name might be prefaced with titles military or judicial, but it seems best that he be known as Hon. C. P. Wickham, for that term indicates every phase of his character and of his life, whether at home or abroad, on the bench, in the council chambers of the nation or on the field of battle.

JAMES MONROE, of Oberlin, Ohio, was born at Plainfield, Windham county, Connecticut, July 18, 1821. He received his early education in the common school, at Plainfield Academy, and afterward under the private instruction of John Witter, a highly esteemed teacher of Plainfield. Before reaching the age of twenty he was engaged for several years in teaching in the public schools of Windham county. From October, 1841, until February, 1844, he was employed as agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society and other organizations of similar object, speaking and laboring earnestly for the anti-slavery cause. He thus became acquainted with many of the early abolitionists. In the spring of 1844, feeling the need of more thorough classical training, he went to Oberlin College, at which he graduated in 1846. For the three following years he pursued and completed a course of theological study in that institution. After having served for several years as tutor, he was elected, in 1849, to the chair of rhetoric and belles-lettres in Oberlin College, a place which he filled until 1862. Beginning with the winter of 1850-51, he devoted some months of each year, for several years, to raising money for the college.

In the fall of 1855, he was elected to the first Republican general assembly of Ohio. He was a member of the house of representatives in that state in 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859, and of the senate in 1860, 1861 and 1862. While in the legislature, he introduced and carried through several important measures, such as a bill to establish reform schools, one to amend the habeas-corpus act, and bills to protect the rights of colored citizens and for other purposes. He was chosen president *pro tempore* of the Ohio senate in 1861 and again in 1862. In the meantime he did not neglect his work in the college, as the sessions of the general assembly were held at the time of the long vacation in that institution. In the fall of 1862 he resigned his place in the Ohio senate and also his chair in the college, to accept the position of United States consul at Rio de Janeiro, tendered him by President Lincoln. This office he held until the

spring of 1870, having also served for some months in 1869 as *charge d'affaires ad interim*. In October, 1870, he was elected from the Oberlin district to the house of representatives at Washington. He was a member of this body for ten years, from March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1881. During this period he served upon the committee on banking and currency, that on foreign affairs, that on education and labor, of which he was chairman, and that on appropriations. At the close of his fifth congress he declined a renomination.

On his return to Oberlin a desire was expressed that he might be placed in a new professorship of political science and modern history; but the college had no fund for its support. Thereupon his friends in northern Ohio and other parts of the country contributed thirty thousand dollars to Oberlin College, on condition that it should be permanently invested, and that the interest should be applied to the support of the new chair which Mr. Monroe should be invited to fill. This arrangement was, accordingly, carried out, and in September, 1883, Mr. Monroe resumed teaching in the new place, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the close of the college year in 1896.

In politics Mr. Monroe has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party; and, in his religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

HON. DAVID A. DANGLER, president of the Dangler Vapor Stove & Manufacturing Company, Elwood Steel Company and the First National Bank, of Elwood, Pennsylvania, has for more than forty years been one of the distinctively substantial and foremost citizens of Cleveland and a representative member of the Republican party in the state.

Born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in December, 1826, he was one of seven children of Samuel and Sarah Dangler, who were upright and honored citizens in the community in which they lived. Samuel Dangler, the father, was of German descent and spent most of his life in agricultural pursuits. He participated actively in the war of 1812, but fortunately suffered no injury. Mrs. Sarah Dangler, the mother, was of Welsh extraction and possessed those robust qualities of mind and body so necessary to early settlers in new territory. This worthy couple came west in 1830, locating in Stark county, Ohio, on a farm, where the early life of David was passed.

After receiving a common-school education in the district schools of Stark county, this lad, at the age of fifteen years, entered the general store of Isaac Harter at Canton, in the capacity of clerk, in which position he remained for about a year. In 1843 he removed to Massillon, where he became employed in commercial

pursuits, which increased his knowledge and broadened his views regarding the business world. He also during this time acquired habits of industry and thrift which, united with his adherent qualities of integrity and ambition, combined to make his ultimate success in life an inevitable conclusion.

He first became a citizen of Cleveland in 1853, forming a partnership with John Tennis in the hardware business on Water street, which arrangement proved both pleasant and profitable. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Dangler took a leading part in organizing war committees for the raising of recruits and providing for the needy families of soldiers. In 1862 he entered the service of Secretary of War Stanton, and was appointed quartermaster for northern Ohio, with the rank of captain, organizing and establishing a department. After serving in this capacity in a most satisfactory manner, he resigned, having expended about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the department.

Always an aggressive Republican, he was elected in 1864 to the Cleveland city council, where he was a most important factor in all measures tending to enhance the prosperity of the city. He was made chairman of the committee on schools, a most vital position at that time, and was an active element in developing the splendid school system which Cleveland now enjoys. He had personal charge of the building of the Brownell school and one in the eighth ward. He was also a member of the council committee on finance, and so ably did he serve the city that in 1865 he was elected as a representative in the lower house of the state legislature, where by virtue of his ability he at once took a prominent part in the affairs of the state. He was made chairman of the committee on railroads and served on the committee on finance and the committee on the penitentiary, on each of which he did much laborious work. When his term of office expired as a representative he was returned to the legislature, this time in the capacity of state senator. Every question or bill pertaining to the best interests and welfare of the state or metropolis city which came up for consideration during Mr. Dangler's incumbency of office, found him one of its staunch supporters if not originators. He held the same committee relationships as when in the house and was likewise one of the leading spirits in debate. Among the many measures important to Cleveland which became laws under Mr. Dangler's supervision may be mentioned the bill providing for the erection of the work-house and house of correction, and it was largely owing to his unremitting efforts that this necessary and useful institution was created. He was also instrumental in causing the passage of the law giving the metropolitan police

system to Cleveland and aided materially in organizing the force under that law. Among the general measures of importance of which he was the author were the following: State charity and state gas inspectors' bills; the railroad commission and the building and loan association law. He was tireless in his efforts to discharge his duties as a public official faithfully and well, and upon his retirement from office he not only received the commendation of his own constituents, but also his good work was appreciated by the state at large. Nor did his activity for the party cease when he no longer held office. He has ever been, a conspicuous and useful worker for Republican principles and a generous contributor to the cause.

Mr. Dangler's connection with the hardware business evolved into the formation, in 1880, of the Dangler Vapor Stove & Refining Company, the products of which, viz., vapor and gas stoves and ranges, are now sold in every state in the Union, and stand pre-eminent in the market at the head of like articles, combining as they do beauty and utility with perfect safety and economy. This company was the pioneer of an industry for Cleveland which has now grown to gigantic proportions and which gives employment to from two to three hundred hands. A clinching argument regarding the immense popularity of these wares is found in the phenomenal growth of the company. Six years from the time of its inception the volume of business had assumed such large proportions that a reorganization of the company was necessary. Accordingly this was done in 1886, and the Dangler Stove & Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Four years later it became necessary to increase the manufacturing facilities, and in 1890 a new plant with thoroughly modern equipments was erected on Perkins avenue. This factory, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world, provides employment for over three hundred workmen, and stands first among the industrial institutions of the Forest City. Mr. Dangler has also been the organizer and is now stockholder and director in many of the largest manufacturing and financial institutions which have marked the industrial growth of the city. His well-known abilities have made him a leader in this line, and he has aided in building many other industries.

Associated with their father, who is still the honored president of this magnificent enterprise, are Mr. Dangler's two sons, both of whom have earned the right to be classed among Cleveland's commercial leaders.

In concluding this brief review of a life full of

good deeds, noble impulses and generous acts, it is but just to call attention to what victories industry and intellect, coupled with honesty of purpose, can win in the battle of life. Starting in life alone, as far as any pecuniary aid was concerned, our subject encountered many hostile impediments in his early career. He surmounted obstacles, the difficulty of which can be understood only by himself; and now, having attained to that age when retrospection is frequent, he can look back with pardonable pride over a long and busy career and feel that "he has fought the good fight though not yet finished the course," and it is to be hoped will not for many years to come.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Dangler enjoys membership in the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Tippecanoe Club.

In 1847 he was happily united in marriage with Miss Judith Clark, daughter of James H. Clark, of Massillon, and their married life has been one long honeymoon. Mrs. Dangler is a lady of wide culture and refinement, and possesses rare sweetness of disposition. She has ever proved an inspiration and aid to her distinguished husband, who attributes much of his success to her loving influence.

They have two sons and one daughter, namely: Charles I., the oldest son, is vice-president of the Dangler Stove Manufacturing Company, where he is a most important factor; D. Edward, the second son, is secretary and treasurer of the same institution, and is well and favorably known among the younger business men of Cleveland; the daughter, Clara, is a most charming young lady, and the center of a large social circle.

**D** M. FLEMING, of Piqua, Miami county, is the editor of the daily Dispatch and the weekly Piqua Journal, and is one of the leading newspaper men in this section of the state. He first established a paper at Piqua in 1849, known as the Piqua Enquirer, which supported the Democratic party up to 1860, when, the principles promulgated by that organization regarding the slavery question becoming obnoxious to Mr. Fleming, he transferred his adherency to the Republican party and took a conspicuous part in the Baltimore convention of 1860. He was appointed, in 1865, revenue assessor of the Piqua district of Ohio by President Johnson and served until 1867, when he was relieved from duty, but was again appointed by Johnson, and retained the office until 1871. He has been chairman of the Miami county Republican central committee several times, and since 1860 the Republican party has been benefited by his support, both as

a citizen and as an editor. He is widely known throughout the district as an editorial writer of more than ordinary ability, and his articles on the tariff question give evidence of deep and thoughtful study of that important issue.

Mr. Fleming was born at Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, on the 25th of March, 1827, the son of Levi Fleming, a native of Kentucky, who, when a young man, came to Ohio with his father, Thomas Fleming. The latter was a soldier with General Harrison at Tippecanoe, and was an intimate friend of the hero of that battle. During the Civil war Mr. Fleming, of this sketch, was actively engaged in the philanthropic work of caring for the families of absent soldiers, and in the particularly cold winter of 1863 he was instrumental in raising donations and bringing relief to hundreds of suffering women and children.

One of the oldest editors in Ohio, Mr. Fleming holds a distinct prestige in the journalistic field, and he has become especially conspicuous for the valuable political work performed by him through the medium of the press. One of the wheel-horses of the Republican party, he has taken an active part in the state and district conventions, and for thirty-seven years he has been prominently identified with that grand old organization, the principles of which include protection to our home industries, reciprocity and a monetary system based on a gold standard. In 1864 he wrote and published in his paper the first article favoring Andrew Johnson for vice-president of the United States; and he claims the distinction of having been the first man to name Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton as candidates for president and vice-president respectively, which he did some two years before the nominating convention was held.

**H**ON. ELIAS CRANDALL.—No man is better known in this part of Ohio, nor has a better record for honesty and faithful allegiance to the Republican party than Senator Crandall, who voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every Republican presidential candidate since that time. In 1895 he was elected to the seventy-second general assembly from the seventh district, comprising the counties of Adams, Pike and Scioto, defeating J. S. Thomas, Democrat, by a plurality of four thousand one hundred and eighty-nine votes. In the legislature he was on the committee on corporations No. 2, mines and mining, of which he was chairman, agriculture, medical colleges, and county affairs. He presented a bill providing free pikes in Pike and Jackson counties, was identified with many other bills affecting his local district which were productive of a great deal of good. He voted

for Joseph P. Smith for state librarian, and he took an active part in the contest against the Rogers bill and the water works bill, and in many ways proved to be an important factor in the assembly. For the past fifteen years Senator Crandall has been a member of the Jackson county executive committee, his work and ability having been recognized by being chosen a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions, besides which he has always participated in the county conventions. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party platform, believing in protection to our industries, reciprocity and the gold standard, and, although he has given most of his attention to his extensive business, he has been energetic in all public matters pertaining to the good of his country, but has never sought office, being a Republican from principle and not for gain.

Senator Crandall was born in Angelica, Allegany county, New York, on May 25, 1829, and received no educational advantages except from the district schools, which he attended three months in the year. With his parents he moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, thence to Washington county, Ohio, subsequently locating in Scioto county, where he engaged in the iron business, with which he has been connected in one way or another for the past forty-five years. He remained in Scioto county for about twenty-five years, coming to Jackson county immediately after the war, and here he bought an interest in the Fulton furnace, becoming a member of what is known as the Globe Iron Company, which was engaged for a number of years in making charcoal iron and taking the ore from the hills of Jackson county. Latterly the company has been manufacturing coal iron, its plant having a capacity of twenty tons a day, and is one of the leading pig-iron concerns in the Jackson coal and iron field at the present time. Mr. Crandall is one of the principal business men in this section of the state and has a wide acquaintance in the mercantile as well as the political world. He was a loyal supporter of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, but owing to his extensive business interests in Scioto county at that time he was unable to get away to enter active service; however, he rendered valuable assistance in recruiting at home.

Senator Crandall married a daughter of James F. Forsyth, a pioneer iron manufacturer of southern Ohio and a Republican during the latter part of his life, who died some thirty years ago. Two daughters were born to Senator and Mrs. Crandall, namely: Mrs. Lizzie Bentley, of Jackson, and Mrs. Carrie S. McGee, of the same city.

Lester R. Crandall, father of the senator, was a native of the Empire state, whence he moved to War-

ren county, Pennsylvania, and later to Newport, Washington county, Ohio, where he died in 1858. He was an old-line Whig, held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years and was a soldier in the war of 1812. A pioneer of southern Ohio, he was industrious and progressive, retaining the respect and good will of all who knew him. To him and his wife seven children were born, four boys and three girls, of whom the subject of this review and William L., of Iowa, are the only survivors.

**TOD B. GALLOWAY.**—To the energetic natures and strong mentality of the younger generation in Ohio is due the success and ever increasing prosperity of the Republican party in this state, and in the hands of this class of citizens there is every assurance that the best interests and welfare of the party will be attended to, resulting in a successful culmination of the highest ambitions and expectations entertained by its adherents. Given to the prosecution of active measures in political affairs, and possessing the earnest purpose of placing their party beyond the pale of possible diminution of power, these young men are ever advancing, carrying everything before them in their irresistible onward march. One who, although without any appreciable weight of years on his head, has the knowledge gained by practical experience, which he has applied in pursuing his course in the political arena, is the gentleman whose name initiates this biographical review. The principles of Republicanism are inherent in Judge Galloway, his father, Hon. Samuel Galloway, having been one of their staunchest advocates in the state of Ohio, and a representative of this district in congress for several years.

The birth of Tod B. Galloway occurred in Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, on October 13, 1863. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, supplementing the knowledge thus gained by a course of study at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, at which he was graduated with honors in 1885. He returned to Columbus and determined to adopt the law as his future calling, and with this end in view he entered the office of Nash & Lentz and began to read under the preceptorship of Judge G. K. Nash, senior member of the firm, whose biography will be found elsewhere in this work. Under the able tuition of that gentleman Mr. Galloway had no difficulty in obtaining admission to the bar in 1888, following which he became professionally associated with Nash & Lentz, with whom he continued to remain until the election of 1896, when, owing to his political principles, he was made the can-

didate for the office of probate judge of Franklin county, and upon the ballots being counted it was found that Mr. Galloway was elected by a handsome majority, having run ahead of his ticket.

In 1893-4 Mr. Galloway was a member of the Columbus city council, and in 1893 he was chairman of the Republican county executive committee, devoting all his time during that campaign to public work in the interest of the cause he espoused, and it may be truthfully stated that it was principally due to his zealous and indefatigable labors that every candidate on the Republican ticket was elected for the first time in the history of the party.

Mr. Galloway has been president of the Buckeye Club, the Republican Glee Club, and is connected with various charitable and public institutions. As a lawyer he possesses ability of a high order, a keen, analytical mind and an accurate knowledge of his profession in its several branches. He is a public speaker of force and eloquence, is one of the best known young men in his home city, and the result of the election in 1896, by which he was elected probate judge, fitly demonstrated his popularity and also the fact that he was the proper nominee, his selection being received with universal satisfaction; and the majority rendered him by the citizens of Franklin county, whose votes accorded him such a magnificent victory, evidenced the high esteem in which he is held throughout the community.

**SAMUEL GALLOWAY**, the father of our subject, participated with much energy and vigor in inaugurating and establishing the Republican party in 1856. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and many autograph letters which passed between the two are now in the hands of the Galloway family. Mr. Galloway was born in the renowned town of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on March 20, 1811, in a house that is still standing, and which was in 1863 occupied as a hospital. The early mental training of Mr. Galloway was obtained in the public schools of Gettysburg, which he attended until the death of his father, and then, in 1828 or 1829, the family settled in Greenfield, Highland county, and he entered Miami University, at Oxford, at which, in 1833, he was graduated at the head of his class. He then took up the study of law, at Hillsboro, but abruptly discontinued it, going to Princeton, where he remained one year as a theological student, and in 1835 he was made professor of Greek at Miami University, but at the end of a year resigned on account of ill health. Upon recovering he resumed his teaching, first at Springfield, Ohio, and later at South Hanover College, in Indiana, where for two or three years he was professor of the classical languages. He subsequently again took up





*Saml. Gallinger*

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the study of law, obtaining permission to practice that profession in 1842, a year later forming a partnership with Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe. In 1844, a memorable year in the history of politics in Ohio, Mr. Galloway was elected by the legislature to the office of secretary of state, which, under the old constitution, was filled in that manner, and he at once moved to Columbus, which city he thenceforth made his home.

The slavery question was coming to the front in those days and the relations of the two parties to this question was something like the present relation of the two great parties to the currency question; there were Free-soil Whigs and pro-slavery Whigs,—“woolly-heads” and “silver greys,” as they were afterward distinguished in New York. Mr. Galloway’s sympathies were always with the anti-slavery wing of his party, though he preferred to make his fight for liberty inside the party rather than join the anti-slavery organizations then coming to the front. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention held in Philadelphia which nominated Taylor and Fillmore, and a speech which he made on that occasion was long remembered for its thrilling eloquence. In 1854 Mr. Galloway represented his district in the notable thirty-fourth congress, when the reaction against the encroachments of the slave power had fully set in at the north, and the Whig party, on account of its complicity with slavery, had been practically annihilated, the great majority of the members returning from the northern states pledged to resist the further extension of the evil. Congress assembled on December 3, but the house was not organized until February 3, when Nathaniel P. Banks was chosen speaker on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot. At midnight on February 2, Mr. Galloway was aroused from his sleep and summoned to a conference which lasted until near daybreak. Mr. Banks was the first anti-slavery member ever chosen speaker of the house. Mr. Galloway took an active part in the deliberations of this congress and made at least one very trenchant speech upon the contested election case from the territory of Kansas. It was full of the keenest satire and the most vigorous argument. The political feeling in the district was strongly against Mr. Galloway during the next campaign, and upon his second candidacy for congress was defeated by Samuel S. Cox.

On July 13, 1855, a convention was held in the old Town Street Methodist church in Columbus, attended by delegates from all over Ohio, representing anti-Nebraska elements, and presided over by John Sherman. Mr. Galloway was one of the delegates at that convention and aided in framing the resolutions which gave the name of “Republican” to the new party,

And this date, the sixty-seventh anniversary of the adopting of the ordinance of 1787, containing the prohibition of slavery in the Northwest territory, marks the birth of the Republican party. This convention nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor, and he was elected in the November following. On July 18, 1855, a meeting was held in the city hall to ratify the convention of the 13th, and the principal speakers on that occasion were Mr. Galloway, Henry C. Noble and George M. Parsons. For a few years following Mr. Galloway practiced his profession in Columbus, besides which he was actively engaged in all religious and philanthropic work, and it was less than two years after he left congress that Mr. Lincoln was engaged in his great debate with Mr. Douglas, and there is a letter from the former asking Mr. Galloway to come over to Illinois and help him in that campaign. In 1861 President Lincoln summoned him to Washington and made him offers of responsible positions, all of which he refused, contenting himself with the office of judge advocate at Camp Chase.

During the war the services rendered to the Federal cause by Mr. Galloway were many and constant, although he was unable to undertake military duty on account of his ill-health, and his eloquence contributed as much as that of any other man to inspire people with patriotic ardor and to keep the quota of Ohio always full. After the close of hostilities his professional duties and business cares kept him busy in Columbus, but he was always ready for public duties; and it is probable that few men have rendered a larger amount of unrequited service to their party than has Mr. Galloway; and as it was not unnatural that he should expect some recognition of this indebtedness, in 1871 he became a candidate for gubernatorial nomination, and his defeat in the convention was a disappointment from which he never recovered. His health almost entirely forsook him, and although he sought relief in travel it was in vain and at last he came home to die. He was at one time a member of the First Presbyterian church, in the councils of which he was an acknowledged leader, was more than once a commissioner to the general assembly, and in the final reunion of the old and new school bodies he bore an important part. But when the Westminster church was formed, he, perhaps more than anybody else, was the moving spirit, and his loyal love and service were given to that church until his death.

Mr. Galloway was deeply interested in educational matters, and when he came to Columbus in 1844, as secretary of state, that officer was also, *ex officio*, superintendent of schools, and he took hold of the subject of public schools with vigor and enthusiasm. The secretary of state who had preceded him

had given three or four pages to that department, while Mr. Galloway gave to his first report twenty pages, to his second thirty-two, and to his third fifty-six, all of which were full of facts gathered with the greatest industry and patience. Illiterate teachers and slipshod methods were severely criticised, and within ten years from the time Mr. Galloway began his agitation the public-school system of Ohio was revolutionized and the schools compared favorably with those of any other state.

Personally the character of Mr. Galloway was of a most admirable kind. He was a genial and agreeable companion, a kind neighbor, possessing generous impulses and true compassion, a loyal and self-denying helper of the church, a stout champion of the freedom of the slave and of the unity of the nation, and a great friend of the free school. His death, which occurred April 5, 1872, was mourned not only by his family but by hosts of friends, and the state of Ohio suffered a loss that was irreparable.

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**HON. CLIFTON BAILEY BEACH.**—A conspicuous representative of the Republican party is Hon. C. B. Beach, who has won favor and fortune in the legal profession and in the field of business life.

His ancestry can be traced to the colonial days of the Republic and is of Irish and English origin. His father, Israel Bailey Beach, was a native of Vermont, where he was reared and educated. Subsequently adopting the profession of medicine he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and graduated at that institution with the degree of M. D. He was married to Emily C. Wiggin in New Hampshire, and they came to Medina county about 1840, locating in Sharon, where he practiced his profession about ten years. He then removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and continued practice there for a period of five years and then became a resident of Cleveland, where he resided and practiced until his death in 1860. His wife is still living, in Cleveland, at the ripe old age of seventy-nine. Two children only survive, the subject of this sketch and Edward C., a prominent business man of this city and president of the K. D. Box Company.

C. B. Beach was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and subsequently entered the Western Reserve College at which he was graduated with the class of 1871. Deciding upon the profession of law he entered the office of Willey, Carey & Terrill, and in 1872 was admitted to the practice of that profession, which he actively pursued for a period of twelve years. His first practice was in connection with C. B.

Bernard, under the firm name of Bernard & Beach, which association continued four years. He next became a partner and member of the firm of Terrill, Beach & Cushing, which subsequently became Williamson, Beach & Cushing. While engaged in professional life his attention was called to the manufacturing of wire nails, and through his efforts the H. P. Nail Company was organized in 1878, which company has developed into one of the largest of its kind in America. He was elected president of this company upon its organization and continued as such for ten years, when he resigned active business life, and has been serving the company as an adviser and vice-president since. In 1888 Mr. Beach purchased a tract of land consisting of four hundred and twenty-seven acres, nine miles west of the court house, lying upon the lake with a lake frontage of one and one-quarter miles. Here he enjoys life in an ideal home and dispenses a generous hospitality to his legion of friends.

Politically Mr. Beach has always been a Republican and always been a staunch supporter of that party. He was elected to the fifty-fourth congress in 1894 and is now the able representative of the twenty-first district at the national capital, and has been re-nominated for the fifty-fifth congress by acclamation.

Personally Mr. Beach is happily endowed. He is of athletic build and takes great delight in outdoor sports. He is of a genial and companionable disposition and one who wins friends easily. He is a popular member of society and belongs to the Union and Roadside Clubs.

Mr. Beach was united in marriage in 1872 to Miss Janet Chisholm, a daughter of the late Henry Chisholm, a prominent business man of Cleveland. Mrs. Beach died in 1890, leaving a son, Chisholm Beach.

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**CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH.**—A native citizen of Cuyahoga county who has attained eminence and renown, and whose name is known and honored in every enlightened country on the globe, is Charles F. Brush, M. E., Ph. D., the inventor of modern electric lighting and distribution of electric power, and originator of the Brush Electric Company, one of the largest corporations in the world.

Mr. Brush was born in Euclid township, Cuyahoga county, March 17, 1849, one of eight children of Colonel I. E. and Delia W. Brush, and is of purely English descent, his ancestors coming to this country from England in the middle of the seventeenth century. The early years of this distinguished man were passed upon his father's farm, where he gained what has since been of inestimable value to him,—strong physique and a robust constitution. His first educational ad-



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*C. B. Beach*



vantages were presented by the neighboring school at Wickliffe, in Lake county, and at the age of thirteen he became a student at the Shaw Academy, at Collamer, Ohio. His first electrical experiments were made prior to this time with an apparatus of his own construction. When he was fifteen years of age he entered the Cleveland high school, and three years later was graduated with high honors.

From mere childhood the spirit of invention and construction had controlled the play hours of this embryonic inventor, and numerous were the microscopes and telescopes he built complete for the use of himself and comrades. When it is remembered that this was previous to the date of manual-training schools, that the tools used were very crude, often made by himself, and that he also succeeded in grinding the lenses used, his genius is more apparent. His attention was early directed to electrical phenomena, and while yet in the high school he perfected a device for igniting and extinguishing gas in street lamps by means of electricity. One marked feature of all his inventions has been their intense practicability. From the very first he indulged in no visionary schemes, no chimeras of imagination.

Attracted to photography for a time, he was one of the first to do dry-plate work, a process almost unknown at that time. During his last year in high school he made such wonderful strides in the study of chemistry and philosophy that the apparatus of the laboratory of these two branches of study in the school was given under his charge. In this year he constructed an electric motor having its field magnets as well as its armature excited by the battery current, and also produced his first electric arc light with a lamp and battery of his own manufacture. The subject of his commencement oration was "The Conservation of Force," and very ably did this young inventor handle it. He traced the chemical energy of the sun's light through the vegetation of the carboniferous period to the coal subsequently formed therefrom, thence to the heat of combustion in the furnace of the steam engine, thence to the mechanical power and the electric current produced thereby, and finally the evolution of the electric light. This line of thought was suggested to young Brush by the then recent work of Wilde, who had built a dynamo-electric machine and single electric light in England.

In September, 1867, following his graduation at the Cleveland high school, Mr. Brush entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he took a course of study admirably suited to his natural bent, and made such rapid progress that he was able to graduate in 1869 with the degree of mining engineer a year in advance of his

class. Returning to Cleveland, he organized a laboratory where for three years he maintained the position of analytical and consulting chemist and technical expert.

In the spring of 1873 he formed a partnership with C. E. Bingham, of Cleveland, and engaged in handling and marketing Lake Superior pig iron and iron ore. This departure into the practical marts of trade did not prevent Mr. Brush from continuing his electrical experiments, and in 1876 he completed his first dynamo-electric machine. This machine, which was on original lines, marked the first of a long series of brilliant inventions which have made the name of Brush familiar to every schoolboy in the civilized world. It is a matter of infinite pride to every citizen of Cleveland to know that this dynamo made in their city early in 1876 was the forerunner of the legion of Brush dynamos which now illuminate the darkest corners of the globe, and that it embodied new principles, the most important of which was the "open coil," which is now so universally used. Other features invented by him were the lamination of the iron, the use of copper or other bands between the field magnets and the coils of wire surrounding them, and the compound field winding. In fact there is not an arc or incandescent dynamo or street railway generator or motor of any size in use at the present time that does not embrace some of the principles discovered by Mr. Charles F. Brush.

In 1877, withdrawing from the partnership with Mr. Bingham, Mr. Brush devoted his entire time to his electrical inventions and the development of the same, making a contract with the Telegraph Supply Company of Cleveland to manufacture and place them on the market and to pay him a royalty. In 1881 the capital of this company was greatly increased and the name changed to the Brush Electric Company.

In 1877, also, Mr. Brush had constructed his first commercial arc lamp, which, with one of his new dynamos, was exhibited that year at the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia and secured all the honors, notwithstanding the fact that the best known lamps and dynamos of that period were there. Not satisfied with the single-arc lamp he worked on until he had invented the series-arc lamp with the regulating shunt circuit of high resistance, which first made commercial arc lighting from central stations possible. On the public square in the city of Cleveland were burned the first series-arc lights for the purpose of street illumination, and sixteen years later every town of any size in the country and every large city in the world were using arc lamps embodying the same ideas as those first used on the Cleveland public square. It is only when this fact is taken into consideration that the

magnitude and importance of the invention can be appreciated. A deprecating fact is that Mr. Brush's patents on this fundamental and valuable invention were not drawn with sufficient exactness to meet the rigorous technical requirements of the courts, and like many other of the important patents of the United States, were not sustained; but that he was the original inventor of the first series-arc lamp is universally acknowledged.

Space will not permit us here to describe, even briefly, all of the inventions of Mr. Brush; but among them may be mentioned the series-arc lamp and the "open-coil" dynamo, already noted; copper-plated carbons for arc lights, the demand for which now reaches many million per month, enormous industries springing up throughout the country for their exclusive manufacture; the automatic cut-out for arc lamps; the compound series shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines; the multiple carbon arc lamps for all-night burning; and, what is perhaps his most wonderful invention, the fundamental storage battery, consisting in the mechanical application of the active material to the electrodes, on which, only after four years of continual litigation in the patent office, he finally secured broad letters patent. This enables him to control all forms of the modern storage battery. He may be justly termed the father of the arc-lighting industry of the world,—an industry in which it is estimated not less than two hundred million dollars is invested in this country alone. As a matter of fact it was owing to the early commercial success of Mr. Brush in this direction that other inventors were stimulated to develop and perfect the incandescent electric light, out of which has grown another gigantic industry.

Upon many of his early inventions Mr. Brush secured foreign patents, and in 1880 disposed of some of them to a London company known as the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Corporation, Limited, for which he received a consideration of about a half million dollars. With this snug sum as a nucleus the fortune of Mr. Brush has steadily increased until at the present time he not only has a world-wide reputation as an inventor but figures prominently as a representative American capitalist.

In addition to many commercial offices, Mr. Brush is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of many engineering societies; the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the Western Reserve University; the degree of Mining Engineer he won at the Michigan University, where he was a member of the Greek fraternity, Delta Kappa Epsilon; and in 1881, at the Electrical Exposition held in Paris, the

French government decorated him Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Physically Mr. Brush is in very truth one of nature's noblemen. With a height of six feet two inches, erect and dignified bearing, he presents a striking and glorious example of perfectly developed mental and physical manhood. He is a thoroughly typical American, generous but unostentatious, patriotic and public-spirited to a maximum degree, is always to be found on the side of progress and is first in all movements for the benefit and enlightenment of humanity. That he richly deserves the success which is his is unquestionable, for owing to his researches the entire civilized world has made a prodigious stride in progress.

Politically, Mr. Brush is a consistent Republican and believes firmly in the principles and policies of that party. He is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal church of Trinity parish, to which he is a liberal contributor, as well as to organized charities and societies and other worthy objects.

In 1875 Mr. Brush was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Morris, of Cleveland, a lady of rare accomplishments and culture. Besides being an intellectual companion to her husband, she resembles him in physical attainment, being a grand type of lovely womanhood. Three children—Edna, Helene and Charles Francis, Jr.—have blessed their home, which is one of the finest residences in the city, situated on Cleveland's famous Euclid avenue, and is often spoken of as a "symphony in art." Mr. and Mrs. Brush are royal entertainers and are never so happy as when dispensing hospitality to their wide circle of friends.

HON. JESSE N. OREN.—The existing strength and prosperity of the Republican party in Ohio is due to those men who have devoted to its interests their natural energies, intellectual endowments, loyalty and a marked executive ability in conducting public affairs of vital importance to the country; and to such men, who have consigned the best portion of their lives to the faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in them, is tendered the grateful acknowledgment of an appreciative party. Conspicuous among those who have labored long and conscientiously for the success of that party, and whose active services have extended over a period of more than thirty years, is the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph,—a leading Republican and citizen of this section of the state. He was first elected to the general assembly of Ohio in 1866-7; in 1873 he again became a member of the house, and in 1875 he was again chosen to that honorable position, receiving a safe majority at each election.



While a member of the house Mr. Oren was identified with the amendment to the constitution which gave the elective franchise to the colored man; was a member of the committee on turnpikes, in connection with which he was instrumental in securing the passage of the measure known as the free-turnpike law; introduced and secured the passage of a law providing for the conversion of "toll roads" into free pikes; and under this law about all the toll roads in Ohio have been made free. As a member of the house Mr. Oren was also a member of the committees on common schools and private institutions. During his second term as a member of the house he was instrumental in having passed a bill reducing the salary of county officials, and inaugurated the quail game law, which prohibited the hunting of quail on farms without the owner's permission; and he was also a member of the committee on railroads and the Sailors and Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

In 1885-6 Mr. Oren was elected to the state senate from the district comprising Clinton, Greene and Fayette counties; was again elected in 1890-1, receiving large majorities on both occasions; and was a candidate for senatorial nomination in 1897, but was defeated in the senatorial convention, although he carried his own county. While he was in the senate it was largely Democratic both terms. He served on the committees on agriculture, state penitentiaries and common schools. In connection with the second named he was appointed a member of the commission that visited several other states in the interest of prison reform in Ohio; and as a member of the common-school committee he introduced a bill which had the effect of cheapening school-books. During his second term in the senate he introduced and secured the passage by that body, a bill to prevent trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, etc.; and he also served as a member of a special committee to investigate some of the boards in Cincinnati appointed by Governor Campbell. His services in both house and senate were of a most valuable kind, and not only reflected great honor upon the state but also redounded largely to that of his constituents; and his indefatigable efforts to promote the welfare of his community and advance matters of public interest were realized and appreciated by all.

Mr. Oren has been closely affiliated with the Republican party from its first inception, being, even before he became a voter, an active supporter of John C. Fremont in 1856; in 1860 he voted for Lincoln, and has taken an active part in all the Republican campaigns since the formation of the party; has been a member of the county committee, and was chairman of the county executive committee during the Garfield campaign in 1880; has often attended the state and

district conventions, frequently as chairman of the delegation; and he has frequently been asked to be a candidate for congress. He was also urged by his friends to enter the race for the nomination for lieutenant-governor at the time President McKinley was first nominated for governor of Ohio, but declined to do so. Ever since the war he has made speeches in all the campaigns; is in favor of a tariff equal to the difference between the wages paid for labor in this and other countries, and advocates the parity of the gold and silver dollars, etc., and believes in a vigorous foreign policy.

The birth of Mr. Oren occurred in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1835, and there his educational discipline was received, added to which was a course of study in Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Subsequently he engaged in school-teaching and continued in that vocation until the beginning of the Civil war.

On the 17th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with the Army of the Cumberland until 1864, taking part in all the battles of his regiment, including those of Middle creek (when General Garfield was in command), Chickamauga, Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge, etc. At Lookout mountain, with a squad of men, he took two pieces of rebel artillery captured by the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry off the mountain, turning them over to the ordnance officer in Lookout valley, and receiving a receipt for the same. He was in command of his company during the Atlanta campaign, throughout which he served. At Franklin, Tennessee, in April, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and he then became acquainted with the inside management of southern prisons, including that of the noted Libby. In June, 1863, he had the good fortune to be exchanged. He was made an orderly sergeant and recommended for higher promotion, and was honorably discharged after the siege of Atlanta, in 1864.

Returning home, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Bennette, of West Elkston, Ohio, a young lady of fine accomplishments, educated at Earlham College, at Richmond, Indiana. Since his marriage he has resided upon a farm, which is one of the best in Clinton county, located about six miles from Wilmington. Mr. and Mrs. Oren have four children, named as follows: Charles H., a progressive young farmer and a strong Republican; Arthur, also an intelligent farmer; Clarissa, now the wife of Professor Dickinson, who is at the head of the Friends' school at Union Springs, New York; and Alice, who is now attending school at the above named place. Mr. and Mrs. Oren are consistent members of the Friends' church, to which they

are liberal contributors. Mrs. Oren is a member of the board of education of Liberty township, Clinton county, Ohio, being the first woman elected to that position. Through her efforts the character of the schools have been greatly improved. She is also an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and takes a deep interest in all religious work. Mr. Oren is a member of Morris McMillan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wilmington, in which he has attained high popularity.

Elihu Oren, the father of our subject, was born in Tennessee in 1810, and in that year was brought to Clinton county by his father, John Oren, who was of Irish descent and emigrated to Tennessee from York county, Pennsylvania, some time before Elihu's birth. He was a Quaker Whig and a strong anti-slavery man. Elihu shared his father's opinions on the subject of slavery, and became a Free-soiler and Abolitionist, taking a prominent part in the underground railway system, by means of which he sheltered many a negro and helped him on his way. For years he combined school-teaching with farming. Charles H., another son, became a well-known educator, and later was captain of a company in the Fifth United States Colored Troops, meeting his death in the battle of Petersburg in August, 1864. He acquired an extensive reputation in this country before the war as an educator, was a man of fine ability, loved and respected by all.

**P**IETRO CUNEO.—The lives of some men stand out in bold relief as examples of what may be accomplished by perseverance, industry and a steady determination to succeed and make a place for themselves among their fellow-men. Success rarely comes to him who labors not for it. If a man in his native country has all kinds of obstacles to contend with, how much more difficult is it then for him who is a stranger in a strange land, ignorant of the language and customs, and without friends to whom he may turn for assistance. Too much credit cannot be given a man who from such a position has risen from the ranks and to-day holds a place of honor and respect among his fellow citizens. Such are the circumstances under which Mr. Cuneo has labored since his residence of nearly half a century in America; and a review of his experiences from the time he left sunny Italy with the intention of seeking his fortunes in a new land will no doubt prove interesting.

Mr. Cuneo was born in the small village of Pian de Cuni, Italy, September 29, 1837, and his early youth was spent there. About the year 1849 his father began to hear reports of the wonderful opportunities for making money in the United States of America, and

decided to emigrate to this land of promise. Times were very oppressive in Italy at that time, the crops had almost failed, and political troubles and rumors of war filled the air. Accordingly Mr. Cuneo, Sr., sold a portion of his property to pay the expenses of himself and son, and in the first week in March, 1849, they took their last drink of wine from the cellar, bade their family, relatives and neighbors an affectionate farewell and started for Genoa, from which place they embarked for the "land of the free." Any one who has not been through the experience here described can never realize the desolate feeling that fills the soul of one who sees the beloved shores of his native land slowly fade from view, perhaps forever. In the course of ten days the strait of Gibraltar was reached and the ship entered the Atlantic ocean, and for the next thirty-nine days nothing was visible but the blue sea and skies. The voyage consumed altogether sixty days, at the end of which time the vessel reached New York city.

At the time of his arrival with his father in that city Mr. Cuneo was in his twelfth year, and he could not understand a word of the English language, nor could he read or write even in his own language. What to do for a living was a problem that seemed at the time unsolvable. At length his father started him out to earn a few pennies with a hand-organ, but the experiment was unsuccessful and it was given up. He then worked at whatever he could get to do, and after a time went by boat to Philadelphia, paying one dollar and a quarter for his fare, sleeping on the floor and fasting during his passage. He met some countrymen in the "City of Brotherly Love," who gave him assistance, and he subsequently secured work on the farm of John Cordry, a few miles from Milford in the state of Delaware, where he received eighteen dollars for six months' work, which he prized very highly. Two years later his father was taken ill and returned to Italy, and young Pietro was left alone, with the expectation of joining his parents within two years; but by that time he had begun to learn the English language and changed his mind.

In 1852-3 he was employed by Josiah Starn on a truck farm located on the Delaware river and called "Pea Shore," three miles from Camden, New Jersey, where he picked tomatoes and peas and did miscellaneous chores. But while employed here he at length contracted the ague, which he did not succeed in getting rid of for sixteen months. One week, when he asked for his pay, he was told that his wages for that week just paid for his board for the previous week.

In the autumn of 1852 his friends urged him to go

to school and learn to read and write, and Mr. Starn told him that if he did so he would board him for the work he could do about the farm in the morning and evening; or, if he desired to work steadily he would give him three dollars a month. He accepted the latter offer and promised to do his studying at home in the evenings. Accordingly he purchased a spelling-book and made the attempt, but became discouraged and at length abandoned it.

The ensuing winter he followed teaming from the livery yards in Camden to the farm, a distance of three miles, making three trips a day. The following autumn, that is, about November 30, he went to the residence of John Hinchman, a mile east of Gloucester, and three miles southeast of Camden, New Jersey. His friends having pressed him to go to school, he finally yielded, and about the 1st of December, 1853, at the age of seventeen, he attended a country school, taught by William Snowden. He began with the A, B, C's and studied hard in his endeavor to learn to spell and read and master the English language. In the spring of 1854 he entered the employ of Mr. Hinchman, doing general farm work, at a salary of seven dollars a month, his duties consisting, among others, in milking cows, for which purpose he was obliged to arise at two o'clock in the morning in order to deliver the milk to patrons in Camden before breakfast.

His next place of employment was in the service of Joseph Lippincott, a noble Quaker, who resided six miles southeast from Camden, with whom he remained until September, 1854, when he moved to Coatsville, Pennsylvania, and after much search from one farm house to another for about a day and a half, secured work on the farm of William Martin, three miles west of the town, and for the next two years he continued to work on farms during the spring, summer and fall months, and attended the schools of Rockdale and Harmony during the winters.

After numerous ups and downs and hard experiences, Mr. Cuneo went to Canton, Ohio, in September, 1856, and entered the employ of Ball, Aultman & Company, manufacturers of the Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and did the work of a common laborer until December, 1856, when he entered the service of Christian Niesz, a mile directly west of Canton, and was employed on his farm night and morning and attended the country school near by. In the spring of 1857 he returned to the shop of Ball, Aultman & Company, with whom he remained for nine years, working at times and attending school when his accumulated funds permitted him to do so. In eight months he had saved ninety dollars, twenty of which he had sent to his parents in Italy, and with the remaining seventy

he paid his board while attending the Canton union school five months. From October, 1857, to March, 1858, and the following winter, from October 1, 1858, to March 1, 1859, he taught the Niesz school, where two winters before he had been a pupil.

In October, 1865, he purchased a half interest in the Gazette, at Medina, Ohio, which, however, he disposed of nine months later. He then came to Upper Sandusky, and purchased the Pioneer, issuing his first number September 20, 1866, and subsequently changed the name of the paper to Wyandot County Republican, which he has since conducted in the interests of the Republican party. Under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed to the position of postmaster of Upper Sandusky, which office he held from May 10, 1869, to July 1, 1877.

In his editorials Mr. Cuneo is a concise and emphatic writer, doing much effective service for his party. During the campaign of 1896 he set forth the arguments in favor of a protective tariff and sound money in an energetic manner. He has made speeches on the political rostrum in nearly every campaign from the time he became a voter; has attended Republican state and national conventions since 1867, and has always been actively engaged in the political affairs of his adopted country. At present his time is devoted to writing, and many are the articles that have emanated from his prolific pen.

Mr. Cuneo was married in Canton, Ohio, in 1861, to Miss Myra V. Miller, who was a native of Sandusky, Ohio, and a sister of the late W. R. Miller, of Canton, Ohio. She departed this life December 27, 1883, leaving five children: Laura T., Sherman A., Edward Noyes, Eva and Roscoe C. In the naming of these children the loyalty of Mr. Cuneo to the Republican party is obvious,—the eldest being named in honor of the great Ohio statesman, who is now secretary of state under President McKinley; the second in honor of an Ohio governor, and the third son in honor of the great New York leader of the Republican party. On July 28, 1887, our subject married Mrs. Arminda V. Martin, of Union county, this state, by whom he has had one child, named Ray, a bright boy of eight years who is at present pursuing his studies in the public schools. Sherman A. Cuneo is an editorial writer of considerable ability and gives great promise for the future. He is an active Republican and occupies the position of associate editor of the Wyandot County Republican, and is also the representative of a number of metropolitan papers. Roscoe and Edward are also employed on the paper and are rising young journalists. Sherman is a member of the McKinley Club, of Upper Sandusky, in which he holds the office of secretary.

Mr. Cuneo was appointed an alternate to the convention held in St. Louis in 1896, and during his absence his son Sherman filled his place.

The life of such a man teaches its own lesson. The obstacles in his career were more than ordinarily difficult to overcome, but in spite of that fact his efforts have never relaxed, and to-day he has the proud satisfaction of having at last reached the goal for which he had struggled for so many years.

**D**EMOTT WOODMANSEE.—Among those who have in later years aided materially in bearing aloft the noble escutcheon of the Republican party in that cradle of statesmanship, the Buckeye commonwealth, there have been few more distinctively worthy of representation in this specific compilation than is he whose name initiates this paragraph. Mr. Woodmansee is in a way a peculiar figure in connection with Ohio politics within the last few years, for while he has come to be recognized as a genuine power in party councils and maneuvers, while his labors have been ever timely and singularly effective in behalf of the party cause, and while marked honor has been paid him as a worker, yet, strangely enough, he has not been a candidate for public preferment in the gift of his party and has held himself aloof from all that smacks of office-seeking or supine sycophancy. A man of scholarly attainments, a lawyer of conceded power and ability, a public speaker of rare tact, discrimination and force—he has been a prominent figure in the political field and to-day holds the distinguished preferment as president of the National Republican League—a fact significant in many ways and indicative of a genuine appreciation of honest political methods and sterling manhood on the part of the grand old party which has thus given evidence of such appreciation by honoring one of its younger exponents who has been content to work indefatigably for the principles involved and not for the even ulterior purpose of self-aggrandizement.

D. DeMott Woodmansee is a native son of Ohio, having been born on a farm near New Lexington, a peaceful little hamlet in Highland county, on the 17th of March, 1859, the son of David and Nancy Woodmansee. He pursued his rudimentary studies in the common schools in his native place until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Carthage, Missouri, where he continued his studies in the public schools. In 1878 he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1881, being honored with the preferment as valedictorian of the same. Within the

time of prosecuting his collegiate course he had not only given evidence of his peculiarly receptive mentality and his determined ambition, but had gained through his own exertions the requisite funds to enable him to complete the course, covering the four years' curriculum in three years' time and also utilizing his vacations in technical reading for that profession which he had decided to adopt as his vocation in life,—the law. After his graduation Mr. Woodmansee devoted his attention for three years to teaching school, realizing a sufficient reinforcement from his pedagogic labors to enable him to enter the Cincinnati Law School in 1884. He graduated at this institution in the succeeding year, and an earnest of the power which was to be his in a practical way later on was then given, since to him was awarded the prize for oratory.

Mr. Woodmansee was admitted to the bar of the state of Ohio in the spring of 1885, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in the Queen City. His abilities, perseverance, unflinching courtesy and notable business sagacity soon attracted to him a desirable clientage and his practice is now one of distinctly representative order, his strength as a trial lawyer being paralleled by that as a safe counselor.

From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Woodmansee has been an earnest advocate of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and he early gained recognition as a stalwart supporter of its cause. His initial use of the right of franchise was exercised in the support of the martyred president, James A. Garfield, and from that time his activity in political affairs has been steadily cumulative. He has served as delegate to many state and other conventions of his party, and has long been conspicuous in the state and national bodies of the Republican League, which has proved a potent agency in furthering the party interests. At the convention of the Ohio Republican League held at Columbus in 1894 he was elected its president by acclamation, and so effective was his executive administration and so admirable his manipulation of available forces, that in the following year he was unanimously elected as his own successor at the Cincinnati convention. In this line still higher honors were in store for him, for at the convention of the National Republican League, held at Milwaukee on the 26th of August, 1896, he was chosen its president,—an incumbency which he still retains. During the recent presidential campaign he did effective work on the stump, speaking in ten different states and doing much to inspire zeal in the cause and to bring about a unanimity of spirit and a concentration of means to desired ends, his addresses being alike notable for their eloquence, cogency and broad grasp of the questions involved.



*S. D. Oodruancee.*



In the business and social life of Cincinnati Mr. Woodmansee is genuinely popular, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite, being also a noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

On the 5th of October, 1887, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Woodmansee to Miss Lizzie B. Thorne, daughter of the late William F. Thorne, for many years a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Woodmansee are the parents of one child, a winsome little daughter, Florence, who was born in 1888.

**H**ON. ELIAS D. HARLAN.—In a work devoted entirely to the more prominent representatives of the Republican party, mention should be made of this gentleman, whose record in politics and statecraft is most commendable. He is known as one of the leading members of the party in Clinton county, and his labors in its behalf have been effective and earnest. Thirty-seven years have passed since he identified himself therewith by casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. His zeal and interest in the party have never wavered, but have grown with the passing years as he has studied more closely into the political situation of the country and viewed its needs from a broader standpoint. His influence and labors in political circles have extended beyond the confines of his own county, and he is prominently known as a Republican leader throughout the state. For many years he has served as a member of the county central committee and is known as an effective organizer in both county and district. He is often chairman of the county delegations to congressional, district and state conventions, and voicing the sentiments of his constituents he labors earnestly for their interests. He has served as justice of the peace of his township and for many years has been a zealous member of the board of education. Clinton county, recognizing his worth and ability, elected him as her representative to the seventieth general assembly of Ohio, and so well did he represent her interests that he was re-elected for a second term, serving in 1893-4. At the first election he defeated Orville Peterson, who was the candidate of both the Democratic and Prohibition parties, receiving a majority of eleven hundred votes. At the second election he had no opposition in the Republican primary and defeated the Democratic candidate, Gilbert Thorp, of Wilmington, by a large majority. During the first term he served as a member of the committees on agriculture, temperance and asylums, and in the second term was

made chairman of the committee on asylums. He was one of the most active workers on the floor of the house and thus became well known to the leading members of the party throughout the state and was accorded a place in their midst. He labored earnestly for the passage of many bills which have promoted local interests, and was just as firm in his opposition of others which he believed to be detrimental to the public welfare. He believes firmly in a strong foreign policy, in reciprocity and the other leading measures of the platform, and is most active in the work in Clinton county. He was appointed a delegate to the National Farmers' Congress, which was held in Chicago during the World's Columbian Exposition, on the recommendation of Hon. John Sherman.

Mr. Harlan resides in Oakland, and was born in the neighborhood of his present home, April 1, 1837. His father, Nat. M. Harlan, was a Whig and Republican, and one of the leading anti-slavery men in Clinton county, his home being a station on the famous underground railroad. He was one of the leading farmers of the county and continued to make his home here until his death, which occurred in 1880, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia H. Dakin, and was a daughter of Elias Dakin, a pioneer Quaker Whig. The Harlans also descended from an old Quaker family, which was founded in this section of Ohio about 1804. To Mr. and Mrs. Harlan were born three sons and three daughters, namely: William, who was a member of Company 1, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is now a prominent citizen of Clinton county, and has served as trustee of Chester township for many years; Edwin, who died in childhood; Mrs. Milo Hale, of Clinton county; Mary A., who died in childhood, and Mrs. Harrison Mullen, of Clinton county.

At the parental home Elias D. Harlan spent the period of his youth, assisting in the development and cultivation of the home farm and attending the public schools of the neighborhood, wherein he acquired a good, practical education. When the Civil war came on, he put aside the pursuits of peace to enter the military service of his country, enlisting on the 16th of September, 1861, as a member of Company B, Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for three years, being honorably discharged on the 20th of September, 1864, with the rank of corporal. He served in the Army of the Cumberland under General Rosecrans, and took part in many of the leading battles of the war, including those from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was also through the West Virginia campaign in the early part of the war, and with five others at the battle of Franklin barely escaped capture.

They were about to surrender and give up their arms when the rebels shot and killed two of his companions. Thinking that he would just as soon be shot while running as standing still, Mr. Harlan started and with the three remaining companions succeeded in making his escape. He was ever a brave and loyal soldier, faithful to his duty and to the old flag.

He is now prominent in Grand Army circles and is well known among his old comrades of the war. He has taken an active part in the work of the organization and was one of the organizers of McMillan Post, No. 58, in which he still holds membership. He was elected its first commander and filled that position for two terms; he was also three times elected on the staff department of the state commander. He is also a prominent Mason and has the high regard of his brethren of these fraternities.

Mr. Harlan was joined in wedlock to Miss Sarah A. Morris, a daughter of John Morris, of Clinton county. They have no children of their own, but out of the kindness of their hearts have reared three orphan children to maturity. Mr. Harlan has a pleasant residence and owns a fine farm, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a country residence in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The neat and thrifty appearance of the place well indicates his careful supervision, and from the well tilled fields he derives a good income.

**E**MMETT TOMPKINS.—If any scion of a house still honored rises to prominence, he will have achieved it. He will not be born to it or find it thrust upon him, but he must be strong indeed to overcome the disadvantage of standing in the shadow of the colossal dead. And yet an honored ancestry is a precious heritage, a supreme help to the aspiring young man. The subject of this review is known as one of the representative legal practitioners of the bar of Ohio's capital city, and that his prestige is due to his worth and pronounced ability can be doubted by none familiar with his professional and public career. His ancestral history is one which has been indissolubly linked to that of the Buckeye state since the early days which recorded the admission of the commonwealth to the sisterhood of states, while his distinguished father honored his state and nation in positions of high public trust and responsibility,—a man of goodly parts, of high intellectuality, of sternest integrity, and animated by those exalted principles which made him a power in the counsels of the nation. That the son has lent augmented honor to an honored name must ever be held to his credit.

Cydnor B. Tompkins, father of our subject, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in the year 1810, his lineage tracing back to a prominent old family of Virginia,—one of stanch Scotch-Irish extraction. The original American representatives of the family, as shown in consecutive records still extant, were two brothers who came to this country in the latter part of the seventeenth century. One located in the state of New York, while the other, from whom our subject descends in direct line, became the founder of the Old Dominion branch of the Tompkins family. During the successive generations male representatives of the family have been prominent in professional life, there seeming to have been an inherent predilection for these higher fields of endeavor, the legal profession, in particular, having gained many distinguished devotees from this source. The parents of Cydnor B. Tompkins might well be considered pioneers of Ohio, which had become a state only seven years prior to their settlement therein.

Cydnor B. Tompkins turned to the law in selecting his vocation in life, and his preparation for the same was most careful and exact, supplementing a thorough training in general lines of study. He was a lawyer of the highest rank, learned in his profession, and a most persuasive and powerful advocate. In his public life he was honored with high positions, which he filled with distinguished ability, and always to the credit of his state. Admitted to the bar, he entered upon the practice of his profession in the early '30s, and from the beginning was unusually prosperous in every respect. The success which he attained was due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guaranty whatever of professional success. This comes not of itself, nor can it be secured without ability, integrity and industry. These qualities he possessed in an eminent degree, and he was faithful to every interest committed to his charge. Throughout his entire life, whatsoever his hand found to do, whether in his profession, his official duties, or in any other sphere, he did with all the strength of his resourceful nature and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. While undoubtedly he was not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regarded the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. His was a noble character,—one that subordinated personal ambition to public good, and sought rather the benefit of others than aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, to which were added the discipline and embellishments of culture, his was a most attractive personality. Well versed in the learning of his profession, and with a deep knowl-



edge of human nature and the springs of human conduct, with great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, he was in the courts an advocate of great power and influence. In his political adherency Mr. Tompkins was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its most zealous supporters and one of its most influential workers in Ohio. He was an uncompromising opponent of the institution of slavery and one of the most earnest advocates of abolition.

In 1856 Cydnor B. Tompkins was elected to the United States congress, being chosen as his own successor in 1858. It is needless to say that he was a power in the deliberations of the national legislature and that his influence was ever cast in the support of what he believed to be right and just. He was a member of congress during the most crucial epoch in the history of the nation,—that which led up to the war of the Rebellion,—and the period in which came the greatest menace to the integrity of the Union. During his second term in congress he delivered a speech, which, as bearing on the slavery question, was instinct with patriotism, eloquence and powerful logic,—an address which brought him into prominence throughout the entire Union. From the text of this vigorous and loyal speech, which has become a part of the recorded history of the nation, we feel justified in making certain extracts in this connection. The speech was delivered in the house of representatives on the 18th of February, 1858, and from it we quote the following paragraphs:

*Mr. Chairman:*—I avail myself of this opportunity to discuss what is familiarly known as the Kansas question, and, in connection with that, the exciting question of slavery. If these subjects are disagreeable to a portion of this committee I nevertheless feel it to be my privilege, my imperative duty, as one of the representatives of the people of the great state of Ohio, to speak my opinions to-day upon these subjects. That they are here now for discussion is no fault of mine, or those whom I have the honor to represent; and if the country is rent with dissensions, if this government is ultimately overthrown and destroyed, I can certainly quote the great master of nature with as much propriety as did the distinguished member from New York (Mr. Haskin) on this floor, a few days since: "Thou canst not say I did it; never shake thy gory locks at me." Twice the free states of this Union have submitted to the unreasonable demands of slavery and humiliated themselves for the sake of peace. But to the repeal of the Missouri compromise they never have submitted quietly, and I know they never will. \* \* \* By the repeal of the Missouri compromise the gauntlet is thrown at once. The Republican party has accepted the gage, and the contest is between freedom and slavery. The contest is an unequal one. The Republican party is unaided by government patronage or government influence. For the last four years the slavery party has had the coun-

tenance and support of the president of the United States. The army of the nation—and not only that, but the judicial department of the government—has prostituted its powers, and is willing to "grind in the prison house" at the behest of this political Delilah.

\* \* \* I have said there is now to be a contest between freedom and slavery; and I am proud to say that the great Republican party of the country stands forth as the champion of freedom and the rights of man. I avail myself of this opportunity to say that there are really but two parties in this country. There is the slavery party and the anti-slavery party. There is really no Democratic party. There is a party that, out of personal respect and courtesy, we call the Democratic party, but in this day it has no separate and distinct existence.

In resisting the extension of slavery I make no appeals to slaveholders, to excite their sympathy in behalf of the slave and oppressed. This has been done so frequently, and without any effect, that they have become hardened, so that nothing but the "bursting of volcanoes or the crush of the riven world" could move them. While I say this, I say that I believe slavery to be the greatest moral evil that can exist. "It is the monarch of crimes, and the jewels that adorn its crown." I oppose it because of the great wrong that it does to the white race. It deprives white labor of its just reward. It builds up no middle class of intelligent farmers, artisans and mechanics, who constitute the real strength, who make the real wealth, and are justly the pride and glory of the free states. \* \* \* I do not denounce slaveholders as a class. There are many honest and just men among them—men of benevolence and kindness of heart—but the system is demoralizing, and must, to a greater or less degree, demoralize the country where it exists. I oppose it because it oppresses the poor; because it deprives labor of its just reward. It deprives the poor of the means of education; it degrades labor,—the only means of producing wealth in this or any other country. Where slavery exists the road to honor and fame is hedged up from the poor, and they never can free themselves from those "twin jailors of the daring heart—low birth and iron fortune." I oppose the extension of slavery into the territories of this government because, if this institution is permitted to go there, the intelligent free laborers of this country will never consent to live with slaves; the free states will be deprived of their just and equal rights in the territories; these territories will never add anything to the real greatness of the country. But I believe if these territories are occupied only by freemen, a great people will ultimately grow up in them, surpassing in power and glory anything the world has ever seen.

There can be no freedom for white men where black men are held as slaves. In the slave states of this Union men are to-day deprived of the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. You may boast of your constitution guaranteeing to every man this right, but the constitution has not the strength of a rope of sand. It is trampled under foot by the mob. In the southern states of the Union no man can exercise the freedom of speech unless the mob will permit it. \* \* \* It is made a crime by statutes in some of the slave states to say that man cannot hold property in man, or that man cannot hold property in a slave.

If by word or deed—yea, “by invisible thought or unuttered wish”—any man should attempt to inculcate the doctrine that slaves are not property, or that man cannot hold property in man, he will be forced to leave the country. You men of the slave states must burn the Declaration of Independence; you must expunge from the records of your courts the will of Washington; you must proscribe the writings of Jefferson and the free and glorious sentiments of Randolph; you must erase from the memory of man the teachings of the conscript fathers of the republic; you must blot from the history of your country the glories of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Why was John Adams born, or why did Washington live? The heroes of the Revolution died in vain; they waded through rivers and seas of blood to establish independence. But there is a despotism to-day reigning over the minds of men in parts of this country as absolute as there is in any Christian country in the world.

Then the speaker followed with strong and eloquent denunciation of those of the north who bowed abjectly to the slave power, fearing to violate the odious institution on the ground that dissension through this source would imperil the perpetuity of the Union, thus forfeiting their manhood and independence. He warned them against becoming “Union doctors,” and cited with great effect the case of Webster in connection with his efforts in behalf of the fugitive-slave law. He then cited, in detail, the outrageous election frauds in Kansas and Minnesota, launching, with that bitter invective which the innate integrity and loyalty of his nature could not but produce, a scathing criticism of those who brought about this loathsome blot upon the fair fame of the nation. Continuing, he said:

How long is the country to submit to this? If we can believe the statements in regard to these frauds, we are bound to believe that, in the last election held in Minnesota, hundreds of degraded savages, that could not speak a word of our language, that have no possible conception of our form of government, went to the polls and, everyone of them, voted the Democratic ticket, and the vote of each and every one counted as much as the vote of the most intelligent man in that territory. I am reluctantly led to believe that the party justifies these wrongs. The question may be asked, why does it justify these wrongs? There is but one solution to the question. Slavery has done it; slavery has taken possession of the party and debauched it. These are the legitimate fruits of a system that teaches that one class of men have no rights that another class is bound to respect. It is founded in wrong; it is a matter of force, and the same principle and spirit that teach that black men have no rights that white men are bound to respect, will defraud white men of their rights whenever ambition or interest demands it. \* \* \*

Crimes enough have been perpetrated in that territory (Kansas) since 1854 to condemn a world. Its path has been marked by crimes the most horrible, and red with human blood. The crowning act of all these wrongs is now presented in the form of a constitution to be forced upon the people without their con-

sent. To admit Kansas with a slavery constitution would be a palpable violation of one of the best established principles of the common law; that is, that no person shall take advantage of his own wrong. The Missouri compromise was repealed to put slavery into Kansas. This was a great wrong, and one for which this nation may yet repent in sackcloth and ashes. To admit Kansas as she is to be presented, would be to violate this great principle which I have stated. The repeal of the Missouri compromise I regard, as I have already said, a great wrong to the north, when there was no necessity for it. I am determined, while I have the honor to hold a place on this floor, that by no act of mine shall you ever reap any benefit therefrom. \* \* \*

The people of that territory are now lifting their imploring hands and streaming eyes, and calling upon the congress of this great nation for relief. It would be no violence to truth to say that for the last three years the people of that territory have suffered “the spurn of menials, a despot’s vengeance, a false country’s curse.” I ask you this day, will you relieve them, or will you enforce the constitution, when you know it will have to be done at the bayonet’s point and the cannon’s mouth? In such a contest do you believe that a God of justice, of love, of mercy, could be on your side? If this government persists in its crimes against Kansas, it must suffer the penalty of these national sins. It is one of the irrevocable decrees of God, that for every violation of his laws there is a penalty and this penalty will come just so certain as the sound of the thunder follows the “lightning’s fiery wing.” I tell you the day of settlement approaches. If you pass this Lecompton constitution the low muttering thunder that was heard three years ago in the north and west, will break out in tenfold fury. The fires that were then kindled will sweep over the country, “like red tongues of demonism, to blast and devour.” I say to you that the tyrants in Kansas that have trampled the rights of free men in the dust, whose hands are red with innocent blood, will receive the just reward for their wickedness and their crimes. A weak and wicked administration may throw its shield around them, but “neither men, nor devils, nor sheltering angels can protect them.”

Mr. Tompkins declined to be a candidate for a third term in congress, though he was earnestly importuned to accept the nomination. He died in the prime of his strong and useful manhood, passing away in 1862, at the age of fifty-two years, not having survived to witness the glorious victory of that cause for which he had labored so earnestly and devotedly,—the cause of his country. In life he was a patriot, a leader among men, and had he been spared he was destined for still higher honors and accomplishments, for with such a man progress is ever assured. He stood over six feet in height and weighed over two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He was animated by the deepest spirit of humanitarianism, his sympathies were quick and lay close to the surface, and he was exceptionally charitable and just in his judg-

ment of his fellow-men. Friendship was inviolable to him and it was his to gain and retain the friendship of all who had appreciation of true worth of character. In 18— he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Fouts, who was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1820, and whose death occurred in 1864. They became the parents of three children: Harriet, who died at the age of nineteen years; Henry Love, who died at the age of nine; Emmett, the immediate subject of this review.

Emmett Tompkins attended the public schools of McConnellsville until he had attained the age of twelve years, having been taken to Athens by his guardian, William Voorhees, who assumed charge of the boy after the death of his parents. After leaving the public schools he pursued a scientific and classical course in the Ohio State University, at Athens. Like his distinguished father, he selected the law as his vocation in life, his studies having been pursued in turn under the preceptorage of Judge John Welsh and Hon. Charles H. Grover. He secured admission to the bar in September, 1875, and forthwith began practice in Athens, Ohio, where, one year later, he secured distinctive recognition of his professional ability by being elected city solicitor, being then in his twenty-third year. In 1878 he was called to the office of mayor of Athens, resigning this municipal position, a few months prior to the expiration of his term, in order to fill the office of prosecuting attorney, in which connection his work was so effective and satisfactory that he was re-elected. In 1885 Mr. Tompkins was elected a member of the state legislature, being his own successor by re-election in 1887. He served as chairman of the committee on asylums for the insane, and was a member of the judiciary committee and that on railroads and telegraphs. As a legislator he proved his fidelity to his constituents and his judgment in conserving the best interests of the state, taking an active part in the deliberations of the body of which he was an honored member.

In 1889, desiring to broaden the scope of his professional labors, Mr. Tompkins removed to Columbus, and the capital city has since been the scene of his endeavors. He entered into partnership with Frank W. Merrick, under the firm name of Merrick & Tompkins, and success attended them from the start. They to-day hold a large and representative clientage, and are numbered among the leading legal firms of the city. They make a specialty of corporation law, and in this line are representatives of many of the important corporations of the state. Mr. Tompkins is popular in professional, business and social circles, and has won a position and a success of which he may well be proud. He was one of the organizers of the Ar-

lington Country Club, in whose affairs he maintains a lively interest.

Our subject's wife, *nee* Jessie Murfin, is a daughter of Lee Murfin, of Athens, and she presides with gracious dignity over the attractive home, being a leader in the social affairs of the capital. The household is brightened by the presence of two children: Cydnor and Katherine Mary.

GENERAL J. C. ENTREKIN.—In the events which concern the policy of state and nation and form the history of the commonwealth and national government, General Entekin, of Chillicothe, has borne an important part. He is one of Ohio's honored statesmen and has long been prominent in the political labors for the advancement of Republicanism and the adoption of its principles. Important state trusts have been committed to his care; and his superior intellectual endowments, keen discernment, sound judgment and fidelity have been manifest in his prompt and faithful discharge of duties. His ancestral history is one of close identification with the annals of the country.

In colonial days his Scotch-Irish ancestors located in Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, John Entekin, one of the pioneers of Ross county, served in the war of 1812 as an officer of Ohio troops and afterward became colonel of the Third Regiment. He was a man of much prominence in Ross county, represented his district in the state legislature in 1819-20 and was judge of the common-pleas court in 1838. The maternal grandfather of General Entekin was John Crouse, a native of Maryland, who in the war of the Revolution aided the colonists in their struggle for independence. The father of our subject, John Entekin, was a member of the first board of directors of the infirmary of Ross county, was captain of a militia company and was one of the founders of the Republican party in this section of the state.

John Clay Entekin, whose name introduces this review, was born in Ross county, near Kingston, on the 11th of February, 1844, and is a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of the class of 1867. Before his college course was completed, however, he responded to his country's call for troops to aid in the preservation of the Union, and although only eighteen years of age enlisted at Circleville, Ohio, August 12, 1862, as a private of Company A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry, to serve for three years or during the war. For two years and ten months he was at the front, during which time he participated in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Graham's plantation, Yellow

Bayou and the siege of Fort Blakely. At the last named he was twice wounded, and in consequence he was honorably discharged at New Orleans, June 8, 1865.

After his return to the north he entered college and graduated in the classical course, as abovestated. After graduation he engaged in teaching, and from 1869 to 1870 inclusive he was professor in mathematics in Central Wesleyan College, of Missouri. During that time he read law, and was admitted to the bar by the circuit court of Warren county, Missouri, in May, 1870. In June, 1870, he returned to Chillicothe, Ohio, being admitted to practice in the courts of this state by the district court of Ross county, in September of the same year. Immediately afterward he began practice in the office of Judge T. A. Minshall, now of the supreme bench of Ohio, remaining there for three years, during which time he succeeded in building up a good business. He has since practiced successfully and has been connected with much of the important litigation that has been heard in the courts in his part of the state. He has a keen, analytical mind, a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and never loses sight of any point of vantage ground which may advance the interests of his clients.

In political affairs General Entrekin has always taken a very deep interest. Even when a boy he was active in the Fremont and Dayton campaign, and when he attained his majority he allied his forces with those of the Republican party, voting for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while stationed in Louisiana as a Union soldier. In January, 1872, he was appointed city solicitor of Chillicothe to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same office in the spring of 1872, and was re-elected in 1874 and 1876. He was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Ross county in 1872, but was defeated by sixty votes, although he ran two hundred ahead of his ticket. In the autumn of 1875 he was elected to represent Ross county in the Ohio house of representatives and served for two years. He was a candidate in 1879, but was defeated by a small majority when making the race for the same office against the Hon. W. H. Reed. About a month later occurred the death of Senator Allison Brown, and General Entrekin was nominated for his successor in the sixth senatorial district, and was elected by a majority of fifteen hundred over Hon. Milton McCoy; and he served in the senate two years. In 1885 he was again a candidate for the house of representatives, being elected by about five hundred majority over Dr. Nathaniel Polter. Once more he was re-elected, and during his last term was honored by being chosen speaker of the house. While serving in that capacity he signed the order which sent Daniel Dalton, clerk of

Hamilton county, to jail in Franklin county until he could produce the forged election returns to the former county. While in the legislature he voted twice for Hon. John Sherman for the office of United States senator, also for James A. Garfield and Stanley Matthews. Mr. Entrekin was also twice a candidate for congressional nomination, but was defeated. His service in the various official positions to which he has been called has been marked by a patriotic devotion to duty and a fidelity to the best interests of the people whom he represented, and as one of the lawmakers of Ohio he has borne a conspicuous and honored part.

General Entrekin's service in the military department of the state has been no less conspicuous and honorable. He enlisted in the Ohio state militia, June 8, 1873, as a private of Company A, but was at once elected lieutenant of the company, in which capacity he served for one year, after which he was elected and commissioned captain. On the 21st of June, 1876, he was elected to the colonelcy of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, to which position he was three times re-elected, serving in all for fourteen years.

During this time he performed a most arduous and important service for the state in 1878. It was the time of the great railroad strikes in Newark, Ohio, when the military aid was invoked to quell the riotous men. He was also called to defend the city building and the music hall in Cincinnati and the Hamilton county jail at the time of the riot when the court-house was destroyed in April, 1884. Colonel Entrekin had his regiment on the field of action within ten hours after notification of the trouble was received. He was also in command of his regiment called forth to prevent trouble at the time of the strikes in the Hocking Valley coal mines and in Jackson county. These contests between labor and capital are now matters of history. There is always a lawless, reckless element ever ready to join in and push forward a disturbance, and in the instances above cited they succeeded in producing riots which the military forces were at length obliged to quell. As commander of the Sixth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, Colonel Entrekin was a prominent factor in suppressing the disturbance. In commanding his men he displayed firmness tempered by justice, power limited by discretion and force, and force was used only to protect life and property. His course commanded the respect of his troops and the admiration of all, and increased the confidence of the public in the military forces of the country. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor McKinley to the position of judge advocate-general on his staff, and re-appointed in January, 1894. He is now on the retired list of military officers of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general.

He was appointed by Governor Foraker, in November, 1889, a member of the board of trustees for the Central State Asylum for the Insane, at Columbus, and served for two months; but the senate refused to confirm any of Governor Foraker's appointments, and his successor was appointed by Governor Campbell.

In the councils of his party General Entrekin has been very prominent and his opinions have been received with much respect and consideration. He served for two years on the Republican state central committee, 1882-3, and has served annually as a delegate to the county, district and state conventions, while for twenty years he has been a member of the Ross county executive committee. In 1892 he was elected a delegate from the eleventh congressional district to the national convention in Minneapolis, and was chairman of the congressional convention at Athens, Ohio, which nominated the delegates to represent this state in the Republican national convention in St. Louis in 1896. He was a very active worker for his party during the last presidential campaign and delivered many addresses in support of the dominant measures of the tariff and sound money. He is a logical, fluent and forceful speaker and his addresses leave a lasting impression upon his auditors. He served as chairman of the committee on resolutions in the Republican convention at Toledo, Ohio, in June, 1897. He is at present collector of internal revenue of the eleventh district of Ohio, having been appointed by President McKinley in July, 1897.

Faternally General Entrekin is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and has passed all the chairs in both lodges. He also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of El's and is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding all of the more important offices in his post.

**R**OBERT M. McDOWELL, deceased, was for forty-six years a resident of Ohio, and was long prominently connected with the business and political history of the state. His life was marked by the most absolute fidelity to duty, whether of a public or private nature, and he was honored by all with whom he was brought in contact. Walking ever in the path of rectitude, his commendation was something to prize, and his friendship evidenced sterling worth on the part of the recipient. He exerted an influence on the political, material, social and moral life of Medina that will be felt as long as memory remains to those who knew him; he stood loyally by his country in the dark hours when rebellion threatened to crush the Union, and in days of peace no less valiantly defended the best interests of his loved country.

Mr. McDowell was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, near Oxford, on the 13th of October, 1837, a son of John T. and Hannah J. (Murdagh) McDowell. His grandfather, George McDowell, was of Scotch descent. In the county of his nativity Robert McDowell spent the first thirteen years of his life, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Juniata county, Pennsylvania, taking up their residence by the Susquehannah river, where the father erected a sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of soft lumber. The products of the mill had to be shipped by canal, and for this purpose he purchased a canal-boat. As his father's assistant, Robert McDowell performed much hard and heavy work, unloading and loading lumber, and also driving on the tow-path. After a few years, however, the family removed to Wayne county, Ohio, locating upon a farm, where he grew to manhood, his time being given to the quiet, healthful pursuits of agriculture and to the mastery of the branches of learning taught in the public schools. He was also for a time a pupil in the academy at Seville, Medina county, and at Hudson College, in Portage county.

After the completion of his collegiate course Mr. McDowell began teaching and followed that profession until 1862, when the increasing danger of the dissolution of the Union brought about by a rebellious south led him to offer his services in its defense and enlist as a member of the Second Ohio Veteran Volunteer Cavalry as a private. He was soon thereafter commissioned first lieutenant and served faithfully until the close of the war, on the staff of General E. B. Tyler.

Returning to Medina Mr. McDowell again taught school for one term, and then established a cheese factory, which he successfully conducted for a period of eleven years. He also joined his brother, O. H. McDowell, in the establishment of a drug and book store in Medina, which they conducted for several years. In 1873 he accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank, of Medina, in which capacity he acceptably served until 1876, when he was promoted to the position of cashier on the death of Hon. H. G. Blake, the preceding incumbent. The charter of the bank expiring in 1893, the institution was reorganized under the name of the Old Phoenix National Bank, of Medina, and Mr. McDowell was elected president, continuing to administer the affairs of the bank with marked ability until his death. On the morning of the last day he was at his desk in the bank performing his duties as ever. He was largely instrumental in making this one of the most reliable financial institutions in this part of the state, and was regarded as a leading financier. He was also

one of the directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was chairman of its committee on finance. He was closely identified with many business interests of Medina, and his sound judgment, discretion and enterprise made him a valuable factor in the management of these financial concerns.

In his political affiliations Mr. McDowell was a stalwart Republican of state-wide reputation. He believed it to be the duty of every American to inform himself on the issues of the day and support the measures which he believed would best promote the nation's welfare. Ever since the formation of the Republican party most of the business men of this nation have been Republicans, and this from an instinct of general prosperity. During the ten years preceding the war it was demonstrated from federal statistics that slavery was a blight upon the financial welfare of the people, and almost every financier, as well as philanthropist, broke away from the old party relations and formed the new Republican party to resist the further extension of slave territory; and ever since then the desire for commercial prosperity for all the people alike has generally led men of solid commercial standing to sustain the principles of this party; indeed, it is they who have dictated the principles of the party from time to time. Mr. McDowell was a representative of that class of men and was an influential factor in Republican politics in his part of the state. He was honored with many positions of public trust. In 1892 he was elected as presidential elector from his district; but, according to the ruling of the national committee, he, with all electors holding an office in a national bank, was on that account obliged to resign. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, and aided in the nomination of William McKinley for president. At the time of his death he was the candidate for state senator in the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth joint district, where a nomination was equivalent to an election, the party having a majority of from two thousand to twenty-five hundred, and Mr. McDowell, according to all predictions, on account of his popularity with all classes of people, would have run considerably ahead of his ticket.

The home relations of Mr. McDowell were very pleasant; and as he was a man of domestic tastes he greatly delighted in the pleasures of his own fireside. While in the army he was married, in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Blake, a daughter of Hon. H. G. Blake, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Medina, connected with the banking interests and representing his district in congress. The family numbers three sons and two daughters: Bessie, widow of Lieu-

tenant C. H. Hewes, of the United States navy, who died two months after their marriage; H. G. Blake, assistant cashier of the Old Phoenix National Bank; Thomas Corwin, now a law student in New York city; Katharine and Robert O.

Mr. McDowell passed away on the 29th of September, 1897, his death resulting from heart trouble; and the town of Medina, of which he had long been an honored and valued resident, went into mourning. During the hours of the funeral services by common consent all the business houses of the village were closed and the merchants attended the services with the one desire of manifesting the high regard for the business integrity and honor which years of association had stamped as belonging pre-eminently to him. The funeral was largely attended, for the circle of his friends was limited only by the circle of his acquaintances. The services were in charge of H. G. Blake Post, G. A. R., of which he was a member, and that society, as well as the board of trade, to which he belonged, passed resolutions of respect and condolence, expressing their appreciation of the man whom they loved and honored in life and whom they now mourned in death. His life was one of generous usefulness; integrity and straightforward dealing characterized all his business relations; fidelity marked his discharge of public duties; with him friendship was inviolable, and his devotion to home and family as firm as the everlasting hills.

RICHARD A. HARRISON has for many years been one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the jurisprudence of Ohio. In the long and prolific line of distinguished men of whom this commonwealth is justly proud, the public life of few, if any, has extended over as wide a period as his; and certainly the career of none other has been more varied in service, more constant in honor, more fearless in conduct and more stainless in reputation. His great legal ability and his unswerving devotion to the interests committed to his charge have won for him a renown not confined to his state; and honored at home and abroad he is recognized as one of the most eminent jurists and leading public men of Ohio.

Mr. Harrison was born in Thirsk, Yorkshire, England, on the 8th of April, 1824, and with his parents came to America when a youth of eight years, the family locating in Warren county, Ohio, and afterward removing to Springfield, Ohio. The advantages of wealth were unknown to him in his youth; but energy and perseverance were his, and a laudable ambition accomplished his advancement and crowning success. He is indebted to the village school for his early edu-

cation, which was supplemented by instruction in the little academy conducted by Rev. Chandler Robbins, at Springfield, Ohio. From the age of twelve he has been self-dependent, and his aspiring and untiring efforts have been the means by which he has reached the desired goal. As "carrier" and "devil" he worked in the office of the Springfield Republic, and in the printing-office, the "poor man's college," he added greatly to his store of knowledge. Despite the adversities of early fortune, Mr. Harrison's progress was as rapid as his rise has been steady and permanent.

Imbued with a desire to enter the legal profession, he became a student in the law office of the distinguished William A. Rodgers in 1844, and later graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. By Justices Hitchcock and Wood he was admitted to the bar on the 8th of April, 1846, and at once opened an office in London, Madison county. His success at the bar was immediate and pronounced, and he at once became a leader in legal circles in that locality. His conspicuous ability also won political distinction, and he was elected in 1857 by the Republicans of Madison county to the Ohio house of representatives. Two years later he was elected to the state senate from the counties of Madison, Champaign and Clark; and in 1861 was chosen to the seat in congress made vacant by the resignation of Governor Thomas Corwin upon his appointment as United States minister to Mexico by President Lincoln. He was nominated for the office of judge on the supreme-court bench of the state, but with his colleague on the ticket was defeated, in 1870. He was appointed by Governor Hayes, and by the the senate confirmed, a member of the supreme-court commission of Ohio in 1875, but declined the honor.

In the house of representatives of Ohio which convened in January, 1858, Mr. Harrison first appeared on the political stage with Judge J. A. Ambler, of Columbiana, Judge W. H. West, of Logan, the gifted R. M. Briggs, of Fayette, the courteous and scholarly James Monroe, of Lorain, Judge Collins, of Cincinnati, and William B. Woods, afterward of the United States supreme bench; and in this group of young men, all of whom have become more or less distinguished, Mr. Harrison occupied no subordinate rank. Associated with Messrs. Rankin, Ambler and Collins, he was a member of the committee on judiciary, and his legal learning and sound judgment proved most valuable in the work of the committee room. His efforts were mainly directed to reforming the law of estates and relieving the courts from the embarrassments in which a vicious judicial system had involved them. He introduced the act concerning the legal relations of guardian and ward, and the act providing for the semi-

annual payment of taxes. Little opportunity, however, was given him for forensic display, party lines being closely drawn, and measures of importance, especially those of a political nature, being generally matured in the caucus and spurred through the house without public consideration. It was not until near the close of the second session that Mr. Harrison's great powers in debate found expression. The report of the commission, appointed at the preceding session to investigate the state treasury defalcation which sought to implicate and smirch the reputation of Governor Chase, called forth his best effort in debate. In his special message communicating the report to the house, the governor called attention to the invidious criticisms upon himself contained in the report. To rebuke the governor it was moved to print the report without the message. On this motion Mr. Harrison obtained the floor and the report went forth shorn of its intended political malice. The indomitable pertinacity of Mr. Harrison's character is shown by an incident which occurred during the delivery of this speech. Near the close of his remarks a hemorrhage with which he was attacked alarmed his friends, but despite their entreaties he swept on to the conclusion and retired from the hall exhausted, and it was feared to die.

In the senate Mr. Harrison won new laurels in a body composed of many of the most distinguished men of the state, including Judge T. C. Jones, Colonel T. M. Key, General J. D. Cox and James A. Garfield, of whom Mr. Harrison was a colleague, and the recognized peer at that epoch in Ohio's political history. The senatorial session of 1861 will ever be memorable in history. To it were submitted for consideration and prompt action questions of the greatest national importance. Among these were the measures to strengthen the public credit, to raise and equip armies, to provide the ways and means for the common defense and for the maintenance of the Union in all its integrity. To these measures Mr. Harrison gave efficient and zealous support. With just pride he cherishes the recollection of his efforts to avert the storm of war threatening to burst upon the country. At his special request the venerable Thomas Ewing, whose ability as a jurist and statesman he held in just regard, was named as one of the commissioners from Ohio in response to the invitation of Missouri for a convention of the states to consider the impending crisis. While the momentous questions of that time were being discussed Mr. Harrison framed the following resolutions, which were passed by the Ohio legislature, January 12, 1861:

*Resolved*, By the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that the people of Ohio, believing that the pres-



ervation of the unity of the government that constitutes the American people one people is essential to the support of their tranquillity at home, of their peace abroad, of their safety, of their prosperity, and of that very liberty which they so highly prize, are firmly and ardently attached to the national constitution and the union of the states.

Second, that the general government cannot permit the secession of any state without violating the obligations by which it is bound under the compact to the other states and to every citizen of the United States.

Third, that while the constitutional rights of every state in the Union should be preserved inviolate, the powers and authority of the national government must be maintained and the laws of congress faithfully enforced in every state and territory until repealed by congress or adjudged to be unconstitutional by the proper tribunal; and that all attempts by state authorities to nullify the constitution of the United States or the laws of the federal government, or to resist the execution thereof, are revolutionary in their character and tend to the disruption of the best and wisest system of government in the world.

Fourth, that the people of Ohio are inflexibly opposed to intermeddling with the internal affairs and domestic relations of the other states of the Union, in the same manner and to the same extent as they are opposed to any interference by the people of other states with their domestic concerns.

Fifth, that it is the will and purpose of the people of Ohio to fulfill in good faith all their obligations under the constitution of the United States according to the spirit and intent thereof, and they demand the faithful discharge of the same duty by every state in the Union, and thus, as far as may be, to insure tranquillity between the state of Ohio and other states.

Sixth, that it is incumbent upon the states having enactments upon their statute books conflicting with or rendering less efficient the constitution or laws of the United States, to repeal them; and it is equally incumbent upon the general government and the several states to secure to every citizen of the Union his rights in every state under the provision of the constitution which guarantees to the citizen of each state all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states, and thus inspire and restore confidence and a spirit of fraternal feeling between the different states of the Union.

Seventh, that the Union-loving citizens of these states who have labored and still labor with devotional courage and patriotism to withhold their states from the vortex of secession are entitled to the gratitude and admiration of the whole American people.

Eighth, that we hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States, and that the entire power and resources of Ohio are hereby pledged whenever necessary and demanded for the maintenance under strict subordination to the civil authority of the constitution and laws of the general government by whomsoever administered.

Ninth, that the governor be required to forward forthwith copies of the foregoing resolutions to the president of the nation and the governors of all the states in the Union and to each of the senators and representatives in congress from this state, to be by

them presented to each branch of the national legislature.

After the election of President Lincoln, but before his inauguration, he visited Columbus, and on being introduced by Governor Dennison to Mr. Harrison, inquired: "Is this the author of the resolution offering the resources of the state to the government?" On being answered in the affirmative, he grasped Senator Harrison's hand again, and exclaimed in his characteristic way: "Well, I must give *you* an extra shake."

The physical frailty of Mr. Harrison unfitted him for the field to which his illustrious colleagues, Key, Cox and Garfield were transferred, but he took his seat in congress at the called session of July, 1861. The acts of that congress have passed into history and are familiar to all. The great measures of peace, of war and of finance, which commanded its attention and approval, received from him that support which love of country inspired. By the apportionment of 1862 Madison county was attached to the Franklin district and S. S. Cox was elected Mr. Harrison's successor. On the 4th of March, 1863, he closed his political career by his retirement from congress; but his interest in the political affairs of the country has never abated; and time has proven the wisdom of his opinions on many political questions.

In May, 1873, Mr. Harrison removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of the law. He has for many years ranked with the great legal minds of the country. His opportunities while pursuing his legal studies were most fortunate. He was often in attendance at the sessions of the court where most brilliant members of the bar attended, including such men as Judge J. R. Swan, Edward Cummings, Sampson Mason and William A. Rodgers; and the lessons of precept and example derived from those "model gentlemen of the old school" ripened into fixed and most agreeable traits of professional character.

Mr. Harrison's professional career from the beginning has been marked by a series of splendid successes. The ancient "circuit practice" had for him a fascination which yet continues. The intricate system of land titles, peculiar to the Virginian reservation, within which his "circuit" lay, had not ceased to be a source of fruitful litigation. The magnitude of individual estates in the Scioto valley often gave rise to controversies about their succession. His rapid rise at the bar soon opened to him these fields of legal contention, in which he was early accustomed to encounter and often successfully contend with ex-Justice Swayne, John W. Andrews, P. B. Wilcox, Governor Nelson Barrere, Judge Briggs, Judge Sloane, Judge Dickey, Jonathan Rennick, Hocking H. Hunter, Judge



Allen G. Thurman, and occasionally the elder Thomas Ewing and Henry Stanbery. In these encounters he early learned that there could be no excellence without labor; that undisciplined genius may transiently soar, but only toil can maintain the ascent it makes. To have once achieved success in these contests was a worthy ambition; to maintain the conflict on equal terms through a succession of years was his highest goal. To this he bent his powers and has not been disappointed. Jealous a mistress as is the law, he paid her his assiduous devotion, crowning her with garlands gathered from every department of her domain. Studying her precepts as a system of philosophy, he applied them as a science, not as an art. Not omitting to cultivate acquaintance with adjudicated cases, it was rather to extract from each its underlying principle than to employ it unintelligently as judicial *ipse dixit*. Aided in this by strong sense, quick perception, and great power of analysis, he has united familiarity with the intricacies of procedure to a substantial mastery of judicial construction and interpretation, and the general principles governing in the adjudication of the multiform rights which spring from the ever-colliding relations of life.

It is the regret of the profession that Mr. Harrison's legal learning and judicial mind have not found recognition on the supreme bench of Ohio, which he is so well fitted to adorn. The offer of this he has steadily declined. During the latter part of President Harrison's administration, the honor of an appointment to the supreme bench of the United States would have been conferred upon him had his age not proved an obstacle, he having then passed his sixtieth birthday.

The services of Mr. Harrison as a speaker on public occasions is frequently sought, and his eloquence, logic and comprehensive knowledge never fail to command the respectful attention and close interest of his auditors. On the occasion of the celebration of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the birth of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, he was chosen as one of the orators, and he delivered a most able discourse on "The Early Ohio Bar." He participated as one of the speakers, in the memorial services held on the death of Hon. Howell Edmunds Jackson; and was the orator on the occasion of the opening of the law department of the Ohio State University.

The range of his knowledge is comprehensive and accurate. Devotion to his profession has not excluded him from other domains of learning and thought. He has ever cultivated the companionship of books, has perused the orations of Cicero, Erskine and Webster, the philosophy of Bacon, Plato and Buckle, the history of Hallam, Gibbon and Prescott; the essays of

Addison, Carlyle, Macaulay and Irving, and the fiction of Fielding and Scott and the works of Shakespeare. The storehouse of his mind he has thus filled with the best thought of all ages and the gems of wisdom enrich his conversation and discourse. In public address he is logical, terse and concise, yet is not barren of illustration and embellishment. His singularly agreeable voice, distinct enunciation, candor of statement and great earnestness of manner win sympathy, secure confidence and carry conviction. In this, hardly less than in the logic of his thought, lies the secret of his success. But the magic of his power is the courage of conscious right, and the assurance of thorough preparation which distinguish him. He has ever scorned the glittering chaplet of forensic victory if gained by deceiving or misleading public sentiment, lowering the dignity of the law, or stooping to intrigue. His intercourse with his brethren of the bar has ever been characterized for its high and delicate sense of professional honor, and the unaffected constancy with which its amenities are observed. His kindly and considerate regard for his juniors, his deferential respect for his seniors, and his courteous bearing toward those of his own rank, have won for him the friendship of all, the enmity of none. He to-day stands as a most eminent member of the Ohio bar and the honored head of the well-known firm of Harrison, Olds, Henderson & Harrison, of Columbus, the last named being his son.

Known throughout the land for his acts of statesmanship in the days of the war, and for his splendid forensic triumphs in later years, probably the best traits of his character are familiar only to the friends of his home circle. He was married in early manhood to Miss Maria Louisa Warner, and he has ever shown an untiring devotion to wife and children, counting no sacrifice too great that would add to the happiness or welfare of his family. With him friendship is inviolable, and more delightful companionship could not be enjoyed than that which exists between Mr. Harrison and his friends of long years. Seldom has a man so prominent in professional and public life gained so unsullied and enviable a reputation. His life exemplifies the truth in the lines of the poet:

Honor and fame from no condition rise:  
Act well your part: there all the honor lies.

HON. JAMES L. PRICE.—The bar of Ohio has furnished to the Republican party of the state and nation a majority of those who have, in the various honorable positions of public trust in the gift of the people, made the name of Ohio glorious for the quality of her statesmen and the rival of old Virginia

as the "Mother of Presidents." The name heading this sketch is well known throughout the states as one of the staunch and steadfast workers in the party ranks, an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and whose career in the public service has been marked by those qualities of justice, fairness and ability which distinguish the statesman from the mere partisan.

James L. Price was born March 27, 1840, in Carroll county, Ohio, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Douglas) Price, both of whom were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania. Benjamin Price was a farmer, and a supporter of the Whig party in politics until the organization of the Republican party, which thereafter received his support. Our subject attended the common schools and later the academy at New Hagers-town, Ohio. In 1859 he commenced his law studies in the office of General E. R. Eckley, at Carrollton, and was admitted to practice in September, 1861, at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio. Opening an office at Carrollton, he continued the practice of his profession until April, 1865, when he removed to Van Wert, and for the succeeding two years was in partnership with Judge I. D. Clark. In 1872 he formed a partnership with his nephew, Ira P. Shissler, and for ten years the firm of Price & Shissler held a leading place among the attorneys of northwestern Ohio. In March, 1882, having associated himself with Judge George W. Overmeyer, of Lima, Mr. Price removed to that city and the firm of Price & Overmeyer was continued until January, 1887. On its dissolution Mr. Price continued practice alone until 1894. In November of that year he was elected judge of the third judicial circuit of Ohio for a term of six years and took his seat in February following.

January 1, 1862, Judge Price was married to Martha A. Guiney, a native of Harrison county. Their son, Charles F. Price, is a deputy oil inspector and is correspondent for several of the metropolitan dailies at Lima. Mrs. Price died in August, 1866. March 8, 1868, Judge Price was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Marshall, of Van Wert. To them have been born two children, both of whom died in infancy.

The Judge has never known a time when he was not actively interested in political matters. The first convention to which he was a delegate was that at Columbus in 1863, at which John Brough was nominated for governor in opposition to Clement L. Vallandigham, who, it will be remembered, was court-martialed out of the country by General Burnside for making a treasonable speech, and was sojourning in Canada at the time of his nomination by the Democracy of Ohio. His ignominious defeat in the ensuing election lent emphasis to the sentence of the court. In 1872 Judge Price was a delegate to the national convention at

Philadelphia, at which Grant was renominated, and again in 1876 to the convention at which President R. B. Hayes received the nomination. There has rarely been a Republican convention, district, state or national, at which Judge Price has not been present and laboring to secure the advancement of his party by advocating those measures and candidates which, in his opinion, stood for the best interests of the whole people. During the early years of his law practice he served Carroll county as prosecuting attorney and later at Van Wert served three terms in the same capacity. It is worthy of mention that in his first election in Van Wert county his majority was twenty votes, on the second this was increased to one hundred and sixty-five, and on the third to three hundred and sixty, while the county was, as it still remains, so closely divided between the great parties that one set of county officers rarely succeeds another of the same political faith.

Judge Price became a Mason soon after attaining his majority, and has taken the chapter and commandery degrees. He has held various lodge offices, and for nine years was worshipful master of the lodge at Van Wert.

A gentleman who has for many years been closely associated with Judge Price in political affairs and who has an intimate knowledge of him as a man and as a citizen, has volunteered the following for this sketch:

"Judge Price, during the time while at the bar, devoted his attention to his law practice with assiduity; but, notwithstanding which, he did at all times his full duty as a citizen, and was for years president of the school board at Van Wert, Ohio, and actively interested in educational matters. Whatever offices he has held have been in the line of his profession. He has a mind that is instinctively a legal one, which enables him to grasp with ease the salient points in any matter submitted to him; and this, with his broad reading and thorough knowledge of the law, has marked him as one of the leading lawyers of the state. His temperament is such as to eminently fit him for the judicial position he now holds. He never loses his self-possession, even under the most trying circumstances. His genial disposition has surrounded him with a large circle of friends."

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ISAAC S. AND JOHN W. MORRIS are well known and prominent journalists of western Ohio, and are the editors of the *Call*, the leading Republican paper of Miami county. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world, to her newspapers, and

in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this very line of journalism. Ohio has enlisted in its newspaper field men of broad mental grasp and notable business sagacity, among which number are the gentlemen whose names introduce this article. Their identification with the "art preservative of all arts" has enabled them to present to the people the living issues of the day in a strong and forcible manner that has not failed of effect.

Isaac S. Morris, whose connection with the journalistic interests of Miami county covers a period of twenty-three years, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 7th of February, 1825, and was a son of John Morris, of Quaker stock. He graduated at the old Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, in 1851, and for several years he acceptably filled the position of superintendent of the Eaton public schools, but a personal predilection drew him toward journalism and in 1860 he assumed editorial charge of the Eaton Register. During the war he acted as receiving agent for the government, but at the same time continued his work with the Register, which he edited until 1874. He then came to Piqua and established the *Helmet*, and in 1883 his son became interested. In 1883 John W. Morris, his son, established the *Daily Call* and in 1893 purchased the interest of his father in the *Helmet*. The editorial department is under the supervision of the father, while the son acts as business manager. The *Call* is the only paper in the senatorial district having an Associated Press membership and is also the oldest Republican daily in the district. Never has its politics been a matter of speculation or question. In bold but courteous manner its support of men and measures is pronounced, and as a champion of protection, reciprocity, sound money and equal liberty it has ever been known.

John W. Morris is one of the most active young Republicans of Miami county and has been a most earnest worker in the party. He was born in Eaton, Preble county, on the 18th of September, 1860, and with his father came to Piqua, in 1874, continuing his education in the schools of this city and completing it in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, this state. In 1883 he established the *Call* and since that time has had the entire business management. His deep interest in politics, his comprehensive knowledge of the issues which divide the parties and his energy in support of his views have combined to make him one of the leaders in Republican ranks in this section of the state. He was a member of the famous Piqua Glee Club, which participated in the Blaine campaign in 1884; in 1895 he was a member of the state central committee from the seventh congres-

sional district, and is invariably on hand at the state conventions, where he always takes an active part in the proceedings. He managed the interests of Senator McPherson Brown during both campaigns, which resulted in the election of that gentleman. He is a most effective organizer, so combining the varied forces that form a political party as to produce the best results attainable; is sagacious and far-sighted, taking into consideration in his plans all the different elements and forces that could in any way detract from or add to the victory.

Mr. Morris is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He has two children, and his hospitable home is a favorite center for his many friends.

JUDGE JOHN C. MILLER, Springfield, is a member of one of the notable pioneer families of Ohio.

His great-great-grandparents, Robert and Elizabeth Miller, of Scotland, emigrated to Prince George county, Maryland, in 1738, in which county their eldest son, David, first saw the light, and here he was married to Miss Rachel Blackwood. Rachel and her mother, whose maiden name was Ann Swain, were born in this country; but her father, John Blackwood, was a native of England. David Miller was a gallant and patriotic soldier of the Revolution, and died in the service in 1778. His son, Robert, was born in Prince George county on the 19th day of August, 1767. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Highfield on the 19th day of January, 1793, and in a few years thereafter removed to Rockingham county, Virginia, where they resided about four years. He then removed with his family to Kentucky, arriving there in the spring of 1797 and settling in Mason county. In the spring of 1802 they changed their abode to a farm on Fox's creek, in Fleming county, in the same state. Eighteen months after his arrival in Kentucky his wife died, leaving three small children,—David, Thomas and Reuben. Robert Miller remained a widower until the 7th day of May, 1799. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Hanson, of Kentucky, who bore him six children, two sons and four daughters, viz.: Mary, Nelson, Harriet, Maria, Milton and Eliza.

Robert Miller was converted to God in February, 1789, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. In the year 1800 he began "to exhort in public," and afterward he obtained a license to preach as a local Methodist preacher. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Asbury, in Cincinnati, in 1809, and later, as an elder, by Bishop Roberts, at Urbana, Ohio. In the year 1812 the Rev. Robert Miller had become thoroughly dissatisfied with the institution of slavery; so

he set his slaves free, and removed to Champaign county, Ohio, settling upon a large tract of land which he had purchased on the Pretty Prairie, within the limits of what is now Clark county. Several of his former slaves accompanied him to his new home. In Ohio he became widely known as an able though eccentric Methodist preacher, and an uncompromising foe of slavery and intemperance; indeed, his pronounced views on these questions were far in advance of his time. He was even bitterly opposed to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, and in his clerical capacity made earnest appeals to the farmers of the state not to sell their grain to distillers and brewers.

As a sample of his peculiar attacks from the pulpit, one story is here inserted out of a multitude of his graphic utterances. One of the prominent members of the church at Springfield was the owner of a distillery. Old-time Methodists recollect that he always occupied the same seat in the church, and had a habit of indulging in groans expressive of mournful assent to the denunciations of the pulpit. On a quarterly-meeting occasion, upon a certain Saturday afternoon, the old preacher was indulging, as was common, in fiery attacks upon manufacturers and sellers of intoxicating liquors, and the good old brother was mourning in unison with the sermon. At last, provoked by the solemn cadences from the bosom of the distiller brother, the old divine rang out with startling emphasis, "Even now, while I am talking, my brethren, you can look out of these open windows and see Brother ——'s distillery smoking like a tar-kiln, while he sits in his pew groaning like a dying calf."

Rev. Robert Miller was universally respected for his honesty of purpose, indefatigable energy, broad philanthropy and true piety. Like many other generous southern slaveholders, he illustrated his friendship for the colored people by setting his own slaves free. It is easy to be liberal with the property of others, but not so easy with our own. After emancipating his slaves, he helped to support the infirm, and one he remembered in his will. He died in the year 1834, at the age of sixty-seven, at his home on the Pretty Prairie. He was willing to go, and prepared, having fought the good fight and kept the faith.

Reuben Miller, his son, was born on the 19th day of January, 1797, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of Pike Run, on the Monongahela river, where his father's family spent the winter of 1796-7, while *en route* to Kentucky. In the spring of 1797 they made the voyage down the Monongahela and Ohio rivers to Marysville in a flatboat. Reuben lived with his father until he was of age, aiding in the management of the estate and at the same time acquiring

an education. By diligence he became an accomplished surveyor and engineer. Surveying and school-teaching were his employments until 1826, when he was appointed surveyor of Clark county, Ohio. This office he held for nine years. He was afterward elected to the office of county auditor, which position he held for eighteen years, and doing all of this time he was a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and served on Sabbath days as a supply to the various churches in central Ohio, in the absence of stated pastors. He was also at different times a justice of the peace, and served in that capacity altogether thirty-six years. He lived to the age of nearly eighty-three years, and left behind him a very popular record. He, like his father, was eccentric, was a good public speaker, a fine conversationalist, and a writer of no ordinary parts, his taste running largely to versification, yet he was always too modest to publish his productions. We extract from the printed history of Clark county his own epitaph, as a sample of his turn in that direction:

Here lies a man—a curious one;  
No one can tell what good he's done,  
Nor yet how much of evil;  
Where now his soul is, who can tell?  
In heaven above, or low in hell?  
With God or with the Devil?

While living here he oft would say  
That he must shortly turn to clay  
And quickly rot.  
This thought would sometimes cross his brain,  
That he perhaps might live again,  
And may be not.

As sure as he in dust doth lie,  
He died because he had to die,  
But much against his will;  
Had he got all that he desired,  
This man would never have expired:  
He had been living still.

John C. Miller, son of Reuben Miller, was born on the 13th day of April, 1834, in the village, now the city of Springfield, Ohio, and has seen his native town develop from an insignificant hamlet to a place of forty thousand inhabitants, full of the hum and whirr of manufacturing industries with their thousands of operatives. He was educated at the Ohio Conference high school at Springfield, under the tuition of a faculty of which Rev. Solomon Howard, afterward the president of the Ohio University at Athens, was the head. He graduated at the age of fifteen years, from a school which was of high repute in its days, and which was the only *alma mater* of some of the best intellects in Ohio. He went into a printing-office and learned the "art preservative of arts" in all its

branches; and afterward, at the age of eighteen, commenced the study of law under Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, now deceased (for several years an able member of congress from the Springfield district, and afterward a leading lawyer in Washington, District of Columbia). Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar of Ohio in April, 1855, and in a few months opened a law office in Springfield. He almost immediately got a good practice for so young a man. On the 4th day of October, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Marianna Hoglen, the charming and cultured daughter of James R. Hoglen, Esq., one of the successful business men of Dayton, Ohio. Two children have blessed this union. In April, 1861, he was elected, by a handsome majority, mayor of Springfield. The Civil war shortly after breaking out, he became identified with all the measures for the promotion of recruiting, relief to soldiers' families, etc., having been made chairman of the military committee of the city. In October, 1861, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county (Clark). This office he held for several successive terms. Mr. Miller was a private soldier in the late Civil war until his regiment (One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry) was mustered out of the service.

In 1869 he was elected city solicitor of Springfield, which office he held for several terms, and until the year 1876, when he resigned it to take the office of probate judge of his county, to which he had been elected the previous October. He was re-elected to said office four successive terms thereafter, and near the close of his fifth term he resigned said office to accept the office of common-pleas judge, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1890. He is now serving his second term as such judge. The second judicial district, over which, in connection with a number of other judges, he has jurisdiction, is composed of the counties of Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Darke, Green, Miami, Montgomery, Preble and Warren. Judge Miller's connection upon both his father and mother's side are among the best of Ohio. Through his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Hedges, born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and her mother, Elizabeth Tabb, he is related to some of the best families in the valley of Virginia. His mother was a lineal descendant of Sir Charles Hedges, a distinguished statesman during the reign of Queen Anne, "the last of the Stuarts," and a member of her cabinet. He is one of a family of five brothers and two sisters: Caroline H. Harris, who died near Monticello, Illinois; Elizabeth N. Ogden, who died at Keokuk, Iowa; Dr. D. B. Miller, who died at Covington, Kentucky; Henry R. Miller, president of the Gas Company of Keokuk, Iowa; and Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, of the

United States Navy, who was highly commended for ability and bravery in the late war by his superior officers.

Judge Miller's unerring instincts and fine character have not lessened him in public esteem; but his greater popularity is probably due to his magnetic personality. In religion he is a Methodist, in politics a Republican, but a kind and charitable friend of good men of all shades of opinion. Besides all, he is a learned lawyer, a brilliant speaker, a safe adviser, a public-spirited citizen, a faithful husband, a kind father and an honest man. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Miller have reason to be proud of their two children, Robert J. and Eleanor C., whose worth and accomplishments command the respect of all. The former has a prominent position in the office of P. P. Mast & Company, one of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in the west, and the latter is the chief deputy, and has been for a number of years, in the office of probate judge of Clark county, Ohio.

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HON. SYLVESTER WESLEY DURFLINGER, a prominent citizen of London, Madison county, who has made an enviable reputation as an able lawyer, a judicious legislator and a wheelhorse of the Republican party, comes of a good old pioneer family, his father, Philip Durlinger, being a native of Ohio, taking up his residence in Madison county at a very early day; he died in 1839. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Lilly, was also an early settler in the county, and Lilly Chapel is named for one of her family. After the death of our subject's father she married Samuel T. Pearce, and died at London, Ohio, August 6, 1889.

The gentleman whose name introduces this brief sketch was born near West Jefferson, Madison county, April 20, 1836. After pursuing his studies at the public schools for a number of years he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he graduated in 1860. Soon afterward he took up the study of law, in the office of R. A. Harrison, and a little later went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he continued his studies. The Civil war was at this time in full progress, and the young men of the north cheerfully laid aside all personal inclinations and ambitions and offered their services in defense of the national government. The young student from Ohio was not behind his companions in volunteering, and in 1861 enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment, Illinois Infantry. He served during the four years of the war and was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Until 1863 he was in all the campaigns of southeast Missouri and

Arkansas with General Curtis, after which he went to Milliken's Bend and took part in the engagements about Vicksburg and in the siege of the latter place. From there he went to Jackson, Mississippi, and to New Orleans and was in the Fourche river campaign in Louisiana. Later he was sent to Texas and was afterward wounded in a railroad accident in West Louisiana. His war record was that of a brave, gallant soldier and one of which any man might well be proud.

After the war was over Mr. Durflinger again took up his law studies and in 1866 was elected recorder of Madison county, by a majority of five hundred votes. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year was elected prosecuting attorney, by two hundred majority, and re-elected in 1871, by one hundred and fifty majority, the county being very close at this time. He was then a partner of the Hon. George W. Wilson, who later became a member of the fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses and whose name he presented for that office at Springfield to the congressional district convention in 1896.

Mr. Durflinger has always been an ardent Republican and has devoted much of his time and talents to work for that party. As early as 1856, while still in college, he took a great interest in the Fremont campaign and began his career as a public speaker in the college debating societies. He attended political meetings addressed by such men as Samuel Shellabarger, Columbus Delano, Benjamin F. Stanton, Salmon P. Chase, William Dennison, William H. Gibson and others, and profited by their eloquence and oratory. Madison county in 1858 was controlled by the Whigs, and cast its vote for their candidate, Allen Trimble; but in 1860 the Republican party had come to the front and absorbed the Whig element. Since that time Mr. Durflinger has been prominent in all the state, county, judiciary, congressional and district conventions, and has served on the important committees, proposing the names of candidates for election, etc. He has "stumped" the county in every campaign since 1866, and is known far and near as a fine speaker, an able writer on political subjects and an untiring worker for the interests of his party.

He held the office of deputy collector of internal revenue under General Wolcott in 1870, and in 1876 was an alternate to the Hayes convention. He has been chairman of the county committee.

In 1883 he was elected to the state senate from the eleventh district, having a majority of two thousand four hundred and sixty-six votes, and in that body he introduced many important bills, served on some of the most prominent committees, such as judiciary, corporation, municipal, benevolent institutions, etc., and earned the esteem of his associates as

well as the commendation of his constituents for his honesty of purpose and correct judgment.

He believes in a protective tariff, and during the campaign of 1896 was opposed to the doctrine of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, but advocates the use of silver by international agreement.

As a member of the firm of Durflinger & Emery our subject has become well known as a lawyer of more than usual ability, and he is one of the most successful attorneys in his section of the state. In addition to his large practice he has also found time to serve his fellow citizens in many public enterprises. In 1892 he was appointed by Governor McKinley as a trustee of the Central Insane Asylum of Ohio. He has also been a trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was for many years president of the board of education of London, and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of that city.

Socially, he is a member of Lyon Post, No. 121, G. A. R., of which he has been a commander, and is also a Master Mason.

He was married October 17, 1867, to Miss Eliza J. Silver, who died in 1878. Subsequently he married Miss Mary A. Flannagan, a native of Brooklyn, New York.

A brother of Mr. Durflinger, Philip, resides in Harriman, Tennessee. He was also a soldier during the Civil war, belonging to Company C, Ninety-fourth Regiment, Illinois Infantry.

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WILLIAM RITEZEL, one of the best known editors in Trumbull county, has been closely identified with the Republican party for a period of thirty-five years, during which time he has always evinced a deep interest in state and national politics and has materially aided and been of influential benefit in local affairs. In 1862 the Republicans and "war" Democrats united and formed a political organization which was called the Union party, and state and county tickets were placed in nomination. Mr. Ritezel was put on the Trumbull county ticket as nominee for treasurer and was elected. He was re-elected in 1864, and in 1867 was chosen to represent Trumbull county in the Ohio house of representatives, and was re-elected in 1869. A seat in the legislature was not nearly so much to his liking as was the editorial chair, but he has never regretted having had an opportunity of being behind the scenes and observing legislative methods. Mr. Ritezel served both his terms with marked acceptability. He became personally acquainted with the late president, James A. Garfield, when that gentleman was a



*William Ritzel*





teacher in Hiram Institute, and was one of his earliest supporters when he entered the political arena, standing unflinchingly and persistently by him from first to last. Mr. Garfield had every confidence in his editor friend's opinions.

In 1892 Mr. Ritezel was one of the two delegates chosen to represent the Republicans of the nineteenth Ohio congressional district in the Minneapolis convention. He joined his colleagues in casting the vote of the delegation—with one exception—for William McKinley for president. The exception was the Major's own vote, which he, as a senatorial delegate, claimed the right to cast personally and not by proxy, which he did, voting for General Harrison.

Mr. Ritezel, who is the senior editor and proprietor of the Warren Daily Chronicle and the Western Reserve Chronicle, the latter being issued weekly, was born in Claysville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of July, 1828. His father was a native of that state and was of German descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Martha Hodgins, was born in Ireland, her ancestors being Scotch-Irish. From such a lineage the son inherits the characteristic traits of his forefathers,—faithfulness, industry and thrift. He had the limited advantages offered by the common schools that were in existence when he was a boy.

At the age of seventeen years he entered the printing-office of the Washington (Pennsylvania) Examiner, as an indentured apprentice for four years' service and instruction in the "art preservative." In the fall of 1851 he became a partner in the establishment and also in the publication of the Washington Review.

In 1854 he severed his connection with the Review, and, about that time seeing an advertisement in a Pittsburg paper, offering the Trumbull Democrat for sale, he visited Warren, and in company with James Mills, now of the Pittsburg Post, purchased the material and good will of the office. At the end of six months Mr. Ritezel became the sole owner of the Democrat, which he continued to publish until it was merged into the Western Reserve Chronicle.

As editor of the Democrat, Mr. Ritezel supported the administration of Abraham Lincoln in its opposition to secession and disunion. At this time the Democrat and Chronicle being in entire accord on that question of the day, it was deemed advisable to consolidate the papers. This was effected on the 1st of February, 1862, and since that date Mr. Ritezel has been uninterruptedly at the helm of the Chronicle, comprising a service of thirty-five years. The Western Reserve Chronicle was the first paper of weekly edition published on the far-famed Reserve. Year by

year it steadily grew, gaining an enviable reputation by its popularity and inexhaustible fund of information, until now its circulation extends over a wide territory. The first issue of the Warren Daily Chronicle was stamped with success. It entered a field largely occupied by outside papers, supplying a most long-felt want and completely overshadowing its competitors. It now ranks as one of the best dailies of the smaller cities in Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Ritezel was united in marriage to Miss A. E. White, of Washington, Pennsylvania, in May, 1851. Mrs. Ritezel died in March, 1879, mourned by her husband and three children, the latter being: Franklin Moore; Mary, who is now Mrs. C. B. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Mrs. J. B. Hoefgen, of New York.

FRANKLIN MOORE RITEZEL, associate editor and proprietor of the Western Reserve Chronicle and Warren Daily Chronicle, is the only son of William and Annie E. Ritezel, his birth taking place in Washington, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1853. His early education was attained in the public schools of Warren, supplemented by a course at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, at which he was graduated in 1875. His first editorial experience was obtained on the Akron Daily Beacon, from the staff of which he retired in 1877 to enter the firm of William Ritezel & Company, of Warren. Instrumental in establishing the Warren Daily Chronicle, he imbued it with his spirit of progressiveness and at once demonstrated an ability to overcome obstacles, great or small. That both the daily and weekly editions of the Chronicle have achieved such success and are alive to the demands of the times, is due, in a large measure, to his indefatigable enterprise and executive power.

In the organization of the Republican party in Trumbull county Mr. Ritezel has served continuously since he attained his majority, occupying the positions of chairman, secretary and committeeman. He virtually was at the head of the campaign in this county in 1896, when Major McKinley was the presidential candidate, and his untiring efforts resulted in the county polling the second largest Republican vote in the state. Mr. Ritezel was postmaster at Warren from 1892 to 1896, having been appointed by President Harrison. There were nine applicants for the position and it was agreed among themselves that the candidate receiving a majority should be the one for recommendation. It was a two-days contest; the first day Mr. Ritezel lacked but a few necessary votes; and the second day he was overwhelmingly successful. His administration of affairs during his four-years charge of the office was very satisfactory, and he succeeded in influencing the government to make several

needed changes which were much appreciated by the patrons.

In society circles the subject of this sketch is especially prominent. He is a representative of the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias; has been affiliated with Independence Lodge, of Warren, for eighteen consecutive years, five years as grand trustee and one year as special grand chancellor; he has served eight years as captain of the Pythian Military Company and is acting now in that capacity; and he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of a Knight Templar in the latter order. Another mark of distinction fell to Mr. Ritezel in 1896, when he was chosen by Governor Bushnell as one of the seven members of the Ohio centennial commission, of which he was later appointed secretary. Associated with him on the commission are such well-known men as R. F. Dawes, of Marietta; Samuel Mather, of Cleveland; Guy G. Major, of Toledo; Frank T. Huffman, of Dayton; and Ralph Peters, of Cincinnati. Mr. Ritezel's intimate acquaintance with leading party workers and politicians of the state places him in the foremost rank.

HON. GEORGE W. HULICK, who has been conspicuously identified for many years with the interests of the Republican party in Ohio and especially in the southwestern portion of the state, first entered the political arena in 1856, when he became a candidate for prosecuting attorney against Judge Cowen, whom he challenged to a joint debate, and in that manner the contest was carried on during the campaign, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Hulick by the small number of two hundred and forty votes. He again became a candidate against Judge Cowen (for probate judge), this time defeating him by a good majority, but upon renomination, however, for the same office, the Judge once more became the victor.

At the first call for troops in the Civil war Mr. Hulick enlisted in Company E, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 14th of April, 1861; was appointed orderly sergeant and later elected captain, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his enlistment. Mr. Hulick was a delegate to the national Republican convention, at Chicago, in 1868, which nominated General Grant for president; was an elector on the Hayes ticket for the then third district of Ohio; was elected to the fifty-third congress, defeating John M. Patterson, whom he succeeded in office, by a plurality of three thousand and five hundred votes,

and was re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress by a plurality of seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-eight. He was a member of the committee on patents and naval affairs in the fifty-third, and in the fifty-fourth congress he was on the committee on District of Columbia and naval affairs, and a member of the sub-committee on rank and pay of the navy, which is the most important sub-committee of all relating to naval matters. He introduced several bills relating to the navy and in connection with the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hulick has been an important factor in county and district politics; he has been in nearly all the state conventions since 1857; has been a public speaker in all the campaigns, and he has always been a powerful supporter of the Republican party and all its principles, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and a monetary system on a gold basis with plenty of silver, a conservative government, and arbitration; but he is not in favor of civil-service reform as carried out in practice. He believes in true civil service, but let it be within the party in power.

The birth of Mr. Hulick took place in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, on the 29th of June, 1833, and secured his elementary education in the public schools which he attended in the winter, and worked on his father's farm during the summer. On the 3d of November, 1851, he entered Farmers' College, at College Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, and was graduated at that institution on the 9th of July, 1855, after which he took charge of Pleasant Hill Academy and taught there for two years. He devoted his leisure time to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the district court in March, 1857, and at once took up the practice of his profession in Batavia. In 1856 he was appointed school examiner for Clermont county and held that office for three years. Mr. Hulick is the son of Lott Hulick, who came from New Jersey when a boy and located in Batavia, where his death occurred in 1876. He was a staunch Whig and Republican.

The marriage of Mr. Hulick was celebrated in 1861, when he became united to Miss Josephine W. Harrison, of Cincinnati, and they have the following named four sons and one daughter: Frank H., who is with the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia Railroad at Portsmouth as agent; Gaylord H., a farmer; Stanley S., who is a law student and was private secretary to his father when the latter was in congress; Tom, who is in the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati; and Leontine.

Socially Mr. Hulick is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was commander of Batavia Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for sev-

eral years. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church and has long been an active worker in the church and Sabbath-school.

GENERAL I. M. KIRBY, of Upper Sandusky, is one of the old-time Republicans of this state. In 1856, when his party was formed, he was living in Wisconsin and cast his vote there, having just become of age.

The General was born in Columbus, Ohio, February 10, 1835, a son of Moses H. Kirby, who was secretary of state of Ohio in 1830, elected to that office by the old-line Whig party. He was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio in 1815 with his mother, his father having died in the Old Dominion. He attended the Chapel Hill College in North Carolina, where President Polk was a student. He was a member of the legislature from Highland county, Ohio, in 1832, and in 1882 he was elected to the state senate at the age of eighty years. He retained the normal use of his faculties to a remarkable old age, dying in 1893, at the age of ninety-one years. He lived in Upper Sandusky, Wyandot county, this state, from the year 1840 to the time of his death. He was the appraiser of the Wyandot reservation, and also receiver in the land office at Upper Sandusky, appointed under President Tyler.

He was admitted to the bar in Highland county at an early day, and practiced law all his life; was prosecuting attorney for Wyandot county. It was very seldom that a Whig was elected to office in that Democratic county, but he was elected to every office for which he was a candidate. In pioneer times he was a prominent "stump" speaker in various parts of the state, supporting in 1840 the great leader, William H. Harrison. He was often a member of the state convention; was strongly opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Stephen A. Douglas, and ardently hailed the advent of the Republican party. Accordingly he was also an enthusiastic supporter of the war for the Union, but he did not indorse the reconstruction methods inaugurated under the administration of President Grant, thinking them too stringent.

He was probably the oldest Mason in the state at the time of his death.

He brought up three sons, all of whom took part in the Civil war. The eldest is the subject of this biographical mention. George, serving as a private in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died at a hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1862; and Thomas continued throughout the war, also as a private, in the Seventh Kansas Regiment. He is yet living, in that

state, is a Republican, and was treasurer of Jefferson county, that state, some years ago.

General Kirby, of this sketch, being a civil engineer in early life, entered an engineer corps and traveled over Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and even the island of Cuba. After surveying in Ohio he engaged in the construction of the Railroad of the West, from Havana to Pinar del Rio; and when, about that time, a New York vessel arrived at Havana bringing the news of the firing upon the Star of the West by rebel guns in April, 1861, he at once started for home and entered the service of his country the same week. He commenced service as captain in the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Resigning in May, 1862, he raised a company, which was afterward designated as Company F and attached to the One Hundred and First Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He was captain and subsequently major, and December 31, 1862, he was promoted to be colonel. He served as such until December 15, 1864, when he was promoted brigadier-general, at the battle of Nashville, and he served in that office until the close of the war, commanding a brigade from June 10, 1864, onward. He was in every engagement participated in by the Army of the Cumberland, and never lost a day's service.

After the close of hostilities the General engaged in the hardware trade at Upper Sandusky, and he continued in that business, with success, until in 1890 his health began to fail. During the taking of the federal census that year he was supervisor of the northern district of Ohio.

As a Republican he has had a brilliant public career. In 1872 he was on the electoral ticket for President U. S. Grant; afterward he was a delegate to the various nominating conventions,—state, congressional, judicial, etc. Although a good public speaker, he has not taken the rostrum to a great extent. For many years he was chairman of the Wyandot county Republican committee, and also chairman of the executive committee through nearly all the Republican administrations. He has always been in favor of a protective tariff, and in the early movements of the party his views were generally accepted. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been a Mason ever since 1860. He has been commander of Robbins Post, G. A. R., at Upper Sandusky two terms. He is now living a retired life, but is still as earnest a Republican as ever.

At Newark, this state, he married Miss Anna White, a daughter of Rev. John W. White, a leading minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. The General has three children living and one deceased,—John W., who died at the age of nineteen years.

HON. WILLIAM A. BRAMAN, of Elyria, is the son of an old-school Democrat, who, however, in 1856, voted for John C. Fremont, but since attaining his majority has been a most earnest and loyal worker in the interest of the Republican party. He took a deep interest in the John C. Fremont campaign, the reading of Uncle Tom's Cabin in his youth having had a great influence in directing his thought and influencing his vote in the days of his early manhood, and in 1860 he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. For forty-one years he has been an ardent, enthusiastic worker for the party which first opposed the further extension of slavery and which has ever been the champion of reform and progress. Naturally he first became a political leader in his own township—Carlisle in Lorain county—where he was born and lived until thirty-two years of age. He was elected to most of the township offices, serving as trustee, clerk, treasurer and in other positions, and when thirty-one years of age he was appointed county commissioner, serving for one year. Ten years later, in 1877, he was elected county treasurer by a majority of twenty-eight hundred, the largest given any one on the ticket, and for two terms of two years each, filled that place, with the utmost fidelity and efficiency; in each case he was nominated without opposition. In 1887 he was nominated, without opposition, to represent his county in the state legislature, was elected, and after serving for one term he was re-elected, being nominated by acclamation. Since then he has not been a candidate for any county office. In both sessions of the general assembly he was a member of the finance committee, which did some very able and important work, establishing several new precedents, especially concerning the management of the state institutions, providing that each institution be visited by a committee, whose duty it should be to become familiar with the need of each. It was through the efforts of the finance committee of the legislature that the Dow tax was increased, bringing into the state treasury a revenue of fifty dollars from each saloon, aggregating five hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Through the efforts of Mr. Braman more than of any other man, the township local option law was passed and also what was known as the Sunday law, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. It was during the recess of the sixty-ninth general assembly that an extraordinary session was called by Governor Campbell, and Mr. Braman took an active part with the Republican minority in supporting Governor Campbell against a corrupt faction of the Democratic party and succeeded ultimately in effectually defeating them.

Previous to Major McKinley's first nomination for governor of Ohio, Mr. Braman wrote the following

letter to the Republicans of Elyria and the missive certainly shows his good judgment and political foresight. It read:

#### THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

There is no limit to the political gossip around the capitol. Predictions of action of the coming state convention are freely offered. Candidates for the various state offices are being discussed, especially the candidates for governor, who are numerous. Quite a strong opposition to McKinley seems to have developed in the southern portion of the state and it finds favor with weak-kneed Republicans everywhere. Their argument is that McKinley would be beaten on account of his bill, and the fact that he is the recognized champion of protection. As evidence that he will be a weak candidate they refer to the November elections, unmindful or forgetful of the fact that the results were secured by misrepresentation and prejudice against a measure not well understood, which has barely become a law; no time has elapsed to test its merits. These statesmen jump to the conclusion that the vote of last November is a fair criterion of what will follow one year later.

Well, let's see. Can a party afford to swap generals or change front in the face of the enemy? For several years two great political parties were without a live issue: not so at the present time. The principle of protection to home industries, to which the Republican party, by its platform, by its declarations from the "stump," and especially by its action in congress, is as thoroughly committed as words in the English language can make it, is yet to be fought out. Major McKinley, whose reputation is as wide as the world itself, is known as the champion of that principle, whose ability and purity are conceded everywhere and who last November in his own district, where he is best known, made a gain of twenty-five hundred votes, in the judgment of the writer, should receive the unanimous support of the Republicans of Ohio for governor. Both the McKinley law and its author are entitled to vindication at the hand of the party, which stands for the prosperity of America and American wage-earners. A weak and cowardly policy, which will defeat his nomination for the reason alleged, which will mean a cowardly campaign, ending in defeat, while a bold and aggressive campaign with Major McKinley at the head of the ticket will mean victory at the polls, is the opinion of

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM A. BRAMAN.

After declining to hold further office, our subject did not discontinue his labors in the interest of his party, but has been even more active in the promotion of its welfare. A number of leading Republicans of Elyria and Lorain county combined in 1890 to form a stock company with a capital of ten thousand dollars and purchased the plant of the Elyria Republican. The purpose was to employ an editor who would make the journal a temperance Republican paper, true to the best interests of the party and in favor of temperance and moral interests. The directors of the company insisted upon Mr. Braman taking the position,

although heretofore he had had no practical experience in this line. He consented to accept the position temporarily, but has since continued at the head of the paper, giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned by his able management. He has conducted a temperance paper within Republican lines, and since he assumed control the circulation has increased fifty per cent. and has at least double the circulation of any other newspaper in Lorain county and financially is a prosperous enterprise. It is devoted to the advocacy of Republican principles and to all measures which are calculated to advance the intellectual and moral standard of the country, and is one of the most just and clean journals to be found in the country.

Mr. Braman comes of a family that has ever been devoted to the cause of liberty, justice and improvement. His ancestors were Scotch and came to America about 1700, locating in Boston, Massachusetts. Several of the number served in the patriot army during the war which so happily ended in the establishment of this glorious republic, and in the war of 1812 members were also found in the army of the United States. The men who bear the family name are noted for their splendid physiques. The grandfather of our subject and his six brothers were none less than six feet in height and none weighed less than two hundred pounds. Mr. Braman, of this review, keeps up the family record in this particular, being six feet and three inches in height.

His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Lorain county, removing from Genesee county, New York, and taking up his residence in Avon township in 1822. The father of our subject, Anson Braman, was born in Genesee county, New York, May 30, 1811, and in 1822 came with his parents to Lorain county. He removed from Avon to Carlisle township, where he engaged in farming and nursery business; in 1855 he went to Elyria, where he continued in the nursery business until 1872, when he went to Northport, Michigan. He was married in Carlisle, in 1835, to Miss Emeline Vincent, a native of Massachusetts, born October 8, 1818, at Mount Washington, Berkshire county, and removing with her parents to Carlisle, Ohio, in 1834.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was reared to manhood on his father's farm and attended the district schools of the neighborhood, but not content with the limited education there acquired he worked as a farm hand and taught in the country schools until he had acquired sufficient means to pursue advanced studies in higher schools. In 1864 he began dealing in live stock, continuing that industry until 1870, when, in connection with Mr. Boynton, he engaged in the purchase and sale of cheese. During the spring of 1874 he became one of the organizers of

the firm of Braman, Horr & Warner, manufacturers of and general dealers in butter and cheese, and their business became one of the most extensive in their line in northern Ohio. Mr. Braman is a man of excellent business and executive ability and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. Steady application, resolute purpose, unabating energy,—these are salient points in his character and have brought to him a well-deserved success.

In connection with his other business interests he was for twenty years a director in the Elyria Savings Deposit Bank Company; for the last five years vice-president and for a few years president of the First National Bank of Lorain, Ohio; was one of the managers of the Pennfield Avenue Savings Bank at Lorain and has been a director ever since its organization in 1895; his son, C. M. Braman, is now its cashier. He was president of the Lorain County Agricultural Society for seven years and was president of the Farmers' Institute of the county for three years. But few men have come more directly in contact with the financial interests of Lorain county and none have commanded more completely the respect and confidence of the community at large. For nineteen years he was a member of the Elyria city school board, and for several years its president.

On the 27th of April, 1865, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Braman and Miss Sophia E. Patterson, daughter of Hiram Patterson, and to them have been born the following children: Theodore W., born in 1867; Charles M., who was born in 1869; and Belle Louise, in 1872. Their home life has been particularly happy, and Mr. Braman finds his greatest delight in leaving behind the cares of business and spending a few hours among his family and cannot do too much to promote their welfare and enhance their happiness.

He is undoubtedly one of the best informed men in Lorain county, possessing a broad general information and strong mentality that enables him to master the situations of the country and the questions of the day. He has been interested in nearly every national and public enterprise calculated to benefit his section. His excellent literary ability, his personal dignity and innate gentlemanliness, combined with his intellectual powers, make him a natural leader of men. He is thoroughly candid, of unimpeachable integrity, a safe counselor and public-spirited to an eminent degree. His devotion to the public welfare is most marked, and his service to the welfare of his county, state and nation is ever given without thought of self-aggrandizement. His friends are a numerous host, and although many oppose him politically all acknowledge the honor and justice of the man and respect him accordingly.

SAMUEL H. BARTRAM, of Marion, has been one of the leading Republicans of that county ever since 1861; but previously he had been a Democrat, voting for Franklin Pierce for president of the United States in 1852, and taking an active part in the campaign of that year, although a young man. About that time also he was prosecuting attorney for Marion county for four years, being, after his election and service of one term, appointed to that office to fill a vacancy, as the elected incumbent had been chosen for the legislature. Ever since then he has been a campaign speaker, much in demand in this section of the state; and he was a member of the central committee of his party (the Democratic) until 1859, when he went to New York city, returning in 1861. He was a prominent Breckinridge Democrat until the fall of 1860, when, not to throw it away, he voted for Stephen A. Douglas for president; but ever since the firing upon Fort Sumter he has been a thorough Republican, voting for Lincoln in 1864 and the national nominees of that party since that time. In 1861, not being subject to army service, he was chosen chairman of the Union committee of his county and presided over the first "Union" convention in his locality. During the war he was frequently called upon to make public speeches, which he was glad to do for the cause of the Union. He has not only voted, but he has also worked in the campaigns as a speaker and on committees, was especially active in the Foster campaign and in that of 1896, when the candidacy of McKinley aroused almost every citizen to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. He does not believe in relying upon what is called the "still hunt" alone; but believes in the public education of the people in the issues before them. He is a deep thinker, a conscientious speaker and is as far removed from demagogism as any man can be. He has never been a candidate for an elective office, although he might have had almost any office at any time; but he has frequently been a delegate to county and state conventions.

His father, John Bartram, was by profession an attorney at law, and was one of the solid men of the Democratic party; but in 1861 he became an adherent of the Union party. In 1863 he was elected as a Republican to the house of representatives of Ohio, and in 1872 to the senate. He was a gentleman of a retiring disposition. In the house he was on some of the prominent committees, and in the senate was on the judiciary committee and supported every bill endorsed by the Republican party. In the committee he did not shrink from work, doing all his duty and even more than could have been expected of him, compiling data, drafting bills, etc. He was born in Con-

necticut, and came to Ohio in 1827. He began the practice of law in 1846, in Marion, and followed that profession assiduously until his death, November 17, 1879, after he had passed his seventy-fifth year. As to the secret orders he was for very many years master of Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., and a Knight Templar Mason. His father, Ezekiel Bartram, came to Marion in 1832, and remained a resident of this place for the residue of his life. The mother of the subject of our sketch was before her marriage Miss Jane Hopkins, a native of Pickaway county, this state. She died September 19, 1888, at the age of eighty years. Her father, Samuel Hopkins, was a farmer by occupation.

Samuel H. Bartram, whose name heads this sketch, studied law under the instruction of his father in 1849, next under the preceptorship of John T. Brazee, of Lancaster. In 1850 he graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar. Then he practiced his profession in partnership with his father from that time until the death of the latter, since which time he has been alone, except since 1893 himself and John H. have constituted the law firm of Bartram & Bartram. He has been in constant practice now for forty-six years.

In society relations he has been an Odd Fellow, Royal Arch Mason and Royal and Select Master.

For his wife he married, in New Jersey, Miss Harriet R. Kline, an Illinois lady, and they have two sons and three daughters, and they lost one child, in New York state. Rene R. is the general agent of the outside circulation of the Columbus Dispatch. John H. was born December 10, 1870, attended and graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, is an attorney in company with his father since 1891, and was in law practice in the office of Otto Gresham a year. He is a Republican and an effective campaign speaker. The elder son, a printer, learned his trade in a Democratic office, commencing at the age of fifteen years and continuing his apprenticeship for three years. He also, for a single year, became one of the publishers of the same paper, and is recognized as a Democrat, though by reason of his long connection with the Dispatch, not politically active. The daughters are: Emily, who is the wife of Charles A. Moore; Katharine, who is the wife of George D. Copeland; and Jennie, the wife of Dr. Sinnett, a dentist of Dayton, Ohio.

**H**EZEKIAH SANFORD BUNDY.—To achieve lasting renown in the political field there must be something substantial on which to base one's aspirations to office,—something more than the desire to attain prominence. A man must possess a strict sense of honor, a firm conviction that he is

capable of performing the duties to which he is assigned, and must have the welfare of his community and constituents at heart, sacrificing his personal interests to those of the people. For sixty years Mr. Bundy was identified with the principles of the Republican party, which were in existence long before the party was formed, and half a century ago his initial steps in politics were taken, when, in 1848, he was elected to the state legislature as a representative of the counties of Gallia and Jackson, and during that time he voted to repeal the "black laws." In 1850 he was re-elected, this time representing Jackson, Gallia, Athens and Meigs counties, and received an overwhelming majority. In 1855 he was elected to the state senate from the district comprising the counties of Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Adams, where the Democratic majority of his predecessor was eighteen hundred, and that of Buchanan, in 1856, was two thousand and five hundred. Mr. Bundy, as a Republican, was favored with a majority of three hundred and seventy-six. In 1860 Mr. Bundy was elected a presidential elector from his congressional district, which he stumped thoroughly during that campaign. In 1862 he was a candidate for congress, but was defeated by the Hon. W. A. Hutchins, by a majority of nineteen hundred. Two years later both of these gentlemen were again candidates in the same district for the thirty-ninth congress, and this time Mr. Bundy turned the tables on his opponent, securing a majority of four thousand. During this session of congress he voted for colored suffrage in the District of Columbia, and the reconstruction measure adopted by that body which appeared to make it improper for a man to be a candidate for re-election. In 1872 our subject was sent to the forty-third congress from the same district, his opponent on this occasion being the Hon. Samuel A. Nash. In this term he voted for the civil-rights bill, and was unanimously renominated for the forty-fourth congress, but was defeated by Colonel Vance, the latter's majority being nineteen hundred. Mr. Bundy was elected to the fifty-third congress over Leo Ebert by a majority of seven thousand.

He was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 15, 1817, and is the son of Nathan and Adah M. (Nichelson) Bundy. He attended the schools of his native city, and in 1834 moved to McArthur, where he remained a short time, and then went to Wilkesville, and there, in 1837, was married to Miss Lucinda Wells, a daughter of Zamri Wells. In 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Bundy returned to McArthur, where the latter died in December, 1842, leaving three children: William S., Sarah A., the wife of Major B. F. Stearns, of Washington, D. C.; and Lucy J., who married Captain J. C. H. Cobb, of Jackson county, Ohio. From 1839 to 1846

Mr. Bundy was engaged in mercantile trade in McArthur. In 1844 he married Caroline, the daughter of Judge Paine, of Jackson county, and two years later took up his residence on the Judge's farm, which he afterward bought. He greatly improved it, and it is now one of the beautiful residences of Jackson county. In 1868 Mrs. Bundy departed this life, leaving two daughters, one of whom is Julia P., wife of United States Senator J. B. Foraker, of Cincinnati, and ex-governor of the state; and Eliza M., who married Harvey Wells, founder of the city of Wellston. In 1876 Mr. Bundy married Miss Mary M. Miller, who survives.

During the early youth of our subject, he attended a private school for a short term, under the tutorship of David Pratt, of Athens, but his educational privileges terminated when he was fourteen years old. Soon after locating on the farm, in 1846, he commenced the study of law at home, and in October, 1850, was admitted to the bar. His natural abilities and industry, combined with his upright character, high standard of principles, and enterprise, secured for him a conspicuous place among the eminent men of southern Ohio. In 1848 Mr. Bundy became extensively engaged in the furnace and mineral interests of his county, and was the owner of the Latrobe and Keystone charcoal furnaces, comprising ten thousand acres of land, and the Eliza furnace, with over three hundred acres of the best coal and ore land. In 1842 our subject became a member of the Methodist church, and in 1872 was one of the first two lay delegates from Ohio to the general conference that convened at Brooklyn, New York. He was again a delegate to the general conference that met at Cincinnati.

William S. Bundy, a son of our subject, served three months in the Civil war, and in 1862 re-enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Cavalry. On December 14, 1863, he was severely wounded near Bean's Station, Tennessee, and in January, 1864, he returned home. After a long illness he partially recovered and embarked in business, in which he continued until January 4, 1867, when occurred his death. He left a wife and one child, the former of whom was, in 1868, accidentally killed by a fall from a horse. The son, William E. Bundy, is now a practicing attorney in Cincinnati who has been commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, and held many other positions of trust and prominence, in politics, in societies, and in the line of his profession.

The father of Mr. Bundy was a native of Hartford, Connecticut, while his mother came originally from Dutchess county, New York, the latter being the scene of their marriage. In 1816 they moved to Marietta, and two years later located near Athens, where

the father leased some college land, and after he had transformed it from a dense wilderness to an excellent state of cultivation he learned that the title was worthless! He was one of the pioneers of Athens county, where, in 1832, his death was caused by the fall of a tree. His wife died in Jackson county in 1880, at the venerable age of eighty years.

After being absent from the halls of congress for twenty years the subject of this sketch was renominated at the Republican convention at Ironton to succeed the late General Enochs in congress on the seventeen hundred and ninety-third ballot! He served the full term, declining renomination and election, and upon his retirement and after his return to his native county, upon the 6th day of March, 1895, he was tendered probably the most memorable banquet and reception ever known in this state. This banquet was given in his honor at Jackson, which was thronged by visitors from all parts of Ohio. There were present as speakers on that occasion Governor McKinley, Hon. J. B. Foraker, Hon. J. Warren Keifer, Hon. Charles Foster, Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, and many other congressmen and distinguished Republicans of Ohio. At that time Mr. Bundy was failing in health, and he passed away on the 12th day of December, 1895, at his home in Wellston, surrounded by his family. His funeral was one of the largest that ever occurred in southern Ohio. Governor McKinley spoke on behalf of the state, Dr. Laird, of Jackson, a life-long friend, on behalf of the county, General Grosvenor as to his public services, and Dr. D. H. Moore as to his life in the church.

He even participated in the campaign of 1895, although feeble and nearing the end that he almost daily expected. He spoke with great earnestness, interspersed with his usual humor, in behalf of the Republican party. He participated actively in fifty-five campaigns, beginning with that for William Henry Harrison in 1840. He was laid to rest in the old family cemetery at Wellston. The grand old man of southern Ohio was H. S. Bundy, honored, respected and beloved by all his neighbors.

**W**ILLIAM E. BUNDY was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the site now occupied by the city of Wellston, October 4, 1866. His father, William Sanford Bundy, was fatally wounded while in the service of his country, near Bean Station, Tennessee, as a private soldier, and died from the effects of his wound January 4, 1867. His mother, Kate Thompson Bundy, was killed by a horse two years later, and their young son was raised and educated by his grandfather, Hon. H. S. Bundy.

The subject of this sketch was graduated at the Ohio University in 1890,—of which institution he is now a trustee,—as a Bachelor of Arts, and has since attained the degree of Master of Arts. For two years he was editor of the Wellston Argus, and then he came to Cincinnati, attended the law school, and was graduated there in 1890. During the years 1890 and 1891 he was secretary of the board of elections of Hamilton county. He has been four times elected solicitor of Norwood, and is now serving in that capacity, and has a beautiful home in that thriving suburb. He was married May 8, 1890, to Miss Eva E. Leedom, daughter of the late ex-Congressman John P. Leedom, of Adams county, and they have one son, William Sanford Bundy, named after the child's martyred grandfather.

Mr. Bundy was commander of the Ohio Division, Sons of Veterans, in 1890, and was commander-in-chief of that order for the United States in 1894-5. He has always taken an active interest in politics, was a member of the executive committee in Jackson county in 1887, has served four terms as a member of the Republican executive committee in Hamilton county since that time and has attended eight Republican state conventions as a delegate. He has been a delegate to every state meeting of the Ohio Republican League, always taking an active interest in the welfare of the organization, and has represented the same in five national conventions, three times as delegate-at-large. At the convention held in Columbus in 1892 he was defeated, as a candidate for president, by Hon. John L. Locke, in a close contest. He has been engaged in every campaign as an advocate of Republican principles since 1884,—more than two years before he became of age. Through his own efforts and industry he has already attained a leading position at the Hamilton county bar.

**J**AMES PULLAN is the eldest of the nine children of William and Elizabeth (Butterfield) Pullan, three daughters and six sons,—James, Thomas, William B., John, Richard B. and Joseph. Their names are given because all crossed the Alleghanies together and came to Cincinnati in 1830. James was born September 2, 1805, in Bradford, and the others at Adingham Low-Mill, the worsted works of William and John Pullan on the river wharf, Richard's birthday being April 3, 1818. Their business was very profitable notwithstanding the heavy expense attending the introduction of the latest improvements, when the old-style machines required repairs or renewals. An unprecedented flood in 1820 washed away the milldam, the race and some buildings. This





Engraved by J. R. Rice & Sons, Philada.

*Samuel L. May*



terminated the lease, and as the fee could not be bought they determined to build a new mill on the river Aire, or in America, which had been the best and largest market for their cloths through correspondents in New York, Philadelphia and other seaport cities. They finally decided in favor of America and immediately disposed of the personal property, arranged with their Liverpool agents, who were also part owners of the first line of packet ships, for the transportation of the family and any furniture they might desire to take, and then sailed for New York to prepare a home to which they would go on arrival. Thus the two oldest boys, under the direction of their mother, were left to do everything necessary.

The home prepared was on a large piece of land lying between the high road to Albany and the Hudson river. Circumstances show that it was the intention to buy it, or some similar property to the north of it, and erect their works on the river bank below the high bluff. The time when getting the prices of places which the severe depression of 1821 made the owners willing to sell was the tidal hour of which Shakespeare speaks:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."

It would be out of place to here describe all "the shallows and the miseries" bound in the volume of their life after the omission to buy some one of the places priced south of Manhattanville. Suffice it that the following year saw the family in the city nearer the schools; and a year afterward both families (for the uncle of our subject had married) moved to Greene county, New York, where one went into the dry-goods business in the town of Catskill and the other upon a farm which had been bought on the table-land adjoining, lying on both sides of the Ithaca turnpike and having a mansion in place of a farm house. The farm included a tract of forest land with a waterfall of the Catskill upon it equal to the one a mile or two above, which drove the mills of Madison. The people of that manufacturing village, in anticipation of the worsted works, or to invite them, changed the name to Leeds. Loss from bankruptcy of their correspondents in Georgetown, District of Columbia, and New Orleans and from ventures to repair it, prevented the realization of that hope.

James Pullan's education was at Ewood Hall, a famous school in Yorkshire, and at Nelson's, in New York city. He and his brothers aided their father in all possible ways through all his misfortunes, always manifesting their respect and devotion. One of the calls for his service took James back to England in 1828, where for months he labored to accomplish his mission. Returning, he secured a position in a lead-

ing dry-goods store in New York to learn everything he could about the trade beyond what he already knew, for he had determined to go west. His varied labors had given him as thorough a knowledge of general business as of dry goods. All the family were of one mind with him, and they got the father to consent to no longer struggle, but journey leisurely westward through new scenes to Cincinnati, and upon arriving there to look out for a cheap place having a large yard and shed that would accommodate their horses and wagons. All then went to work, packed the old furniture, shipped part by canal and lake, and part to a temporary home, a farm house, in New Jersey, William, with his two younger brothers, mother and sisters, accompanying him. James, then aided by his two brothers, disposed of everything and paid every debt and then with their horses and wagons joined the family. The West Side Railroad runs through that farm. One of Richard's closest companions in all those years was an influential delegate in the Republican convention in 1876, and the most potential instrument in turning the New York vote to R. B. Hayes, that nominated him.

They started from the temporary home in the autumn of 1830 and arriving at Cincinnati drove into the spacious but dilapidated house that had been secured. While looking for purchasers for horses and wagons, they looked also for employment. Providence favored them. James found it with the oldest and wealthiest dry-goods merchant, M. P. Cassilly, who was continuing business until he could find some one to buy him out. The salary was small but the opportunity very great. His brother William was soon employed to assist him. The business grew so that a fellow director of the United States Bank, Lewis Howell, offered to buy the stock and good will if his two clerks would come with the goods. They did not object and James found himself the manager of the largest dry-goods store in the city. So eminently satisfactory was that management that, when Mr. Howell died, in 1834, his executor and his widow, the sole heir, sold him the stock at cost and gave him his own time to pay for it. Soon afterward a proposition was made him for a union with a young firm seeking to establish a business in the building next door since 1833. It had the powerful support of one of the wealthiest citizens, Judge Jacob Burnet, the father of one of the partners. James accepted it on the condition that the same support should be continued, and that the other partner, who had a good training with the best of dry-goods firms and was a good judge of fabrics, should take charge of the buying in New York and leave the general management in Cincinnati to him. Immediately the two stores were made into one. He persuaded

their wealthy supporter to buy, or consent to the firm buying, a large lot on Fourth street on which to build a store that would be the finest in the west.

The magnitude of their business, and necessarily the amount of their indebtedness, and the storm-cloud in the financial horizon, caused the only capitalist in the firm, Robert Burnet, to propose to withdraw. The proposition was accepted, and the new firm went forward in a bolder and more successful career than before, until the close of 1837, when James Pullan proposed to his partner to withdraw in favor of three able young men trained in his methods,—M. H. Cowles, Edward Holroyd and Isaac Stephens, Jr. It was accepted, and he retired with a large fortune and immediately joined his brother John, for Thomas had died at New Orleans a short time before. Their success in the produce business had been as phenomenal as that of their brother James.

The preceding detail of private affairs finds an apology in the fact that without it one would not be able to understand what caused the great confidence reposed in James Pullan's ability and good judgment by all with whom he came in contact,—a confidence which called him to the presidency of the LaFayette Bank, one of the largest in the city, not long after he had joined his brother.

The business of the firm (in which Richard also became a partner upon reaching his majority) not needing his personal attention, he accepted the call, placed the bank on a solid foundation, and resumed specie payment without waiting for the action of other banks. The death of John Pullan in January, 1843, near Alquizar, in Cuba, whither he had gone for his health, accompanied by Richard, closed the business of the firm Pullan Brothers. After that until 1853 James' business was principally the loaning of money at the legal contract rate of interest. For a few years he used a large portion of his capital in placing the Globe Rolling Mill on a solid basis to the great profit of himself as well as his friend and partner, Lewis Worthington, who continued the business until he was worth over half a million. Several of the wealthiest firms, mercantile and manufacturing, in Cincinnati were indebted to his capital in their beginnings; for his loans were made not on collaterals, but on the credit of the parties, based on his own conviction that they could and would make profitable use of it.

The following incident illustrates the character here described. When the block of buildings of which Pullan, Hatfield & Brown's store formed a part was destroyed by fire in 1851, the firm held a ten-thousand-dollar policy in an insurance company of the highest repute, organized by Rowland G. Mitchell and James Pullan on a perpetual charter authorizing a capital

not to exceed three hundred thousand dollars, but which was used for a much less amount. Under the great prosperity consequent upon the careful and judicious management of the president, A. M. Searles and Secretary B. B. Whiteman, people overlooked the inadequacy of the actual capital on account of the very large increase of business. Disastrous losses from first-class risks of large amounts followed each other in such rapid succession during a period of ninety days that there was nothing left to pay over forty thousand dollars due the insured except an amount represented by the value (about seventeen thousand dollars) of the office building. James Pullan and his brother, Richard, of the firm of Pullan, Hatfield & Brown, saw, after the information communicated to them by the officers, that there was but one course to pursue,—to fund half of the debt due and instantly restore the capital.

The plan decided upon was that James Pullan, Mr. Searles and Mr. Whiteman each subscribe two thousand and five hundred dollars, to a ten-per-cent. loan to the Merchants & Manufacturer's Insurance Company, payable in one year, provided the full amount of thirty thousand dollars was subscribed. Then Pullan, Hatfield & Brown subscribed five thousand dollars, half their claim, and had every other creditor do the same. Following the example set, the friends of the office made up the balance. Then a meeting of the board was called to order a cancelation of the mutual stock and to open books for an increase of the capital stock. James subscribed five thousand dollars, and his example was followed by all the others doubling their subscription to the loan. This action caused such a demand that the subscription went beyond the extreme limit of the three hundred thousand dollars authorized. Then the amount of each was ratably reduced. Thus, within thirty days the Merchants & Manufacturers' Insurance Company, from being entirely bankrupt, became the strongest of the local offices, and has so continued until this day. This undertaking was of a kind where success alone vindicated the adoption.

The same self-reliance was exhibited in the organization of the Cemetery Company in 1844-5. He devised the plan of raising money, executed it, drew up the form of the receipt he gave to each subscriber, guaranteeing a *deed in fee simple* and dictated the charter.

His aid was sought by corporations in which he was a stockholder; one of these, the Cincinnati, Logansport & Chicago Railway Company, in 1853 made a large issue of six per cent. sterling bonds payable at the banking house of George Peabody, London, on the assurance that it could and would be sold at par



ENG. BY HENRY J. BROWN JR. CHICAGO

*Richard B. Pullan*

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in time to meet the New York treasurer's acceptances of long-time bills endorsed by the directors and negotiated by the company. The confidence in that assurance caused James Pullan to unite with the other directors. The proclamation of war against Russia prevented such sale and Mr. Peabody's refusal to return any portion of the bonds until a comparatively small debt for iron rails and some old indebtedness of his own correspondent, by whose hands they were sent to him, and the subsequent repudiation by the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company of their two-hundred-thousand-dollar stock subscription that had been assigned to the endorsers for their protection, bankrupted them, and ruined the company.

The reference made in the notices taken of James Pullan's death June 21, 1886, and repeated in the history of Cincinnati and Hamilton county in 1894, about his having planned a magnificent park, was erroneous. The suggestion and planning was by Colonel Latham Anderson and Superintendent Adolph Strauch. They not only made the suggestion, in November, 1880, but also proposed to raise the money to buy from the Bowler heirs all the woodland between the cemetery and the section line if the property holders of Cummins ville would buy all the forest west of that line and give the same to the Art Museum Association for a public park in which to erect their museum and other educational buildings. Richard Pullan, to whom the proposition was made, talked over the subject at home, and the conclusion arrived at was to get an option and tender the woodland in the name of their son, William B. Pullan, who died in 1877. Immediately after the option contract was signed by all the parties in interest in Colonel Anderson's office, he called on R. B. Bowler and was assured their land could be had at a reasonable price. Colonel Anderson then pressed the acceptance of the proposition at two or three meetings of the Association, but in vain. The selection of a site was referred to Mr. West and he finally decided in favor of Eden Park.

Had the proposition been accepted the McMicken University building would in all probability have been on College Hill, where Mr. McMicken desired it to be in his dying hour, or at the park proposed, nearest to Farmers' College, whose buildings he wanted to be utilized as part of the university. James Pullan, while he did not plan the park, would have rendered an equally important service helping his friend Strauch with his subscription paper among the old citizens then living who had joined him in buying the land for Spring Grove Cemetery nearly forty years before.

The too frequent reference to Richard Pullan in this sketch of the career of James Pullan comes from

seeking to gratify the publishers for a sketch of so much of his own career, also, as the writer might think would be of interest to the general reader when speaking of the action of this brother. The most important event in the life of each the writer finds he has overlooked, viz.: that James Pullan was married in 1846 to Anne, the daughter of Isaac Stephens and Hannah Stephens, an esteemed minister of the Society of Friends, strongly opposed to the system of slavery, whose grandchildren are among the most respected families of Trenton, Jersey City and Camden, one of them being a wealthy landholder and manufacturer of Trenton, one a prominent lawyer in Jersey City, one the present attorney-general, and another the chancellor or vice-chancellor of the state of New Jersey; and Richard B. Pullan was married in 1849 to Jessie, the only daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Donaldson, of Clermont county. Francis was the oldest of the four Donaldson brothers, the steadfast, able and financial supporters of the anti-slavery cause during the dark years of the first decade of its struggle. To such unions, and the fact that their father was an enthusiastic supporter of William Wilberforce, may perhaps be ascribed the strong anti-slavery sentiments of the two brothers described in the fragment of history of the Republican party of Ohio prepared by

RICHARD B. PULLAN.

LEOPOLD MARKBREIT, ex-United States minister to Bolivia, is a Republican of long standing and a veteran of the Civil war, whose biography is herewith presented, with the conviction that it will prove interesting as well as instructive to a large number of our readers. A native of Vienna, Austria, he was born March 13, 1842, and is the son of Leopold and Jane (Abele) Markbreit, who came to America in 1848 and located in Cincinnati, where the father died in the following year. His wife survived him until March 30, 1890, when she also passed away. Of their children three are now living: Mrs. General Kantz, Mrs. Tennie Schoenle and our subject.

Colonel Markbreit acquired his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Sandusky, and Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he read law with his half-brother, Hon. Frederick Hassaurek. Upon being admitted to the bar he became a member of the firm of Hayes & Markbreit. (This was R. B. Hayes, who was afterward president of the United States.) Their office was in the Debolt Exchange building, at the southwest corner of Court and Main streets. The firm was dissolved soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion, both members deciding to offer their services in de-

fending the Union. Colonel Markbreit first served as sergeant-major of the Twenty-eighth Ohio Infantry, and immediately after the battle of Carnifex Ferry, was, for bravery on the field of battle, promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and rapidly advanced to the ranks of first lieutenant, adjutant and assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He served under Generals Moor, Crook, Roberts, Cox and Averell, taking part in the battle of South Mountain and many other important engagements, in all of which he acquitted himself with honor and proved himself a great favorite with both his comrades and his superior officers. Unfortunately, in December, 1863, his military career was brought to an abrupt termination while participating in General Averell's so called Salem raid into Confederate territory for the purpose of destroying railroads, bridges, etc., during which Colonel Markbreit was captured and sent to Libby Prison, at Richmond, where began the fearful sufferings through which he attained such sad celebrity. After five months of ordinary imprisonment, he and three other unfortunate victims were selected as hostages and placed in close confinement, in order to prevent the execution of four rebels who were charged with recruiting within the Union lines in Kentucky, and had been sentenced to death as spies by a military court convened by General Burnside. The charge was rather of a doubtful nature, as that part of Kentucky could be considered as disputed ground. Our subject and his comrades were placed in a subterranean dungeon of the prison, where they had barely enough room to stretch their weary limbs at night. For months they spent a living death in this hole, receiving but one meal a day and that insufficient to even appease their hunger, as it generally consisted of a handful of corn, into which the cobs had been ground, a little piece of rotten bacon, and rice or beans. Such a bill of fare almost severed the slender thread that bound the lives of these unfortunate men together, they were soon reduced to skeletons, and would doubtless have succumbed had not the negroes who were employed about the prison smuggled in some food to them. The rats, which the prisoners killed with pieces of wood, were cooked by the kindhearted blacks and returned to the cells. The sufferings endured by the four martyrs were beyond comprehension, and only when they were transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, did a change for the better take place. From Salisbury Colonel Markbreit was taken to Danville, Virginia, and from there back to Libby Prison, until at last, on February 5, 1865, his half brother, F. Hassaurek, succeeded in having him liberated. He had been imprisoned for over thirteen months and his health so injured by the terrible sufferings he had un-

dergone that he has never fully recovered. The winter following his release the Colonel was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs and found it necessary to take a trip to Havana for his health. His constitution was sadly undermined, however, and this coming to the knowledge of General Grant he gave him an opportunity of residing in a temperate and uniform climate. In 1865 he was elected by his fellow citizens in Cincinnati to a responsible city office, which he held for two years. Both Governors Cox and Hayes made him a member of their staffs, with the rank of colonel.

In April, 1869, Colonel Markbreit was appointed United States minister to Bolivia by President Grant. During his sojourn there he visited all parts of that interesting country; and as there are but few roads in it available to vehicles he made extensive trips on horseback to Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosi, Santa Cruz de la Sierra and other cities of note. The headquarters of the United States minister were generally located at the capital, La Paz, where the Colonel was an eye-witness to several bloody revolutions. On such occasions he protected, often at the risk of his own life, the lives and property of those belonging to the overthrown governments, who sought refuge with the United States legation. In 1871 our subject was instrumental in saving the life of Mariano Donato Munoz, the prime minister of the deposed government, who had fled to the Colonel's residence, whence he subsequently succeeded in escaping to Peru. Munoz was especially odious to the victorious party, and would have been torn to pieces had he fallen into the hands of the mob.

Colonel Markbreit was recalled in 1873 on account of the political course taken by the Volksblatt in the presidential campaign of 1872, although the state departments had previously expressed the approval of his course in the most flattering terms. He returned to Cincinnati, and in July went to London, later going from that city to the governments of Brazil and Bolivia as the representative of an American steamship and railroad company, which intended to establish an important connection between Bolivia and the Atlantic ocean. His mission was successful in every respect. During his travels he visited not only the two countries already mentioned but also Uruguay, Chili, Peru and Ecuador, and made a long and dangerous voyage through the straits of Magellan. This trip through the straits generally occupies about thirty hours, but the steamer on which the Colonel had taken passage had to brave so many violent storms, and was in such constant danger of getting among the breakers, that seven and a half days were consumed before the Pacific was reached. Colonel Markbreit landed at Jacna, a Peruvian port, and from there he traveled six



hundred miles on horseback, at an average of sixty miles a day, over the mountainous regions to Sucre, then the seat of the Bolivian government. During this second journey over the cold and lofty Andes he suffered from an attack of the sorroche, a disease very prevalent in those regions, with which he had previously had an unpleasant experience.

After a successful termination of his mission, Colonel Markbreit went, by way of Lima, Panama, Curaçoa and St. Thomas, to Europe, where he visited England, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria and Holland, and returned to Cincinnati in January, 1875. In March of the same year he became a stockholder of the Volksblatt Company, and was elected its secretary and business manager. In 1879 he visited old Mexico, Havana, and other cities in the south, and in 1880 made his third visit to Europe. In 1882 he was appointed United States treasurer at Cincinnati, which he held until 1886, when he was elected president of the Cincinnati Volksblatt and is now serving in that capacity. He is a member of a commission office, appointed by the governor of Ohio, to build new water-works for Cincinnati, at a cost not to exceed \$6,500,000. He is also a director of the Associated Press.

Colonel Markbreit was married July 19, 1887, to Miss Bertha Fiebach. Socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

**F** F. D. ALBERY.—In no other phase of life can a man better demonstrate his fealty to his country and his loyalty to its interests than in the political arena, for therein is invested the vitality of a nation's power, the mainspring of its internal machinery, and the keynote to its progress and prosperity. Ohio is recognized as one of the strongest Republican states in the Union, and among her patriotic citizens who have been closely identified with that party none is better known or more highly appreciated than Mr. Albery, who has been a constant and active worker, serving, during the latter part of President Grant's and the first part of President Hayes' terms, as special agent under the postmaster-general. At this writing he is a member of the commission to codify the insurance laws of the state, and for the past ten years he has been a master commissioner of the common-pleas court of Franklin county, in which capacity he has had referred to him some of the most important cases in the courts. He has served as chairman of the city, county and district committees, as a member of the state central committee, and in 1890 he was secretary of the Republican state executive committee. In 1891 he was a candidate for nomination to the office of attorney-general of Ohio.

Among the prominent cases with which Mr. Albery has been connected was the Iden-Gaumer senatorial contest, in which he was counsel for Senator Iden, the importance of the case hinging on the impending senatorial fight between Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker. Mr. Albery is a man who believes that the highest duty of every American citizen is to give his time and attention to public interests, and he carries out this principle in life by taking an energetic part in all political canvasses, and is a firm believer in the trite saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

A brief glance into the personal history of Mr. Albery elicits the fact that he was born near Headley's Corner, in the northeastern part of Franklin county, Ohio, on December 3, 1848. While still in his infancy his parents moved to Columbus, and he is, therefore, in education, tastes, and political inclinations, a fair representative of what the city of his adoption can produce in the way of young manhood and a gratifying professional career. After completing a common-school course Mr. Albery entered the Columbus high school, at which he was graduated in 1866, and then went west, eventually returning to Franklin county and teaching school for three winters in Hamilton township, in the meantime occupying his leisure moments in preparing himself for the bar. Deciding to broaden his mind and secure to himself the advantages of a foreign sojourn, he went to Europe and from 1871 to 1873 he attended the noted universities of Berlin and Leipsic, spending two semesters at each, in the intervals of which he traveled over the continent, principally on foot, and in this manner considerably added to his store of knowledge and gaining personal information as to the geography of the country and the habits of the people. He is to-day as familiar with the German language and as well versed in the literature of the fatherland as he is in that of his native tongue, and he has no small share of German-speaking clients.

In 1873 Mr. Albery returned to the United States and in the same year was admitted to the bar, taking up the practice of law alone and keeping at it almost constantly ever since, the exception being during the time he was special agent under the postmaster-general. At the close of his term he was tendered a position abroad, but declined the honor and returned to his practice. For over twenty years Mr. Albery has been interested in, and to a certain extent identified with, the labor organizations of the country, has been a frequent contributor to the *Locomotive Fireman's Magazine*, and has been consulted by the grand officers of that organization with reference to law matters pertaining to their offices and organization. In mat-

ters of legislation he has been intrusted as attorney for those interested in preparing some of the most important bills ever presented for legislative action.

Mr. Albery is a pleasing writer for the press and magazines, the publisher of "Outing" recently doing him the honor of having his articles specially illustrated in London; and there are few questions of public interest that he has not discussed in the editorial columns of the daily press, besides which he has achieved a reputation as an art critic among the leading periodicals of the country, many of them being glad to publish his written criticisms of plays, of leading actors and their work.

The marriage of Mr. Albery was solemnized in 1876, when he was united to Miss Mina Senter, of Columbus, and they have had four children. Mrs. Albery is a musician of unusual ability, having studied both in this country and in Europe under the most competent teachers, and at their home on Lexington avenue, near Broad, she and her husband are accustomed to entertain not a few of the musical and literary celebrities.

In conclusion it may be stated that Mr. Albery is a prominent secret-society man, being affiliated with the Masonic fraternity—in which he is past master of Goodale Lodge, No. 372, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Elks. In 1896 he was made a member of the faculty of the Ohio State University Law School, holding the chair of professor of insurance law.

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**JUDGE LONDES M. BOWERS.**—As a citizen anxious for good government, our subject has made a careful study of political matters, and few men in the state are better informed on public affairs. Believing that through the Republican party the welfare of the country will be more surely advanced, he gives it his unfaltering support, and has been an important factor in securing its success in his locality. He cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield in 1880, and has since taken an active and prominent part in the organization and in committee and convention work. In 1892 and 1893 he was secretary of the county executive committee, and in 1895 chairman of the same. Under his management of the campaign of 1895, the county commissioner and the representative to the legislature from his county were elected on the Republican ticket, which was the first time for many years that the party had secured those offices. The Judge has also served as chairman of the judicial central committee of the third judicial district, and in 1896 attended the national Republican convention held at St. Louis. He is a firm advocate of pro-

tection, sound money and reciprocity, and his voice is often raised in behalf of these fundamental principles of his party. In 1894 he was a candidate for probate judge of Wyandot county, against Curtis Berry, Jr., a Democrat, and was triumphantly elected with a majority of one hundred and fifty-three, succeeding his opponent in office. He has the honor of being the first Republican ever elected to that position in the county.

In the county where he still makes his home, Judge Bowers was born May 25, 1856, on the farm of his father, John S. Bowers, an old-time Republican, who is now living a retired life in Upper Sandusky. The latter was born in Richland county, this state, in 1825, and is a son of Henry Bowers, who died in 1874, and in politics was first a Whig and later a Republican. Upon the old home farm in his native county John S. Bowers spent the days of his boyhood and youth, coming to Wyandot county in 1850, where he purchased a farm, which he successfully operated for many years, but is now enjoying a well-earned rest free from the cares and responsibilities of business life. He is an honored veteran of the late Civil war, having been a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he has always taken an active interest in the success of the party for whose principles he fought so bravely. The brother of our subject, Franz S. Bowers, is now managing the home farm.

The common schools afforded the Judge his early educational privileges, but the knowledge there acquired was supplemented by a course of study in the Northwestern Ohio Normal at Ada, and for a time he successfully engaged in teaching. He began reading law in the office of Elza Carter, and after his admission to the bar in June, 1893, formed a partnership with that gentleman, which connection continued until he took his seat as judge. As a judge he stands deservedly high. With a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the fundamental principles of law, he combines a familiarity with statutory law, and a sober, clear judgment, which makes him not only a formidable adversary in legal combat, but also an able judge. In all the relations of life he has proved himself an earnest, honest, upright man, and a citizen of whom any community might be justly proud. Socially he is connected with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Knights of the Maccabees.

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**HON. CHARLES FLEISCHMANN**, of Cincinnati, whose name, in connection with some of the most extensive manufacturing interests throughout the country, has become almost a house-

hold word in America, was born in a little town near Pesth, in Hungary, Austria, on the 3d of November, 1835, and acquired his education in the schools of Vienna and Prague. He was a man of thirty-two years when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, and since that time his splendid fortunes have been acquired, resulting entirely from his own efforts. In an analysis of his character, it is seen that resolute purpose, untiring energy, straightforward dealing and a genius for planning and executing the right thing at the right time have been the essential elements in his success. Fortunate circumstances or thrilling episodes form no part of his life history; 'tis a record of duties faithfully performed, of earnest labor and of perseverance.

During his first years in America, Mr. Fleischmann was employed in different factories in New York city, working on machinery, and after another year spent in New York city he came to Cincinnati. Here forming a partnership with James W. Gaff, he embarked in the manufacture of compressed yeast, the first to manufacture this commodity in the entire country. The beginning of the business was small, but their product soon found its way to almost every market in the entire land and the trade has now assumed extensive proportions. Hardly an American hamlet can be found where Fleischmann's compressed yeast is not sold, and with the increasing trade the facilities for manufacture have been enlarged until the manufactory is the most important in its line in the entire country. About the time of the establishment of this industry Mr. Fleischmann, in connection with Mr. Gaff, also entered into the distilling business at Riverside, and together these two gentlemen carried on operations until the death of Mr. Gaff, January 23, 1879, when our subject and his brother, Maximillian, became sole proprietors of the business. This business relationship was maintained until September 1, 1890, when it was severed by the death of the brother, the successors being Fleischmann & Company, forming one of the largest and most successful business combinations in the entire country, controlling nearly the entire yeast trade of the country and also a large distilling trade.

Mr. Fleischmann is a man of almost limitless capability in the line of commercial interests, and the fact of his connection with any industry seems to insure its success. He is one of the directors of the Cincinnati Cooperage Company, which has operated a very large establishment for several years and furnished cooperage to all parts of the United States. He was a director of the Market National Bank for a number of years, and in 1889 was elected its president, which incumbency he has since retained. Since he has as-

sumed the management of the institution the bank has increased its line of deposits nearly two-fold, and its stock has almost doubled in value.

While managing most important and extensive commercial interests Mr. Fleischmann has at the same time neglected no duty of citizenship, and is most mindful of the relationship that should be sustained to his country and his fellow-men. Political questions have received his earnest study and deep consideration. In 1880 he was elected to the Ohio state senate on the Republican ticket, and served for one term, and was also in the senate in 1896; was a member of the staff of Governor McKinley during his first term; a delegate from the second congressional district of Ohio to the memorable national convention at Chicago in 1880, when General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and again in 1884, when Hon. James G. Blaine was made the presidential nominee; and appointed fire commissioner in 1886 by ex-Mayor Amor Smith, Jr., but resigned in 1890. His wide acquaintance and extensive knowledge of men and affairs combined to make him a valuable member of the board and he won the confidence and respect of his colleagues as well as of every employee of the fire department. He was appointed a trustee of Longview Asylum for the Insane by Governor Foraker in 1889, for a term of five years; was reappointed and is filling that position with credit. He is president of the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune Company.

He is a member of various political and social clubs of Cincinnati, including the Lincoln Club, of which he has been a director for a number of years, the Queen City Club, of which he was elected one of the governors in 1889 for a term of five years, and the Blaine Club. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1869 Mr. Fleischmann was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Robertson, of New York, and they have three children, a daughter and two sons. Their home is a palatial residence in Avondale, supplied with all the comforts and luxuries that a cultured taste can suggest and wealth can procure. They spend the summer season at some of the eastern resorts, usually at "Fleischmann's," in the Catskill mountains, which is already one of the beautiful and popular summer resorts in New York. Thus it is that Mr. Fleischmann enjoys the reward of his painstaking and conscientious work. By his energy, perseverance and fine business ability he has been enabled to secure an ample fortune. Systematic and methodical, his sagacity, keen discrimination and sound judgment have made him one of the most prosperous business

men of Ohio, and through all his reputation for honesty and probity of character has ever been above question.

HON. ISAAC N. HATHAWAY.—As the people of the east left the Atlantic shore to push further into the interior of this great country, there came to Ohio men of prominence and worth, who, retaining the characteristics of the east, added to those the enterprise, energy and progressiveness which are evolved in western life, where individual effort must supply the advantages hitherto afforded by communities. Ohio's population therefore became distinctive in its possessions of various attributes which have given it the leadership from the beginning of the century down to the present time. One secret of its power is its adaptability to the varying conditions of the country and its ready and resourceful mastery of all questions presented for consideration. Located in the central district between the east and the west it has the reliability, force and conservatism with the great energy and dauntless progressiveness and push of the latter. Its sons have won distinctive honors in national affairs from its earliest settlement, and on the organization of the Republican party it quickly endorsed the principles which soon became the dominant power of the land. Ohio's connection with this great political body is a matter of history; it has given to the nation presidents, diplomats, cabinet officers, and statesmen in the halls of congress who have played a leading part in formulating the policy of the republic.

Among the leading representatives of the party in Chardon is Mr. Hathaway, whose name introduces this review. He is in all of his convictions thoroughly imbued with the tenets of that political school. Never deviating therefrom, he has on all occasions possessed and manifested the courage of those convictions, whether as one of the most consistent members of the Republican party or as an officer of the state. Believing in the protection of home industries, in reciprocity, in sound money and above all a government for the people, of the people and by the people, he is a Republican by instinct, by creed and practice, by loyalty to his party, by love for its traditions, by faith in its destiny. Though his life has been rather one of modest reserve than of ambitious self-seeking, he has nevertheless been called by his fellow citizens to positions of public trust wherein he has acquitted himself in a most creditable manner to the state, and with marked faithfulness to his constituency.

Though always interested in politics and taking an active and prominent part in the councils of his

party and in the campaigns, he cannot be said to be an office-seeker, his political preferments coming to him in evidence of the recognition, by his friends, of his merits and ability. He was elected and served as prosecuting attorney four years. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate from the counties of Lake, Geauga and Ashtabula, and while a member of that body served on the judiciary and other important committees. He declined a renomination, wishing not to take his attention from his profession, but in 1880 he was again solicited to become a candidate for the legislature and was elected to represent Geauga county alone; and subsequent to the census of 1880, under a new apportionment of the state, Geauga and Lake counties were united into one representative district, entitled to one representative, Mr. Hathaway was nominated and elected to represent the new district. He was again placed on the judiciary committee, and was chairman of an important investigating committee, and during his second term was chosen and served as speaker *pro tem.*—a position which he filled with ability, dignity and impartiality. He has also performed official service in his city, acting as mayor and in other positions. In 1848 he was a member of the Philadelphia convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for president; and also of the Chicago convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant, and of the Chicago convention of 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated. He has always been a close student of political questions, which he feels is demanded by every one who would faithfully perform his duties of citizenship and labor for the best interests of his native land.

Mr. Hathaway is widely known in business circles and is one of Chardon's native sons. He was born June 8, 1827, and his ancestry dates back to an early period in a New England history. The first of the name of whom we have authentic record is William Hathaway, who was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, of Welsh descent. His life was largely spent in whaling expeditions, and, owing to heavy depredations which were committed upon his marine interests during the war of 1812, he was given six thousand acres of land in the "western reserve" of Ohio. His son, James Hathaway, father of our subject, journeyed to Ohio on foot in 1816, and took up his residence on a tract of land of four hundred acres in Geauga county, which was given him by his father. Upon this he subsequently made extensive improvements. He was married early in 1826 to Miss Miranda Ashley, who was born in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. They began their married life among the early pioneers of Geauga county, having their full share of the privations and toils of the new wilder-



*J. A. Hathaway*



ness country. In the meantime he had been appointed agent for the Connecticut Land Company for the sale of some of the lands in Geauga county, and from this time until his death was prominently connected with the development and substantial improvement of the county. He was a promoter of agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests and thus largely produced a business activity whereon the prosperity of every community rests. In 1844 he suffered heavy losses by the destruction of his manufacturing interests by fire. Later he became interested in western enterprises and removed to Illinois, in 1860, his death occurring there in 1868. His wife survived him until 1887. He had held a number of official positions in Geauga county, was twice elected sheriff—first on the Whig ticket and subsequently on the Free-soil ticket, and was justice of the peace many years and county commissioner, also fund commissioner of the county for the distribution of her portion of the revenue distributed to the several states from the sale of public lands and surplus revenue. He belonged to the Christian church and was as active in church and benevolent work as he was in business and official circles.

Hon. Isaac N. Hathaway pursued his education in the common schools and at the Western Reserve Seminary at Kirtland, Ohio, one of the first and most advanced seats of learning on the Western Reserve of its time. As deputy sheriff under his father he gained his first practical experience and knowledge of the workings of the law, and during that period he began the study of jurisprudence, under the preceptorage of Phelps & Riddle, of Chardon. Since his admission to the bar, in the spring of 1852, he has been an active and prominent practitioner in the courts of his native county and state. There was no dreary novitiate awaiting him. His success was marked and immediate and from an early period in his professional career he has maintained a foremost place at the bar. He formed a partnership with W. O. Forrest, and later at different times was a member of the firms of Durfee, Forrest & Hathaway, and Thresher, Durfee & Hathaway. He was later a partner of D. W. Canfield, and when the latter was given a place in the judiciary, Mr. Hathaway associated with him C. W. Osborne, who had formerly been a law student in their office. They enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage and his partnership was maintained until the removal of Mr. Osborne to Painesville, since which time Mr. Hathaway has been alone in business. He is the oldest practicing attorney of the county, and as its senior member retains the high respect of the bench and the bar, which he won in his earlier years. His knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is comprehensive and

accurate, and one element of his success is in the thorough preparation which he gives each case. In the greater number of the important cases which have come up for trial since his identification with the Chardon bar, he has been retained as counsel, either by the defense or the prosecution. As a lawyer he is indefatigable in his studies and researches, and is never satisfied until he has exhausted every means of information in the preparation of cases. A pleasing address, a forcible delivery and a winning courtesy to both bench and bar, characterize his deportment in the court-room.

The public career of such a man as Mr. Hathaway is often quite well known, while that of his private life is an unread page; but those who meet Mr. Hathaway in social circles esteem him highly for those qualities which everywhere win friendship and command respect. He has a large circle of friends, and Chardon numbers him among her best citizens.

He was married January 9, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Hayden, a cultured lady, whose father, Moses Hayden, was one of the pioneers of Geauga county. They had two children: Charles J., deceased; and Katie, wife of Charles C. McD. Kilo. Mrs. Hathaway departed this life July 28, 1882. She was a woman of great purity of character and was distinguished for her sweetness of disposition, her large benevolence and her charity to the poor. Since her death Mr. Hathaway has not re-married, but has kept up his beautiful residence of their married life.

Mr. Hathaway is interested in civic societies and is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was one of the first members of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Ohio, was one of the organizers of the Order of the Eastern Star in this state,—a beautiful social organization, composed of Masons and their near female relations,—and was the first worthy grand patron of the grand chapter of the state. He has also been connected with the Odd Fellows society for many years. In his life he exemplifies the noble and benevolent spirit of these fraternities and has done much for their promotion in the Buckeye state. He holds friendship inviolable, is true to every trust committed to his care, and through a long and honorable identification with the interests of Geauga county has maintained a place among her foremost citizens.

Mr. Hathaway continues active and interested in his professional, business, social and political relations of life, as has marked his whole career. He is now one of the board of trustees of the Girls' Industrial Home, one of the most beneficial public institutions supported by the state. He is also one of the board of trustees of

Buchtel College, at Akron, Ohio, and is now president of the Garfield Republican Club of the old nineteenth congressional district of Ohio, formed soon after the death of President Garfield, and composed of a large number of the leading Republicans of that district to meet annually in order to honor and cherish his name and fame, and renew their faith and attachments to the principles of the Republican party advocated by him and by Giddings and Wade, so long identified with that historic district.

WILLIAM MILLIKAN, senior editor of the Herald, the leading Republican paper of Washington Court House, Ohio, is the oldest newspaper man in the state, having been connected with journalistic work since 1830, and since the organization of the Republican party he has advocated its principles through the columns of his papers, exerting a great influence and gaining many votes for the party of his choice. He is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born on the 22d of September, 1806, but was reared in Delaware county. His father, John Millikan, who died at Chillicothe, in 1814, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and was a civil engineer by profession.

Our subject obtained his education in the schools of Delaware county, and in the fall of 1830 entered the office of the Gazette, of Delaware, with which paper he was connected for about a year. Removing to Marion he started the Western Galaxy, which he published as a Whig paper for four years, and then established the South Bend Free Press at South Bend, Indiana, which also advocated the doctrines of the Whig party. His brother John was with him for a time at that place. After conducting the paper for nine years, he sold out, in 1846, to Schuyler Colfax, and removed to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he purchased the Telegraph, which he edited for two years as a Whig paper. On his next removal he became a resident of La Porte, Indiana, and bought a half interest in his brother John's paper—the La Porte County Whig, which they published for eight years. Coming to Washington Court House in 1858, he established the Fayette County Herald, as a Republican paper, of which he has now been editor and proprietor for almost forty years. His son William W. was admitted to a partnership in the business in 1870, and in 1885 the Daily Herald was also started. Our subject has always given his attention to the editorial work, and as a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party conceives it his duty to advocate its advancement both by tongue and pen.

While a resident of La Porte county, Indiana,

Mr. Millikan was twice elected by the Whig party to the state legislature, being a member of that assembly in 1849 and 1850. As a Republican he was a prominent member of the Ohio legislature in 1876, 1880 and 1881, ably representing Fayette county. During his incumbency he was chairman of the standing committee on public printing, on mines and mining, and on the library. He presented many important bills, and made important amendments to the public-printing bill, and also a bill securing legal paper for county advertising. Mr. Millikan took an active part in all the Indiana state conventions, and, since he became a resident of Washington Court House, has been equally prominent in the Ohio conventions. As a delegate to the national convention held at Cincinnati, in 1876, he gave his support to Rutherford B. Hayes, his personal friend, having known the president ever since he was a small boy. Local affairs have also claimed his attention, and he served as mayor and a member of the city council of La Porte, and was also a member of the school board six years. Always a popular candidate, he has never been defeated when his name has been placed on the ticket for office. Since the formation of the party, Mr. Millikan has been a pronounced Republican, but in 1856 was unable to vote for John C. Fremont, as he moved just prior to the election. His first presidential ballot was cast for John Quincy Adams, and he supported the Whig candidates from Harrison down to 1856.

Mr. Millikan has two sons and three daughters, as follows: Charles A., an active Republican, is married, and is employed at the state asylum. William W., born in South Bend, in 1846, was educated in the schools of Washington Court House, learned typesetting in his father's office, and since 1870 has been associated with him in business. He is also an uncompromising Republican in politics. Mrs. Anna L. Wood is the wife of a prominent attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio. Emma G. is at home. Evaline May is engaged in teaching stenography in the Lexington Commercial College.

HON. JAMES H. TERRELL.—The leaders of the Republican party have ever been men of undoubted loyalty to the cause, gifted with a high order of intellectuality, broad-minded and public-spirited, and endowed with superior abilities which have gained for them a reputation of the most enviable kind. The unmistakable precedence of Ohio as an important factor in national politics has brought the Buckeye state prominently before the public view, and the magnificent victory of its eminent citi-



zen, William McKinley, in the campaign of 1896, has added fresh laurels to its already heavily laden career. In a work of this nature, which comprises a history of the Republican party and its supporters in Ohio, its aims would not be attained were it not to include mention of Hon. James H. Terrell, who for over twenty years has been closely identified with the best interests of his party in Clinton county, serving his state in the general assembly and rendering valuable assistance in local work as a member of committees and county delegations.

Mr. Terrell was first elected to the general assembly of the state of Ohio in 1883, defeating his opponent, A. J. Wilson, who was at that time a Democrat but has since transferred his fealty to the Republican party; he is now president of the First National Bank of Wilmington. In 1885 Mr. Terrell was re-elected to the legislature without opposition, thus demonstrating his great popularity; and he was the first representative to serve two consecutive terms from Clinton county for many years, although since then it has been a common occurrence. While in the legislature Mr. Terrell was on the committee on agriculture, and, notwithstanding the fact that the house was Democratic, he was chosen secretary of the committee, and he also served on the committee on colleges and universities. He was instrumental in securing the passage of numerous bills, among them being one providing for the suppression of contagious diseases among live-stock in Ohio, which inaugurated this law, and the same has been adopted in many other states. He secured the passage of a bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the completion of the state fair grounds, and, in the Foraker legislature, when that gentleman was first governor, he took an active part, being practically the means of electing J. C. Entrekin as speaker of the house in the sixty-seventh general assembly; and in that year he was made chairman of the agricultural committee, and secretary of the finance committee, and was the means of securing from the government an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars for the state experimental station. Governor Hoadly had left the state with a large indebtedness, and as secretary of the finance committee Mr. Terrell presented a bill whereby the state was permitted to borrow five hundred thousand dollars with which to pay the outstanding debt, which was accomplished, a very low rate of interest—two and three-fourths per cent.—being secured. He introduced the resolution, and was made a member of the committee chosen to investigate the cause of such great expenses incurred in maintaining the state institutions, and although all of the latter were not visited the movement was so beneficial in its inception that it re-

sulted in a reduction of twenty-five thousand dollars in one year. While in the legislature Mr. Terrell was appointed a member of the state fair board.

For a great many years Mr. Terrell has been connected with state, county and district politics, and in 1880 attended the state convention, Mr. McKinley being chairman, and our subject became well acquainted with the Major, as well as with Mr. Sherman, and since that time he has enjoyed the warm friendship of both those distinguished gentlemen. Mr. Terrell has figured as a leader in local politics from 1876; and in 1895-6 he was chairman of the county central committee and re-elected in 1896-7; while for many years, during his residence in Wayne township, he served as township committeeman and did the active canvassing of that district. He has always been a working delegate to state and other conventions, for years he has acted as judge of elections, and he is well known all over the state. He has been repeatedly asked by his friends to become a nominee for senatorial honors, but has always refused, preferring to devote his energies on behalf of his party in the rank and file. He is thoroughly in sympathy with all the principles and policies of Republicanism, is in favor of a conservative government and arbitration, and is well informed on all the issues of the day, having been a contributor to the daily papers on various matters of a political nature.

James H. Terrell was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 29th of March, 1846, a son of Israel Terrell, who is still living, in Wayne township, where he is a prominent citizen and the owner of extensive valuable lands. He was formerly an old-line Whig, subsequently affiliating with the Republican party, and he reared four sons, namely: Allen, deceased, William G. and Charles, besides our subject, all the survivors being active supporters of the Republican party. James H. attained his majority in Clinton county, receiving an excellent education in the public schools of those days, subsequently spending a large portion of his time in traveling, passing a winter in Europe and later returning to this country and visiting California and other parts of the United States. For many years past he has been engaged in farming and the breeding of thoroughbred stock, but in 1895 he moved to Wilmington in order to give his children superior school advantages.

In 1871 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Terrell to Miss Edith Nordyke, of Clinton, and of this union the following six children resulted: Tasso, who is a graduate of Wilmington and Haverford Colleges, Gurney, Clayton, Eva, Bertha and Mary A.

In touching upon his social relations it may be stated that Mr. Terrell is a member of the Masonic

fraternity, in which order he has attained to a high degree of popularity.

The name Terrell figures among the old pioneer families of southern Ohio, and is of Quaker stock, the subject of this review being the present well-to-do and greatly respected representative of the line in Clinton county.

CHARLES H. EULASS, a well-known organizer and political worker in the Republican ranks of Warren county, is the present treasurer of that county, having been elected to the office in 1895 by the large majority of eighteen hundred. He is his own successor to this incumbency, his first election being in the fall of 1893, when he had no opposition. In 1883 he had been elected county recorder and was re-elected successively until 1893; he served as a member of the county executive committee from 1888 to 1895, the greater part of the time holding the office of treasurer of that body, and he was connected with the committee when the county gave its highest Republican majority. He was a delegate to the Brough convention in 1862 and since that time has attended the state, county and district conventions and has been present at all the leading Republican meetings. As to the principles of his party he favors a high tariff, reciprocity and sound money. Mr. Eulass enlisted in the war of the Rebellion as a member of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but owing to illness he was unable to take an active part in the conflict, his duties being mostly confined to participating in the pursuit of Morgan's men.

Charles H. Eulass was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 22d of May, 1840, the only son of William Eulass. The latter was an active early Whig politician, took a part in the state conventions of his day, was land appraiser and justice of the peace for many years, and held the office of sheriff of Warren county from 1846 to 1850. His death occurred in 1852. The subject of this review obtained his literary education in the public schools of Lebanon and early in life embarked in mercantile pursuits at Ridgeville, where he was postmaster under President Grant's administration, continuing in that office for seven years through the courtesy of Presidents Hayes and Garfield. He was also justice of the peace, township trustee, committeeman from Clear Creek township, and held other local offices. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has attained the degrees of knighthood in the Masonic fraternity.

The marriage of Mr. Eulass was consummated in 1864, when he was united to Miss Anna E. Stokes, of Warren county, Ohio, and the following children have

been born to them: Alfred, residing at Xenia; Carroll, cashier of the Lebanon National Bank; William, assistant county treasurer; and Ralph, who is pursuing his studies at school.

CAPTAIN RICHARD C. RANKIN.—Ohio may well point with pride to her pioneer citizens as being men of patriotic blood, public-spirited in their acts, and most flourishing examples of the highest type of manhood. One of the foremost states to declare itself against the infamy of slavery, its record prior to and during the war of the Rebellion was one that reflected greatly to its honor and demonstrated clearly its loyalty to the Union. Many were the brave men furnished by the Buckeye state to preserve the dignity of the old flag,—men who were indifferent to danger or hardship if by facing those contingencies they could serve their country and forever remove the blot that was casting its ever-deepening shadows upon her fair name. Among the first of Ohio's sons to answer the call of duty and offer his services in defense of the Union was Captain Richard C. Rankin, who was at that time one of the strongest abolitionists in Brown county, having, as a boy, often assisted his father in carrying escaping slaves to a place of safety. A *resume* of the Captain's life is herewith given, including a partial record of his gallant career in the Civil war, as being most appropriate to a work of this kind, and it will without doubt prove of great interest to his many friends as well as to the general public.

Captain Richard C. Rankin was born in Carlisle, Nicholas county, Kentucky, a son of Rev. John Rankin, who was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Ripley for forty-four years. He was reared on his father's farm, adjoining Ripley, receiving his educational discipline in the district schools, and at an early age began to evince an interest in politics, finally becoming affiliated with the Whig party, casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. Upon the organization of the Republican party Mr. Rankin naturally supported the principles promulgated therein, frequently active in the campaigns and and was always conspicuous in the early Republican conventions. He has continued his adherence to Republicanism and is to-day a firm advocate of protection, reciprocity and sound money.

Following the declaration of hostilities between the north and the south came President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand troops, and on April 13th, 1861, Captain Rankin enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which went into camp at Camps Jackson and Dennison, where it remained

until the ninety-days service had expired, when the Captain re-enlisted, on the 9th of July, 1861, in the Fourth Independent Cavalry Company of Ohio Volunteers. This company accompanied General Fremont to Missouri, and while in St. Louis acted as special escort at the funeral of General Lyon. It also took part in skirmishes throughout the state of Missouri with the Confederate bridge burners, later going to Pittsburg Landing, thence to Corinth, Mississippi, and was discharged on the 23d of June, 1862. By order of Dr. McDougal, medical purveyor, M. D. M., Mr. Rankin returned home, was appointed captain of a cavalry company, and on August 26th, 1862, he raised Company E, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in Brown county, and in December of the same year took it to the front and participated in many of the battles in eastern Kentucky. In June, 1863, he was placed in charge of a detachment of one hundred and fifty picked men of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and one hundred of the First Kentucky Cavalry, and accompanied General Saunders on his raid into east Tennessee, tearing up the tracks of the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad from Lenoir to Mossy creek and burning three thousand feet of the bridges, during which time the command sustained a loss of thirty-five men out of fifteen hundred engaged. It captured two large wagon trains, two six-gun batteries complete, including horses and harness, and twice as many prisoners as were in the command. The Captain's battalion was in advance of General Burnside's command from the time of its crossing of the Cumberland river until it reached Lenoir, twenty miles west of Knoxville, the journey taking several days. This advance guard was the post of honor.

The regiment participated in the battle of Cumberland Gap and numerous others; went into Virginia and took part in all the engagements of that campaign around Abingdon; returned to Kentucky, where Captain Rankin was given command of the regiment, which he remounted and armed and engaged in the raid after Morgan in Kentucky. On the 12th of June, 1864, he captured many of that guerrilla general's men at Cynthiana. Immediately thereafter the regiment went to Atlanta, Georgia, took a prominent part in the many battles fought around that city, and in one of these the Captain was ordered to dismount his men and drive the enemy from a wooded ridge,—a very perilous task,—which, however, was successfully accomplished; and he was the first to enter the rebel works south of Atlanta, making the discovery that the enemy had fled and reporting the same to General Thomas, these being two of the many gallant and courageous deeds performed by him during the war. After the evacuation of Atlanta, Captain Rankin par-

ticipated in an engagement at Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, Georgia, then returned to the city, and there, in November, the regiment turned over its horses and arms to complete the equipment of Kirkpatrick's division, and returned by rail to Nashville, where, by special order of General Wilson, our subject was appointed its commander. The Captain was ordered to mount, arm and equip the regiment and move them in twenty-four hours, an emergency which he met with his customary promptness.

In November, 1864, Captain Rankin was sent to Spring Hill and Harrison's Ford, on Duck river, and there reported to Colonel Capron, and while in command of the regiment he made a saber charge on a brigade of Texas cavalry, which had gained Capron's rear, in which he came out victorious, compelling the enemy to retreat several miles, thereby saving Capron's brigade from certain capture. The Captain remained in charge of his regiment, patrolling the Cumberland river from Harper's Shoals to a distance of some forty miles. On December 14, 1864, he was ordered to take his men to the south side of the Cumberland river and occupy a position there, preparatory to going into battle on the morning of the 15th. When Colonel Benjamin Harrison relieved Colonel Garrard of the command of the brigade, the latter relieved Captain Rankin of the command of the regiment and the latter resumed command of the First Battalion, and on the 15th he made a gallant charge down the pike, compelling the enemy to unhitch the horses from four pieces of artillery located in a corn-field near the river, for which the battalion received due credit. Later in the day, with five companies, he charged another battery of six guns six miles below Nashville, but his support failed to come up and he was forced to retire. He followed Hood's army as it retreated, engaging in a battle at Franklin and later at Pulaski, Tennessee, where he was ordered to save a bridge already on fire, extending over Richland creek, a feat he accomplished by knocking off the weather-boarding and roofing and pouring water upon the timbers, thus permitting the crossing of the Union army. The regiment moved forward, advanced to the hill on the opposite side, where Captain Rankin was ordered to dismount his battalion, with Company F added thereto, and deploy as skirmishers and move forward. They were, however, met by eight brigades of Confederate infantry and compelled to retreat before superior numbers; but when about half-way up the hill on the opposite side they faced about and captured the "Johnnies," who were pursuing too close, and from them learned the strength of the forces he had encountered.

After this Wilson's command went into winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was

reorganized and rearmed, the Seventh Ohio becoming a part of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Cavalry Corps, Military Department of the Mississippi, General Alexander commanding the brigade and General Upton the division, preparatory to undertaking Wilson's raid, which was the greatest ever conducted during the war. An order was issued by General Wilson to detail the most reliable captain in the regiment to command the dismounted men, and a similar order was issued to the brigade and division commanders. Captain Rankin was honored with this choice from both his brigade and division commanders. After receiving his instructions, General Upton said to him: "Yours is a most important command that will accompany this command; and if you fail this whole thing is a failure, and we will hold you personally responsible for any mishaps." With a force of five hundred and fourteen men and two hundred wagons the Captain was sent into the enemy's country six hours in advance of the main body and was not overtaken until the evening of the third day, when he was engaged in fighting Roddy's division, and he was successfully conducting the campaign, going into camp at what is now Birmingham, Alabama, and at Selma. He was detailed on the staff of General Alexander, and later went to Montgomery, then Columbus, Georgia, where the last general engagement of the war was fought by General Upton's division, on the 16th of April, 1865, and thence to Macon, where Howell Cobb surrendered his forces to General Wilson. The latter received a telegram from General Grant at Richmond, in which was announced the close of the war with orders to cease hostilities and to send a detachment to arrest Jefferson Davis and others, with the offered reward.

No words of eulogy can adequately do justice to the gallant and patriotic career of such a man as Captain Rankin, whose military record is replete in brave deeds and courageous actions, and whose entire course throughout the Civil war was such as to redound to his credit and reflect the highest honor on his name, which shall endure through all posterity that is to come. Forgetful of all but the needs of his country, Captain Rankin consecrated himself to its service, performing the duties required of him with efficiency, promptness and intelligence, thereby gaining the respect and hearty commendation of his superior officers, and to-day he is one of the honored and esteemed citizens of Brown county, wearing modestly the laurels that crown his brow. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he retains pleasant associations with his brother veterans and is an active worker in that organization. In other social relations he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he is distinguished as past master of his lodge and past high

priest of his chapter, and is highly esteemed by his "fraters," who, as a token of their regard, presented him with a valuable jewel on the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birth. He is also a member of the American Association of the Scotch-Irish.

Rev. John Rankin, father of our subject, was a conspicuous man in his day, and was one of the leading Whigs and abolitionists in Ohio. He was a native of Jefferson county, Tennessee, and received his education in the public schools and at Washington College. He married Miss Jene Lowry, a granddaughter of Samuel Duke, D. D., who was the founder of Washington College. Mr. Rankin was known all over the United States for the stand he took on the slavery question, his house being the first "underground railway" station north of the Ohio river, and he was the author of the "Rankin letters," on slavery, which he wrote in 1824 and which were printed the following year. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe visited Mr. Rankin in Ripley before she wrote the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the Eliza contained therein crossed the river at Ripley and was met by our subject, Captain Rankin, then a young man, who took her to his father's house. John Rankin possessed the friendship of such men as William Lloyd Garrison, with whom he corresponded for quite a while on the slavery question, and who wrote the following upon the fly-leaf of one of Mr. Rankin's books. "To Rev. John Rankin, with his profound regard and loving veneration of his anti-slavery disciple and humble co-worker in the cause of emancipation, Wm. Lloyd Garrison." Mr. Rankin always received the negroes who escaped across the river at his place and conducted them to a safe retreat.

He was a writer of superior ability, several books emanating from his prolific pen, and his long service of seventy years in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church demonstrated his popularity and the high appreciation in which he was held by the people of his community, while in many other ways he was a conspicuous factor in the pioneer history of Ohio.

The following nine sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rankin: Rev. Adam L., who was chaplain of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; David, who had a son in the late war; Captain Richard C., the immediate subject of this review; Rev. Samuel G. W., now living in Hartford, Connecticut, where he is connected with the Christian Commission assigned to the twelfth corps; John T., now a resident of Greensburg, Indiana, was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade Regiment during the war and was quartermaster of the Fiftieth United States Colored Regiment for three years; Dr. Andrew C., of Pullman, Illinois, was assistant surgeon of the Eighty-

eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Captain W. A., now residing at Albuquerque, New Mexico, who volunteered from the Black Hills in Kit Carson's regiment and was soon after commissioned captain and acting quartermaster; Rev. Arthur T. was chaplain of an Indiana regiment; and Thomas L., now living in the state of New York, who was for three years in the wagon-train service.

Captain Richard C. Rankin was, on the 29th of April, 1847, united in marriage to Miss America Whisner, and they became the parents of the following children, six of whom survive: Isabella J., Esther Ann, William A., Almira, Alice, Laura, Harriet, Jesse Benton Fremont, born while the Captain was under General Fremont in Missouri; Richard C. and U. S. Grant, twins.

The Regimental Association of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry unanimously elected Captain Rankin its president during his life, and also delegated him to write a history of the regiment, an honor which he highly appreciates.

In tracing the ancestry of Captain Rankin, we find that during the religious persecutions in the latter part of the sixteenth century in Scotland, and after the assassination of two brothers, the Rankin family fled to county Donegal, Ireland, in 1688. William Rankin had three sons, who came to America in 1720,—Adam, John and Hugh,—who landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and settled on farms in Chester county. Adam married Miss Mary Steel, and to them were born three sons, James, William and Jeremiah, the latter of whom was born in 1733, and in 1754 he was united in marriage to Rachel Craig, by whom he had three sons: Adam, born in 1755, became a minister and located in Kentucky with a colony of Presbyterians, establishing a church where Lexington now stands. He died in 1827 while on a pilgrimage to Palestine. The other two sons were Thomas and Jeremiah. Of the remaining two brothers who came to America in 1720, John married Jane McElvee in Ireland and there two sons were born to them,—Thomas and Richard,—the former of whom sold his farm in Pennsylvania at the close of the Revolutionary war for continental money, which he lost, and subsequently moved to Greene county, Tennessee, in 1784. The four elder sons fought under Washington for American independence. Thomas died at the venerable age of eighty-eight years, leaving six sons and six daughters. The sons were: John, born 1754, died 1825; Richard, born 1756, died 1827; William, born 1758, died 1823; Samuel, born 1760, died 1828; Thomas, born 1772, died 1821; James, born 1780. The five older brothers were all elders in the Presbyterian church, their father and his descendants having held

the office of ruling elders in New Bethel church, in Greene county, Tennessee, for ninety-five consecutive years. Richard Rankin, son of John Rankin and a brother of the Thomas mentioned, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Augusta county, Virginia, at the close of the Revolutionary war, and reared five sons, namely, John, Richard, Joseph, Anthony and James. Richard, the second son of Thomas Rankin, was the father of Rev. John Rankin, and the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review. He married Jane Steel and to them were born one daughter and eleven sons, of whom the following four took part in the war of 1812 with Jackson: Samuel S., Thomas, David and William; and four of them were Presbyterian ministers, namely: John, William, Alexander and Robert. The sons of Rev. John Rankin have already been mentioned in the foregoing. Rev. Alexander Rankin had two sons, Dr. Sylvester and William L., both of whom were in the Union army. Rev. Robert Rankin also had two sons: Alexander, who was connected with the quartermaster's department; and John R., who was a lieutenant in the Second Kansas Infantry and commanded a company at Wilson's creek, where General Lyon fell, and after that he was adjutant-general on the staff of General Mitchell till the close of the war. Samuel S. Rankin had two sons in the Third Illinois Cavalry, Hamilton and Theophilus, the latter of whom, a lieutenant, was murdered by bushwhackers six miles from Memphis, Tennessee.

A few years ago Richard D. Rankin, a brother of Rev. John Rankin (who lived and died in the house in which he was born, in Jefferson county, Tennessee), wrote an article for a Knoxville paper, in which he named and gave the services of seventy-two of Thomas Rankin's descendants, most of them from east Tennessee, who fought for the Union in the Civil war, and not one of his descendants who bore the name of Rankin ever gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion.

It may be well to mention that the wives of the three brothers—Revs. John, Alexander and Robert—were three sisters and were granddaughters of the Rev. Samuel Doake, D. D., who founded the first institution of learning west of the Alleghanies, at Jonesboro, Washington county, east Tennessee. They were also blood relatives of General Sam Houston, of Texas fame, and of Robert McUen, over whose house in Nashville, Tennessee, the stars and stripes floated during the Rebellion.

HON. GEORGE HILDEBRAND, editor and proprietor of the Ashland Times, is the subject of the following brief record. The Ashland Times was established in 1853 by L. J. Sprengle, and

conducted in the interest of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when it espoused the cause of the new party. It has ever since been a faithful and able exponent of the principles and measures of this party. It is a weekly, published on Wednesday, is thirty inches by forty-six in size, and has a large circulation, both in city and country.

Mr. Hildebrand is a native of this county, born in 1859, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (White) Hildebrand. Young George, after receiving a common-school education, entered the printing-office in order to learn the business of printing. Beginning as general office boy he rose from "devil" to editor. Forming a partnership with W. H. Reynolds in 1883,—constituting the firm of W. H. Reynolds & Company,—he continued to publish the *Ashland Times* until 1887 in company with his gentleman. After the death of Mr. Reynolds he became sole owner and editor of the paper. The *Times* is an able and influential Republican organ, Mr. Hildebrand being a Republican in principle as a result, we might say, of inheritance of qualities coming down through many generations. He has also served as chairman of the county executive committee for a number of years, and has been a delegate to about all the conventions of his party in his county and district ever since he has been active in the political arena. In 1889 he was nominated by his party to represent this district in the state senate, was elected, and at the end of his first term was re-elected, thus serving altogether four years. Being placed on several important committees he served with distinction and with satisfaction to his constituency. Of the committee on finance he was secretary. After the expiration of his term at the capitol he resumed the editorial chair of the *Times*, contributing to its columns with renewed vigor and ability.

As to fraternal relations he is a member of *Mohican Lodge*, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and of *Montgomery Lodge*, No. 355, Knights of Pythias.

**G**EORGE WASHINGTON CAUFIELD.—The saying that "nothing succeeds like success" is well exemplified in the unique character of our subject. Indomitable pluck, energy and perseverance combined produce results important in the history of our country. Here we have a subject who is recognized as being the foremost Republican leader of the Mahoning valley, because his efforts constituted the inception and ground-work of the movement which recently culminated in the grandest triumph ever recorded to the credit of the Republican party.

Mr. Caufield was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, within six miles of Meadville, on the 2d

day of February, 1854. He is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Minnelley) Caufield. Mr. Caufield, senior, was a man in moderate circumstances, a cooper by trade, but an accident befell him while working at his trade which cost him not only his position, but also his farm. The family subsequently moved to New Castle, Pennsylvania, remaining there, however, but a short time, for afterward they moved to Youngstown, Ohio, at which place they settled in 1859.

The son, George W., was educated in the common schools, attending until he was seventeen years of age, when he was obliged to forsake his studies and turn his attention to assisting his father in providing for the family, which he did in a manful and praiseworthy manner, his father then having a contract with a rolling-mill company in Youngstown by which he had the control and management of from twenty to thirty men; in all his work George gave him the most valuable aid. Some time later, after his father had emerged from his extremity, he re-entered school, and very faithfully devoted every moment to the acquisition of further knowledge, having fully made up his mind that education was essential to the highest success in life. On leaving school for the second time he became a clerk in a grocery store, and in 1876 he embarked in the grocery business for himself, in which enterprise he was very successful, carrying on an extensive business for some time. Later he resolved to make a business change and entered the retail coal, grain, flour and feed business; in this he was also remarkably successful, financially and otherwise; he continued in this line until 1884, at which time he was nominated treasurer of Mahoning county, and in the fall of that year was elected by a splendid majority. In 1886 he was renominated, and again elected treasurer. During his term of office he discharged his duties in a highly efficient and business-like manner, and with greatest economy to the tax-payers. Upon the termination of his second term as county treasurer, Mr. Caufield was made manager of the Youngstown Stone Company, which position he held until appointed state oil inspector by Governor McKinley, on the 15th of May, 1892, and this office he has also filled most excellently for two terms, being a very careful and painstaking official and clearly demonstrating the wisdom of his appointment. At the close of his official term as oil inspector he directed his attention to the operating of coal mines, and also resumed his connection with the Youngstown Stone Company, of which he is now a director. He is president of the Mahoning Coal Company, and also president and manager of the Applegate Block Coal Company, of Hubbard, Ohio,—all of which concerns are doing a large and prosperous business, brought about largely by reason of his skill-

ful, conservative management. Strict and careful attention to details have been the means by which he has attained such great success in his business ventures.

Even before he was old enough to exercise the privilege of a citizen at the ballot-box he began to take great interest in political matters, and by his good judgment and knowledge of men and affairs he was soon enabled to make himself felt in political circles. The first year after attaining his majority he was made ward committeeman at the polls, and more than half a dozen times afterward he acted as chairman of the county executive committee. One day in 1878 Major McKinley—who was then a comparatively young man—having noticed how remarkably successful Mr. Caufield had been in matters calling for shrewd political management, called at his office and had quite a lengthy interview with him, and as a result of that meeting Major McKinley and Mr. Caufield became fast friends, and have remained so from that time to this, no one being a more staunch and ardent supporter of the Major.

In 1882 Mr. Caufield took charge of Major McKinley's campaign, he then being a candidate for congress, and through his tireless and well-directed efforts carried the county for McKinley by nine hundred majority. This was in the great political battle against Judge Wallace, and while McKinley was elected congressman of the district by twenty-eight votes, Wallace contested the matter in the following year and unseated Major McKinley. However, this seemingly unfortunate turn against the Major afterward proved to be, as predicted by Mr. Caufield, a blessing of untold value, and brought McKinley into far greater prominence than had anything in his life prior to that time; for, during the period that he occupied a seat in congress he was made a member of the ways and means committee, and the ability displayed and services rendered by him while there are familiar to all the world, his work establishing him as pre-eminently the champion with reference to all protective measures, and was the strongest initiatory step leading to his subsequent election to congress, then to the gubernatorial chair of Ohio, and ultimately to his being selected by the people as chief executive of the greatest nation on earth.

Throughout all of Major McKinley's campaigns Mr. Caufield has been recognized by all people in his section of the country, and through the state generally, as the Major's most loyal and influential supporter and adviser. At times when the cause seemed most hopeless to those unacquainted with methods of political warfare, Mr. Caufield would enter the field with greater vigor than ever; no matter how difficult the

task, he assiduously devoted himself to the interests of his chief and his party, never relaxing for a moment in his efforts to bring about that for which he so strenuously labored. It was immaterial whether his services were needed in the nature of a private, captain, lieutenant or general in the field, he was always to be found in the thickest of the fight. Under the condition of the political situation in Mahoning county and surrounding districts at that time, it was, indeed, a period during which McKinley needed those who were tried and true, as well as possessed of more than ordinary judgment and foresight, to carry on his battles; and a great compliment has many times been paid Mr. Caufield by those who understood the situation, in their declaring that "he was a general and manager in McKinley's cause when most needed." In the face of any and all opposition, Mr. Caufield was ever in the front, sometimes as a scout or picket, gathering information, other times in the private ranks, again putting up fortifications and ramparts over which Republican batteries were to fire their strongest volleys in favor of party and the best interests of the country; and every time that he was in charge it was found, when the smoke of battle had cleared away, that results fully justified his selection as commandant of the forces.

During the first three years of his term as oil inspector Mr. Caufield was also a member of the state central committee, in which his counsel and advice received close and favorable attention, and, as a rule, action was taken accordingly.

A notable fact in connection with Mr. Caufield's career is that all of his political preferences and appointments have come to him unsolicited. This is, no doubt, due to Major McKinley's strong attachment to one who has been his "friend," and proved his right to that title by faithful and unstinted labor at all times when the interests of his chief demanded, using all influence within his power in the matter of time and financial aid, and enlisting the co-operation of a large and powerful circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Caufield has accompanied Major McKinley on most of his trips throughout the state while carrying on his campaign. Personally Mr. Caufield is one of the most pleasant and agreeable men one can meet, an interesting conversationalist, possessing a great fund of information and reminiscences relating to the campaigns in Ohio during the past score of years, and able to impart the same to others in a most entertaining and interesting manner. He is a very modest and unassuming man, but, withal, positive and determined in whatever he thinks right or undertakes to do. His political victories have been achieved without any attempt at ostentatious display, business principles

being applied to every feature. His unswerving loyalty to his friends, his devotion to his party and his reputation as a "fighter" have won for him the distinction of being the ablest political manager and leader of his section, and perhaps the state. The man who could, so long ago, foresee the ultimate grand triumph of William McKinley as the people's choice, and persistently and zealously work to that end, certainly is entitled to far more than ordinary consideration and honor.

Socially speaking, Mr. Caufield is very popular. He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and other fraternal societies, the members of which hold him in highest esteem.

On the 21st of November, 1887, Mr. Caufield was married to Miss Blanche E. Crandon, daughter of the late Edwin Crandon, of Girard, Ohio. In addition to his charming and estimable wife his home is graced by two lovely children,—a daughter, Elizabeth, and son, William McKinley Caufield. Mrs. Caufield is a woman of fine accomplishments, fully alive to the affairs of the day and does much to aid her husband in making their home, at Girard, where they now live, a center of attraction to a most extensive circle of friends and acquaintances.

**ALFRED TRAVERS ANDERSON.**—Given a youth, born of industrious parents, learning a trade at an early age, becoming one of the first workmen of that trade, pushing on and up as the years go by, until he has surrounded himself with his own establishment and artisans, place this man in an office of public trust, and he will invariably bring to that office systematic methods, unremitting vigilance and executive ability of the first order.

A shining example of the foregoing we find in the career of Mr. Alfred T. Anderson, ex-postmaster of Cleveland. He was born in East Arena, Iowa county, Wisconsin, April 18, 1851, of Scotch and English parentage. His father, George Anderson, came originally from Ceres, Fifeshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1819. His mother, previous to her marriage, was Miss Emma Rendell, of Bridgeport, Dorset, England. George Anderson, the father, found employment when very young in a linen-manufacturing establishment in his native town. That he became a good workman is evinced by the fact that a prominent concern in the same line of business in Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, heard of his ability and offered him a position with them. This he accepted and remained there several years, a portion of which time he held the office of superintendent of their works at Lisle.

In 1874 he returned to England and the year following emigrated to the United States, locating at Lansingburg, on the Hudson river, in New York state, where he at once obtained a position in a thread factory. Before leaving England he married, his wife's parents preceding him to this country. They had settled on a farm in Wisconsin, and desired Mr. Anderson and wife to come there. This they did, but had been in Wisconsin but a short time, when the head of the factory at Lansingburg importuned Mr. Anderson to return to them, offering him as an inducement the position of manager in the factory where he had previously been employed. As this was one of the oldest and best known manufactories in the country and employed the highest skilled workmen, he concluded to accept their proposition. He remained in charge of the works until 1865, when he removed to Preston, near Gault, Canada, to superintend a flax and linseed-oil mill. Here he stayed three years, then again returned to New York to oversee a shoe-thread factory at Valley Falls. In 1870 he removed to Mansfield, Ohio, and three years later to Cleveland. With him came the son, Alfred T., of whom we write. The latter had availed himself of the educational advantages offered at Lansingburg, and had also attended an academy at Rockwood, Canada. When with his parents he returned to Lansingburg he had learned the trade of tinner, which trade he followed after they had removed to Mansfield, Ohio, being placed in a very short time in charge of a shop at Oberlin.

In 1876 he first came to Cleveland and secured a situation with H. B. Hunt, who was a large manufacturer of tin and japanned ware. The ability of Mr. Anderson was soon recognized, and he was given charge of the ornamental department, which position he filled with great credit for six years. At the end of that time he engaged in business for himself, and it goes without saying that he was very successful.

Being naturally public-spirited, upon his advent into Cleveland, Mr. Anderson had immediately taken an active interest in municipal affairs. The citizens did not fail to note his peculiar fitness for office, and in 1884 he was elected a member of the board of education, from the old fourth ward. This position proved a very congenial one to Mr. Anderson, as he was particularly interested in educational subjects, and by his erudition and practical application became one of the most prominent and useful members of the board. While enjoying this office he was elected, in 1885, county recorder, and entered upon the duties of the office with heart and soul. His broad intelligence and native insight soon discovered new and improved methods whereby beneficial results were produced



He was re-elected to the office in 1888 and had just entered upon the last year of this term, when he was commissioned by President Harrison, in March, 1891, postmaster of Cleveland, having served as recorder five years and two months. At the close of his administration of the post-office Mr. Anderson was acknowledged to be the most efficient postmaster that ever held the office. All of the newspapers, independent of politics, praised his management and held him up as a model for his successor. He thoroughly reorganized the methods of the office and placed it upon the plane of civil service. This was not done by desultory labor but by continuous application of his personal supervision and a close study of other methods used in the different offices of the country. Mr. Anderson not only pleased the people of Cleveland, but received the approbation of the post-office authorities at Washington. The following is taken from the *Cleveland Leader* of April 28, 1895:

While every Clevelander must feel pride in this substantial evidence of the city's growth in business and population, nobody can fail to give to the retiring postmaster the credit that is his due for the admirable way in which the affairs of the postoffice have been administered during his incumbency. Not only has Mr. Anderson succeeded in giving the people a business-like administration, but he has also succeeded in gaining for himself the highest approval of the postal authorities at Washington. It ought to be a gratification to Mr. Anderson's friends, as it is to that gentleman himself, to know that no postmaster in the country has a better standing than he in the postoffice department. Much of this is due to the business-like methods which Mr. Anderson employed in the conduct of the office, but some of it is to be credited to the assistants with whom he surrounded himself. During the year 1891 the number of errors made in the handling of mail in the Cleveland office was in the proportion of one to every twelve thousand pieces of matter. During the year 1894 only one error was committed for every twenty-two thousand pieces handled.

The *Leader* salutes Postmaster Anderson on the eve of his retirement from office, knowing that he has performed every duty incumbent upon him with ability, honesty and fidelity to the interests of the people.

Mr. Anderson is peculiarly modest as to his success in business affairs, and also as to the praise bestowed upon him for his successful administration of public affairs. He would have succeeded in any walk in life, for he is an indefatigable student and worker and thoroughly considers all points of information for the work he has in hand. He began his public career by thoroughly informing himself upon the tariff and other public questions of the day, and has been an active worker and speaker in the cause of the Republican party since. He has always been identified with all matters of public advancement in the city, and personally is one of the most popular of men. He makes

and retains the friendship of those worth knowing and is most conscientious in the discharge of his public duties. He said to the writer of this sketch, "If I thought, when I assumed an office of public trust, that I was not competent to administer such duties in a satisfactory manner, I would never have taken such office, and at any time, when filling these offices, I would have resigned immediately had I found that I was not in my proper sphere."

Since his term as postmaster expired Mr. Anderson has been the general agent of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and is now actively engaged in that line of business, with offices in the Garfield building.

Another evidence of Mr. Anderson's popularity occurred in the summer of 1889 when the Scripps Newspaper League originated the idea of representing the different manufactories, trades and industries of America at the Paris Exposition that year. Representative workmen and workwomen who were exponents in their several departments were selected from the various business pursuits, the tin industry being represented by Mr. Anderson. This plan proved a most instructive one to the foreign manufacturers, and the valuable information thus gained gave them new ideas of the skill, ingenuity, push and energy, as well as the intelligence and independence of the American mechanics, and materially increased their respect for him and for the resources of this country. The trip proved a most delightful one for the persons involved, as they were treated with the greatest consideration, and socially met many of the titled personages of Europe, on which occasion there were receptions and banquets where many felicitous speeches were indulged in. In the latter capacity Mr. Anderson's well-known versatility was of special pride to his countrymen. The happy manner in which he acquitted himself on these occasions tended to create a favorable impression of this country in England, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Scotland.

Julian Hawthorne, the author and historian of the party, says: "Mr. A. T. Anderson is not only a representative of the tin industry but a representative of the best and most valuable types of the American citizen. The expedition could have spared no man less easily than Mr. Anderson. The speeches he has made, the influence he has exercised, the impression he has produced upon foreigners of American intelligence and individual power, have been invaluable to the whole party. Were all Americans abroad men of this stamp, or near it, we should be far more respected on the other side of the Atlantic than our average tourist has made us."

Mr. Anderson is a prominent Mason and a mem-

ber of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He was united in marriage in 1874 to Miss Hattie E. McGibeny, a daughter of John McGibeny, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, a lady of charming personal attainments and progressive mind. Four children have blessed this union.

**HON. AUGUSTUS J. RICKS.**—A long career in public life teeming with valuable services to the people and unmarred by a single reprehensible act, is a showing of which any man may well be proud. Such is the record of Judge A. J. Ricks, of the United States district court for the northern Ohio district, and one of the staunch Republicans of the Buckeye state.

He is of German and French parentage, his father, Charles F. Ricks, being a Prussian, and his mother, Regina Marguerite (LaPierre) Ricks, being the daughter of a French officer. Our subject's paternal grandfather was a man of considerable property, possessing numerous horses and conveyances which he used in his business of forwarding goods from one city to another. During the invasion of Germany in 1813 by the French, Napoleon seized all the horses and wagons of this Prussian patriot for the use of his army. Thus bereft of his property and left with scarcely a means of livelihood, the sons were obliged to look out for themselves for the future. The eldest son adopted a military career, entering the German army, where he served on the staff corps all through the memorable campaign against Austria in 1866, and was a general on the staff of the late Emperor Frederick during the last Franco-Prussian war. After a brilliant service of over fifty years he was placed on the retired army list as "Wirklicher Geheimer Kriegs Rath a. D.," and now (1896) resides at Weisbaden.

Charles F. Ricks, father of the Judge, sought the land of freedom, arriving in this country in 1836. Coming west he settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and later at Massillon, Ohio, which was at that time one of the important towns of the state. As he was a man of superior intelligence and wide information he soon became identified with the best interests of the community, and held several municipal offices of influence and trust. He served as postmaster of Massillon for two terms and became one of the leading citizens of Stark county.

It was at West Brookfield, a few miles from the town of Massillon, on February 10, 1843, that Augustus J. Ricks first saw the light of day. After graduating at the Massillon high school he entered Kenyon College (1861), at that time one of the leading colleges in the west. As this was just at the outbreak of the Civil war, schoolbooks were laid aside for muskets and the

spring of 1862 found young Ricks armed with a commission from Governor Tod recruiting a company in Massillon for the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. So naturally did he fall into military ways that he received from Governor Tod a commission of first lieutenant, the captaincy of the company recruited being refused by him on account of his youth. Throughout the entire strife Lieutenant Ricks served with honor and credit, being with General Burnside in east Tennessee at the capture of Cumberland Gap, at the siege of Knoxville and the campaigns of the winter of 1863-4. During the Atlanta campaign he served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General M. S. Hascall, commanding the Second Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps. In June, 1865, he was detailed as aid-de-camp with rank of captain on the staff of Major-General J. D. Cox in North Carolina.

When peace was declared and he was mustered out of service, he returned to his home at Massillon, where he began reading law. Having been favorably impressed with the city of Knoxville during his sojourn in east Tennessee, he removed there in September, 1865, and entered the law office of the late Judge John Baxter, of the United States circuit court, and continued the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1866, and that same year became a member of the firm of Baxter, Champion & Ricks, which for a number of years was known as one of the leading law firms at the Tennessee bar. In 1870 he was instrumental in founding the Knoxville Daily Chronicle, which was for some time the only Republican sheet published in the southern states outside of the city of Louisville. As the staff of this paper was rather limited at first, Captain Ricks consented to do the editorial work temporarily, still maintaining his law practice. In 1875, receiving a good offer for his interest in the Chronicle from the celebrated "Parson" Brownlow, Captain Ricks accepted it and returned to his former home at Massillon. Here he formed a law partnership with Judge Anson Pease, and soon established a large clientage. He was made clerk of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Ohio, in March, 1878, his former partner, Judge Baxter, making the appointment; and in 1886 Judge Martin Welker appointed him clerk of the district court. For eleven years, from 1878 to 1889, Captain Ricks acted as standing master in chancery for the northern district of Ohio, deciding numerous important cases relevant to the foreclosure of railroads, and among others, in what was then known as the "narrow-gauge system" of railroads, connecting Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis. Large interests and new questions were involved in marshaling mortgage and other

liens and claims against railroads, and relative to the powers and authority of the United States courts in the operation of railroads through receivers. The supreme court reviewed many of his decisions, all of which were sustained.

In June, 1889, Judge Welker retiring from the United States district court for the northern Ohio district, President Harrison appointed Captain Ricks as his successor. That he has ably and honorably administered justice in this position on the bench is the testimony of the other members of the bench and bar alike. His genial personality and quiet dignity make him popular socially, and he numbers among his friends some of the most prominent men of this country.

**D**AVIS JOSEPH CABLE, Lima.—Northwestern Ohio knows no name more prominently identified with Republicanism in that section of the state since the party's organization than that of Cable. The first representative of whom we find record was Hon. Joseph Cable, born on Ohio soil, April 17, 1801, before the territory was admitted as a state, and who contributed, perhaps, more to the material progress and prosperity of the section named than any other one man of his time. After his marriage to Susannah Stallcup, October 25, 1827, he located at New Lisbon and edited the Ohio Patriot for ten years, giving tangible evidence of his great ability as a political and general writer. In 1837 he removed to Steubenville, and published the Gazette for two years, when he went to Carrollton as editor and publisher of the Jeffersonian. In 1842 he sold the plant and devoted his attention and talents to active participation in politics. He was elected to the United States house of representatives for two successive terms from the then seventeenth Ohio congressional district. On the close of his second term he located in Sandusky, where for two years he edited the Bay City Mirror; thence he went to Paulding and for two years held the position of collector at the junction of the Wabash and Erie canals, and on the abolishment of that office by virtue of the abandoning of the Wabash extension of the Miami and Erie canal he located in Van Wert. Here he made the influence of his trenchant pen felt through his editorship of the American from 1857 to 1860. In the latter year, in conjunction with Captain Scott, he established the Bulletin and was its associate editor for two years. In the spring of 1862 he engaged in the work of securing pensions for the three-months soldiers, at which task he assiduously labored for about twelve months. He then went to Wauseon, Ohio, where he edited the Wauseon Republican four years, and then returned to Paulding, where, in partnership

with his son, Fielding, he founded the Gazette, which they controlled until 1870. He also for a short time managed a newspaper at Antwerp, in the same county, but finally returned to Paulding and retired from active life. He died May 1, 1880, honored by the citizens of the state and lamented by hosts of admiring friends.

His second son, John Skirt Cable, was born June 21, 1835. Having attained his education in the public schools, he engaged in journalism and was identified with various leading newspapers of northwest Ohio for many years. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland; was in numerous engagements and served with his company until the fall of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, when he was detailed to duty in the quartermaster's department, remaining there until December, 1864. He then rejoined his company, with which he served until after the grand review at Washington, District of Columbia, when he was honorably discharged, June 3, 1865. On his return home he engaged in farming and other pursuits. July 7, 1858, he was married to Miss Angie R. Johnson, daughter of the late Davis Johnson and a representative of one of the most prominent families of Van Wert county. Davis Johnson was a native of Harrison county, where he was born June 17, 1814. He adopted the profession of a civil engineer and surveyor and assisted in the original survey of the entire county of Van Wert. In 1856, having been elected county treasurer, he removed to Van Wert and in addition to filling that office engaged in land speculation, and through his keen foresight and prudence realized a handsome competency. He died March 19, 1890, deeply regretted by the community in which his sterling integrity and ability had won him the respect and esteem of all.

The eldest son of John I. and Angie R. Cable is Davis J. Cable, whose name heads this sketch. That the same high principles of honor and of patriotism which governed his ancestors and made them leaders in the pioneer days in which they lived have been his heritage, and are the governing influences in his career, is manifested in his own life and in the prominence he has attained in his chosen profession and as a citizen; and nothing of the native ability which enabled them to attain success or those attributes which enabled them to carve out a lasting place in the annals of the state, has been lost in him. He was born in Wiltshire township, Van Wert county, August 11, 1859. Having graduated at the high school at the age of eighteen, he engaged in teaching as a means to enable him to continue his education in the higher branches. He entered the law department of the

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in September, 1879, and remained there until the summer of 1880, when he came to Lima and continued his preparatory reading. In October, 1881, he was admitted to practice and immediately opened a law office in the Union block, in partnership with J. L'H. Long, which was continued until 1884. Subsequently he practiced alone until 1888, when his former student, William L. Parmenter, was admitted to the bar and the firm of Cable & Parmenter was organized. The records of the courts in many states, as well as the United States courts, attest the large amount of important litigation in which they have participated, embracing some of the most noteworthy in the history of Ohio's jurisprudence.

From early manhood Mr. Cable has taken an active interest in political matters. In April, 1882, he was elected city solicitor of Lima and has been a delegate to numerous county, district and state conventions, in which he has always taken an important part. He is an earnest advocate of Republican principles and has always stood ready to participate in the work and expense devolving upon the leaders in every campaign; and to him as an earnest worker in the party ranks is due great credit for the material aid his influence has lent to its cause in the state.

Mr. Cable is interested in a number of enterprises of a business nature, the most important of which, to the public at large, is the Western Telephone Company, of which he is secretary and one of the directors. This company was organized in 1895 and embraces one hundred and sixty-five cities and towns in Ohio and northern Indiana, having over nine hundred miles of line in operation.

Mr. Cable is a member of lodge, chapter and council of the Masonic order, and is also a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married September 28, 1882, to Miss Mary Ann Harnley, daughter of Levi and Milla (Morse) Harnley, of Van Wert. On her mother's side Mrs. Cable is connected with the well-known Morse family from which sprang the inventor of the telegraph. To Mr. and Mrs. Cable have been born five children: John L., April 15, 1884; Davis A., December 30, 1885; Ethel R., July 8, 1887; Chester Morse, December 14, 1889, and Jo Harnley, June 21, 1895.

The following summary of Mr. Cable's worth and place at the bar, with his fellow citizens, and of his services to the party, is from the pen of a friend and associate in Lima:

"He is a man of sturdy independence of character, of sterling integrity, honest, upright and uncompromising in his beliefs and acts. He is most thorough in his examination of all questions, reaches his

conclusions after deliberation, and then cannot be shaken from his position. He has a genius for hard work, and by this has won his high place in the regard of those who know him. In his profession he has attained high rank, being recognized for his keen insight into intricate and complex questions of law; his clear and logical mind at all times enables him to present his reasons and conclusions in such manner as to be convincing to the court or jury. Though comparatively a young man, he stands at the very fore front of the excellent bar in his own county; has a commanding practice, which has taken him into the courts of the different states of the nation, and also into the foreign courts. He is peculiarly strong in presenting abstruse legal questions to the courts, where he is most thoroughly at home.

"Mr. Cable has the esteem of his fellow practitioners, is a good citizen, looking out for the welfare of his community, his city and his county, and is an exemplary husband and father.

"Mr. Cable has frequently served on the committees of his party and was chairman of the executive committee when the only Republican representative to the legislature that Allen county has had since the war was elected."

**JAMES WOOD HALFHILL**, Lima.—The arena of politics has many fascinations for every man who by reason of his educational advantages and intellectual endowments has the inspiration of patriotism and the welfare of his fellows at heart. Thus is found in every community men who are by nature equipped for the leadership in political affairs, and to them the great parties must ever look for that support which is the requisite of success. That Republicanism and patriotism are synonymous terms is indicated by the ardor and earnestness of this class of men, and the party in the state of Ohio has become predominant through their efforts. Few of them hold public office or are ambitious to do so, their work being a labor of love for the cause which seems to them to most surely represent all that stands for progress, for freedom and for civilization in the national life. James W. Halfhill, of Lima, is among these, and representative of the generation which has attained manhood since the close of the Civil war, and which, inheriting the ardor and patriotism of the fathers who gave the party life, have continued its high standards and maintained its honor and its greatness.

Our subject is a member of the fourth generation of the family in America, its original representative coming from Germany. Moses Halfhill, father of James W., was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania,

and came to Ohio with his parents in the early '30s, locating near Apple Creek, Wayne county. Finishing his studies so far as the district schools of that day would permit, Moses Halfhill engaged in the carpenter's trade and thus found means to continue his education at Delaware College, Ohio. In 1845 he purchased a farm in Morrow county, whence he removed some years later to Mercer county, where he died in 1876, aged fifty-six years. In February, 1860, he married Eleanor Maria, daughter of James Harvey Wood, of Essex county, New York, a representative of a family whose name is a part of American history, James H. Wood being the son of a soldier in the war of 1812 and grandson of a veteran of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Halfhill was for seven years prior to her marriage a teacher in St. Mary's (Ohio) union school, at that time under the superintendency of Professor Fairbanks. It was recognized as one of the most successful institutions of learning in the state and the leading educational seat of northwestern Ohio, with a large attendance of foreign students. To Mr. and Mrs. Halfhill were born four children, our subject being the eldest. His brother, Charles W., is located with their mother on the old homestead in Mercer county, which embraces one of the finest farms in northwestern Ohio. One sister, Mattie, is chief clerk in the steward's office of the state hospital, while the other sister, Amelia L., is the wife of Dr. Albert E. Powell, of Cleveland, Ohio.

James W. Halfhill attended the union schools at Mercer, and in 1881 entered the Ohio Normal University at Ada, at which he graduated in 1884. He immediately entered the law office of that well-known lawyer and prominent Republican, Judge W. H. West, of Bellefontaine, under whose preceptorship he remained until October, 1886. He then entered the law school of the Cincinnati College and was admitted to practice in May, 1887. Coming at once to Lima, he formed a copartnership with J. C. Ridenour, Esq., which still continues.

Mr. Halfhill's father prior to 1855 was a Democrat, but joined the Republican party soon after its organization and remained one of its ardent and active supporters during his life. Thus it was by inheritance as well as by inclination that our subject felt himself allied to that party. He early became active in political work, and while still at college was sent as a delegate from Hardin county to the convention at Cleveland held to nominate state officers and delegates at large to the succeeding national convention, and devoted himself energetically to furthering the interests of James G. Blaine as the party's candidate for president. He has since been a delegate to numerous state, district and county conventions and has been an active

supporter of the party's candidate in every political campaign. In 1889 he was elected city solicitor, his popularity changing the nominal Democratic majority of three hundred to a Republican majority of two hundred and forty. Two years later his conduct of the office was approved and his hold upon the people emphasized by a renomination and election by a majority of one thousand, two hundred and fifty votes.

In 1889 Mr. Halfhill became a member of the Knights of Pythias organization, and in 1894 joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, determined to acquire a thorough knowledge of his own country before visiting others.

September 23, 1896, Mr. Halfhill was united in marriage to Miss Cora A. Miller, daughter of Rev. I. J. Miller, pastor of the Spring Street Lutheran church of Lima; and he accounts his happy union with this estimable lady to be the chiefest good fortune that has come to him on the tide of time.

Of the position at the bar of Ohio occupied by the firm of which he is a member; of the value to the party; of his labors in its behalf; of those characteristics and habits of life which denote a man's power for good in a community; of his courage, patriotism and honesty, a gentleman long and intimately associated with him writes:

"Ever since James W. Halfhill came to Lima nine years ago his name has been interwoven with the history of Republicanism in Allen county and northwestern Ohio. At that time the county was considered hopelessly Democratic, and against fourteen hundred majority the local Republicans had no heart to contend. They wanted a leader, one to inspire and cheer them, and they found such a man in Mr. Halfhill. He had the dash, the magnetism, the force and withal the cool, clear head which comprehended the situation at a glance. He had the courage which nothing could weaken, the enthusiasm which nothing could dampen, the vigor which soon rallied the demoralized Republicans about him and organized them for effective work. He was a young man, but he plunged at once into the thickest of the affray and it is a noteworthy fact that the first fall he was in Lima the county elected its first Republican representative to the legislature. Since then he has been a member of nearly every county and city committee, and he has been largely instrumental in reducing the Democratic majority in the county from fourteen hundred to desuetude, while the city is now safely Republican. As city solicitor he served with distinguished ability and fidelity, and on his re-election for a second term polled the largest majority ever given any candidate on any ticket in Lima. He has served the party

with fidelity at the numerous conventions to which he has been a delegate. As a public speaker he is pleasing, logical and convincing. He is a power on the "stump" and is always in demand in a political campaign. Mr. Halfhill is one of the most popular young men in this section of the state. Polished, cultured, cordial, with a kind word and a pleasant greeting for every one, he makes friends at sight. He has frequently been urged to accept the nomination for congress, and can have any office within the gift of the party in Allen county or the fourth congressional district.

"The firm of Ridenour & Halfhill is recognized as one of the strongest and most successful in legal practice in northwestern Ohio, practicing in both state and United States courts. They have fought many an interesting and hard legal battle and have acted as attorneys or counselors in some of the most noted and important cases which the courts in Ohio have been called upon to determine. Mr. Halfhill is a diligent student both in the law and the field of literature. He always goes into court with his case fully prepared, and has won the reputation of being one of the most gifted, as he is successful, of the legal profession at the bar of Ohio."

JOHN LOOR LOCKE, the present state's attorney for Guernsey county, Ohio, has been a vigorous supporter of the Republican party and actively interested in county and state politics since 1892, in which year he was president of the Ohio Republican League, defeating Hon. E. W. Doty, of Cuyahoga county, a member of the legislature, and Colonel W. E. Bundy, of Cincinnati. He served one term, refusing to run a second time. In 1893 Mr. Locke was unanimously tendered the nomination for prosecuting attorney, and was elected to that office in the fall of the same year. In 1896 he was re-nominated and elected without any opposition. He has filled the position in a most efficient manner, with credit to himself and to the gratification of his constituents. Mr. Locke has on several occasions represented his district in the state, congressional and judicial conventions, in which he has frequently made introductory speeches. He was present at the state convention, introducing the name of O. T. Corson, who was nominated for state school commissioner, and was also in the famous Bushnell convention held at Zanesville in 1895, where he presented the name of W. D. Gilbert, the nominee for auditor of the state. Mr. Locke declined to allow his name to be presented to the same convention for attorney-general. He has served as member of the state central committee, and frequently on his county

and district committees, and was delegate-at-large in the League convention held in Cincinnati in 1894, being a member of the committee on resolutions, and served in the same capacity in the Denver National League convention of 1895. He attends the banquets given by the Ohio Republican League and has on numerous occasions responded to toasts. He is chairman of the county executive committee, and has "stumped" this part of the state during each political campaign. He was the first president of the McKinley Club, of Cambridge, and has since filled various other official positions.

Mr. Locke is a native of Braddock, Pennsylvania, where he was born September 17, 1860, and is the son of William H. Locke, D. D., a divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, attached to the East Ohio conference. Dr. Locke is also well known as an ardent Republican and was selected by Governor Bushnell as chaplain of the Intermediate Reformatory at Mansfield. He was President McKinley's pastor at the time he was first elected to congress. During the war of the Rebellion Dr. Locke was chaplain of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and served for three years under Colonel Richard Coulter, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania. After the close of the war he wrote a history of the regiment, at the request of the staff, which was published by Lippincott under the title of "The Story of the Regiment." Dr. Locke has filled the pulpits of his church in the cities of Pittsburg, Canton, Youngstown, Cambridge, Akron, East Liverpool, Cadiz and others at different times, and is one of the principal factors of the general conference. He has another son, the Rev. Charles E. Locke, who is at present located at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, San Francisco, California. He is well known in the east and was at one time pastor of the Smithfield Street church at Pittsburg, being transferred from there to Portland, Oregon.

Our subject acquired his early education in the public schools and was graduated at the Canton high school in 1878, after which he went to Youngstown and there learned the printer's trade on the Youngstown News, now known as the Telegram. He later took up reporting and eventually was given charge of the counting-room. At this time the News was supported financially by Chauncy Andrews, a well-known, liberal-handed Republican, and was managed by O. P. Shaffer, the present chairman of the Mahoning county executive committee. While in Youngstown Mr. Locke attended the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, taking the classical course, and then resumed his position on the staff of the News, with which he remained until 1882. During this time he was studying law under the tutorship of Mason



Mr. L. Locke.





Evans, and in the same year he came to Cambridge and entered the office of Taylor & Anderson, where he continued his reading legal of lore until 1883, when J. D. Taylor was sent to congress and Mr. Locke accompanied him as his private secretary. He kept up his studies and in 1884 was admitted to the bar, immediately forming a partnership with T. H. Anderson, one of his former preceptors, under the firm name of Anderson & Locke, which endured until 1889, when Mr. Anderson was appointed by President Harrison consul to Bolivia, and since that time Mr. Locke has followed his profession alone.

Regarding the social side of Mr. Locke's life, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Mystic Shrine, having attained the thirty-second degree, and has been worshipful master in lodge, high priest of the chapter, and eminent commander of the commandery. He is a consistent Mason and takes an active interest in the workings of the fraternity.

Mr. Locke was married in 1895 to Miss Sophronia Thorn White, a daughter of Judge J. W. F. White, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and one child has been born to them, John L., Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Locke are adherents of the First Methodist Episcopal church, to which they contribute both moral and financial support. Our subject is a shrewd, energetic young man, possessing more than usual mental and executive ability. He enjoys a busy and lucrative legal practice and is known as a strong advocate; he is president of the Cambridge Foundry Company and is identified with many of the manufacturing and financial institutions of his home city. He lives in a beautiful old home with spacious grounds, takes time for the social side of life and possesses the rare quality of making friends.

**J**OHAN P. TAYLOR, of Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, was one of the McKinley electors from the eighth district of Ohio, 1896. His first vote in a national election was cast just twenty years ago.

He was born in Mechanicsburg, in 1852, and has always made that city his home. His father, Charles Taylor, was one of the leading men of the place until his death, which occurred in 1880. He was born in London, England, in 1809 and came to the United States in 1818, locating in Mechanicsburg. He voted with the Republican party from 1856, but never sought or held any public office. He was strongly opposed to slavery and was one of the leaders in the events which led to the slaves being freed. He sympathized with their misfortunes and often gave his assistance in hiding and assisting fugitive slaves. He engaged in

the drug business and was probably the pioneer in that line in his section of the state. His drug store, which is now owned by John P., was started over fifty years ago. He had four sons, namely: L. V. B., of Frankfort, Kansas, who is quartermaster of the Kansas National Guards, and served throughout the Civil war; James E., who died in Portland, Oregon, in 1896; Charles F., who died in 1878, and John P. They were all adherents of the Republican party. In 1857 a negro named Addison White escaped from his master and sought shelter with Mr. Taylor. When a United States marshal was sent after the slave he discovered him at the home of Udney Hyde. He was defended by Mr. Taylor and others, and eventually paid the owner his price "with assistance," and he was freed. This is only one of the many instances which go to demonstrate the humanity of that gentleman.

John P. Taylor has always supported the Republican party to the best of his ability. He has held a position on both central and state committees, has been a delegate to the state and congressional conventions, and is president of the McKinley Club of Mechanicsburg. In society matters he is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In 1892 he had the unique experience of taking a bicycle tour through England and the continent, which afforded amusement as well as instruction.

He has a charming family, is a business man of ability, and a credit to his party. His township is the banner Republican township of the county.

**H**ON. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON.—Northern Ohio, especially the Western Reserve, has produced many men eminent as leaders of the Republican party,—such men as General James A. Garfield, Major William McKinley, and many others who, though probably not so conspicuous in national history, have worked with no less zeal and ardor for the principles which they advocate. They have labored when defeat seemed imminent, when success seemed sure—have labored for what they believed to be the best interests of the country. They were Americans first and partisans afterward, men who held right as dearer than might, men who considered adoption of principles for the public good more than self-advancement. Among the able, influential and prominent Republicans of this class in that section of the state may properly be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, for he not only stands high in the business and financial circles of the state, but to an eminent degree has the confidence and esteem of the Republican party and stands high in its councils.

The life record of Mr. Williamson therefore can-

not fail to prove of interest to many, on account of his wide acquaintance through northwestern Ohio among all classes. He was born in New London, Huron county, Ohio, September 25, 1842, and is descended from sturdy ancestry. His father, James Williamson, was a native of Hunter, Greene county, New York, and a son of John and Abigail (Zule) Williamson, who were natives of Kilbride, Scotland, a small town about nine miles from Glasgow. In 1801 they crossed the Atlantic to the United States and located in Hunter, New York, where the grandfather died. His widow afterward removed with her son James to New London, Ohio, in 1837, and there passed the remainder of her days. The mother of our subject, who bore the maiden name of Phoebe Griffin, was also born in Hunter, New York, and belonged to an old colonial family which furnished many representatives to the American army in the war of the Revolution. The Griffin family is of Welsh origin. In 1888 Mr. Williamson, of this review, made a tour of Europe, visiting the scenes that were familiar to his ancestors, and in the old kirk-yard at Kilbride, Scotland, he identified some of their graves over which the winds and storms of centuries had passed.

John A. Williamson was reared on his father's farm and acquired his primary education in the common schools, but when a youth of fourteen was sent by his parents to a select school, where he pursued his studies for two or three terms. In 1859 he became a pupil in the preparatory school in Oberlin, Ohio, and in 1860 was enrolled among the students of Oberlin College, where he remained two years. This was during the period of the Civil war; and when the rebel general, Kirby Smith, attempted his invasion of the north, threatening the city of Cincinnati, the governor of Ohio called for volunteers to enter the service as a part of its militia. Mr. Williamson and other students in Oberlin College had formed a company which became that temporary military force known as the "squirrel hunters." Of this he was orderly sergeant. He promptly responded to the governor's call and proceeded to Cincinnati, where they remained until the southern army, failing in their purpose to accomplish the destruction of the city, retreated into their own territory. Our subject was then a young man of about twenty-one, but was found a loyal, earnest defender of the Union, true to the old flag and the cause it represented.

Leaving Oberlin College Mr. Williamson, in order to further continue his education, went to Connecticut and became a student in Yale College, entering the junior class. Two years later, in 1864, he was graduated at that famous institution of learning. With the determination to make the practice of law his life

work, he next entered the law school in Albany, New York, graduating in 1865, when he returned to Ohio and for a year read law in the office of W. H. McGuffy, of Cincinnati. Going once more to the county of his nativity, he was there made deputy clerk of the courts, on the 9th of February, 1867, in which capacity he continuously served until July, 1868, when he resigned and moved to Saginaw, Michigan.

During his residence in that state Mr. Williamson engaged in the practice of law in partnership with Hon. W. S. Tennant. In 1870 he took up his residence in Toledo, Ohio, and in 1871 removed to Norwalk, where he established an office and has since engaged in the active prosecution of his profession. He has been a prominent factor in professional, financial and political circles, and is recognized as one of the able jurists in this section of the state. His power before judge and jury are widely known, his familiarity with the science of law, his careful preparation of his cases, his logical deductions and his ability as an orator giving him a strength as a defender of right and justice which is well recognized in northern Ohio. He has a large and representative clientage, and though his legal business has been extensive yet he has found time to devote to other interests which have been not only of individual benefit, but have promoted the material welfare of the locality. In 1881 he aided in the organization of the Huron County Banking Company and has served as one of its directors from the beginning. With the exception of one year, he was also vice-president from the time of the establishment of the bank down to 1894, when he was elected president and is still retained in that incumbency. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Bank, of Clyde, the Oberlin Bank, of Oberlin, the Greenwich Bank, of Greenwich, Ohio, and The Lorain County Banking Company, of Elyria, this state. His real-estate holdings are extensive, including valuable property in Norwalk and Toledo, together with the homestead of two hundred acres at New London, Ohio, where he was born. The extent and scope of his business operations have made him a wealthy man, and his business methods have commended him to the confidence and regard of all.

From the days when the discussion of the slavery question led to the formation of the Republican party to prevent the further extension of the evil, Mr. Williamson has been a stalwart advocate of its principles and one of the active and efficient workers in its behalf. His services during the campaigns have resulted in strengthening the party ranks, for the logic of his addresses, his fervid utterances and his earnestness, that rings with truth, carry conviction to his intelligent auditors and thereby gain new accessions to the party

of progress, protection and reform. His defense of Republican principles from the platform brought him prominently before the public, and in 1878 he was the choice of his county as representative in the sixty-third general assembly. During that session the Democratic party was largely in the majority, but nevertheless Mr. Williamson was appointed and served efficiently on several important committees. He was re-elected to the sixty-fourth assembly, where his ability was recognized by his election as speaker *pro tempore*. He was a member of the finance and other of the most important committees, and his efforts were successful in securing some of the most important legislation of that session. He was one of the most prominent members of the house, a leader in Republican circles, and esteemed alike by both parties on account of his loyalty to his convictions and his unswerving adherence to what he believed to be right. On the expiration of his second term Mr. Williamson returned to Norwalk and resumed the practice of law, which, in connection with his other business interests, has grown to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of his holding other official preferment. These do not, however, prevent him from taking an active interest in politics, and few men are better informed on the questions and issues of the day, which enables him to serve as an able defender of his views when before large concourses of people. On the occasion of Major McKinley's election as governor of Ohio, in 1892, Mr. Williamson was appointed by him a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of Feeble-minded Youths, at Columbus, and is still acting in that capacity. He was most loyal in support of Major McKinley for the presidency, and believes that the welfare of the nation rests upon the adoption of those principles which the Ohio statesman advocated in the campaign of 1896, and which he is now, as rapidly as possible, putting to the practical test. Mr. Williamson is a business man and looks upon the situation of the country and its needs from the practical standpoint of business. His knowledge of affairs is broad and comprehensive, his reasoning sure and sound, and in argument he is resourceful, entertaining and instructive, at the same time appealing to the sound, unbiased judgment and the intellect of the American people, wherein lies the strength of the nation.

Mr. Williamson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken the Knight Templar degrees, and is now past eminent commander of Norwalk Commandery, No. 18. He is strongly in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he received his youthful religious training, and has served as treasurer and as a member of the board of trustees

of the church of that denomination in Norwalk for about fifteen years.

With his family he now resides in a commodious and elegant home in Norwalk, surrounded by the comforts and luxuries which art can suggest and wealth procure. He has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Celesta M. Tennant, who was graduated at Oberlin College in 1865, and in 1869 became his wife. She was a native of Camden, Lorain county, Ohio, belonging to one of its prominent families, and was a sister of Judge Tennant, of Saginaw, Michigan. Her death occurred in 1880, and in 1882 Mr. Williamson married Mrs. Sallie R. Manahan, *nee* Rundell, a native of Bronson township and a daughter of Jeremiah Rundell, a prominent farmer and landowner of Huron county. They have one daughter, Nellie V. Williamson.

GEORGE W. BARRERE, proprietor of the Hillsboro News-Herald, the leading journal in Highland county, is one of the most active Republicans in this part of Ohio, and has on numerous occasions contributed his services to the party in conventions, but he has never sought political preferment, as he has been content to work in the ranks and there perform efficient work in his own quiet way.

The News-Herald, of which Mr. Barrere is owner, is the outgrowth of a paper established in 1837, then called the Ohio News, a Whig organ, edited and organized by James Brown, James Sloane having some connection with it before 1850, in which year the plant was sold to Boardman & Hannah, who managed it for some years and then Mr. Boardman bought out Mr. Hannah and proceeded to conduct the paper alone until 1885, his interests then being purchased by Mr. Barrere.

The Herald was started by J. W. Bridwell, about 1880, and after existing but a few years it was sold to E. R. Pearson and consolidated with the News, and thus forming the News-Herald. Mr. Pearson eventually sold out his share to our subject, and the latter has since continued its owner. He has employed as editors since 1885, H. G. Williams, Hugh McNichol, John McNichol, A. B. Dunlap, Miss Woods Walker, A. Fullerton and W. B. Tomlinson, the latter being the present incumbent of that position. The News-Herald has the distinguished honor of having supported the Republican party since its first inception; has taken part in all its campaigns, both local and throughout the state, and has always advocated the party platforms and principles. The people of Highland county give to the News-Herald their undivided support, which it well merits, for as a county

newspaper it not only has one of the best equipped plants in the state of Ohio but it is the only solid Republican issue in the county, is bright and newsy, and publishes everything of interest to its subscribers.

George W. Barrere was born in Highland county, Ohio, and is a son of John M. Barrere, who, at the age of sixty-one years, participated in the Civil war, with his five sons, enlisting in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Regiment, of which he was adjutant, and was so severely wounded at the battle of Harper's Ferry by a shell as to eventually be the cause of his death, in 1880. Of the five sons who entered the army with him, Thomas J. died in Andersonville, William was killed in the explosion of the steamer Sultana, and Bebee died in the hospital at Danville, Kentucky. Granville, another son, was a member of congress from the Galesburg district, in Illinois. The father was a leader in the Whig party at an early day and cast his vote for Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, and John C. Fremont. In 1856 he represented Highland county in the legislature and later in the senate, and was a member of the board of public works of Ohio for two terms following the close of the war. He was postmaster in Hillsboro for twelve years, serving under the administrations of Presidents Grant and Hayes, and in many other ways he has been active in politics, principally in the state and district conventions, and was well known all over Ohio. His brother, Nelson Barrere, was a member of congress from this section in 1856. The Barrere family settled in New Market, the original county-seat of Highland county, in 1802, the father of our subject coming to Hillsboro in 1868.

George W. Barrere was reared in Highland county, obtaining his education through the medium of the district schools. Upon the advent of the Civil war he enlisted, with his father, in Company A, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant, at the close of which he located in Hillsboro.

W. B. Tomlinson, the present editor of the News-Herald, has held that position since 1893, and is one of the best known men in Ohio. He was born in Ripley, Brown county, this state, and there edited the Ripley Bee until 1880, and at Ironton he established the Bee—now called the Republic—selling the same and becoming associated with the Blade at Portsmouth for a period of five years, and later was with the Daily Herald, of Huntington, whence he came to Hillsboro. In 1885 he was elected to the Ohio general assembly from Lawrence county, where he was a prominent factor in politics, as he was also in Brown county, and is now one of the leaders in Highland county. He has always been a staunch Republican, a strong, successful

writer on subjects of a political nature, and he has been an energetic participant in the state, congressional, judicial, senatorial and county conventions.

Born in Brown county in 1847, Mr. Tomlinson is a son of William Tomlinson, who was a Democrat up to the time of the war of the Rebellion, when he joined the Republican forces, and in 1861 enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving with the same until 1862, when ill health obliged him to resign and return home. He has been a newspaper man all his life, and after he left the army he took a part in the campaign of 1863, editing a paper known as the Legal Scout, which was bitter against the Golden Circle and the "copperheads," and by secret means gained a knowledge of the working of the Golden Circle, which he published in his paper, his action in that matter making him many enemies, and in 1863, after the campaign was over, he met his death at the hands of a "copperhead," whose enmity he incurred during the campaign. He was a fearless Union soldier and engaged in many a fight in Brown county during the war.

ELIJAH G. COFFIN.—There is a distinctive element of psychical interest attaching to the consideration of the career of one who has been so prominently concerned in keeping watch and ward over those social pariahs who, through their malfeasance to the laws which constitute the stable foundation of the peace and prosperity of their fellow men, are compelled to expiate for the wrong-doing in penal institutions. Mr. Coffin, who is warden for the Ohio state penitentiary, which has a larger number of inmates than any other prison in the Union, has necessarily come into contact with all sorts and conditions of malefactors, in his official capacity, and has incidentally made a careful study of crime, its motives and its ulterior effects, while he has grown strong in his charity for weak human nature. To have traced through the intricate career of a subtle criminal, be he in high station or low, can not fail of having granted a deeper insight into the intrinsic essence of character; nor can it fail to inspire a wholesome pity for the wrong-doer, whose punishment is essential to the security and protection of the public, as well as to protecting him from his own misguided tendencies. The life of one brought so closely into contact with criminals as has been the subject of this review, is not, as many think, such a one as will make him turn callous and unsympathetic, but, on the contrary, the development is more likely to be along the line of extraordinary sensitiveness and broadest charity.

The Ohio State Penitentiary, whose inmates in-

clude not only criminals sent from all sections of the state, but also many United States prisoners consigned here for crimes against the federal government, has at its head a man eminently qualified for the discharge of the exacting duties devolving upon him as warden. Under the administration of Mr. Coffin numerous reforms have been inaugurated, and these have not only improved the condition of the institution but have also taken cognizance of the individuality of the prisoners and given to the institution the function not only of a place of incarceration but of a reformatory, where good conduct will not be denied its reward. The warden is broad-minded, and is consistent and eminently humane as a disciplinarian. He is enthusiastically devoted to his work, which offers a wide opening for the accomplishment of goodly ends, and a recently adopted system of classifying or grading the convicts in accordance with their behavior has been watched with much interest by those who have to do with penal work throughout the Union. The following article, written by G. F. B. Howard, editor of the Ohio Penitentiary News, and published in said paper Saturday, November 14, 1896, gives an account of his service in connection with the institution:

SUAVITER IN MODO, FORTITER IN RE.

"His head,  
Not yet by age completely silvered o'er,  
Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish  
youth,  
But strong for service still and unimpaired."

An inspiring change was noted almost as soon as he took the reins in hand. At this writing, after a period of six months, the very atmosphere of the penal community seems to have been regenerated. As flowers sprang up in the fabled footprints of one of old, so, in the benign influence of his administration, the sweet blossoms of humanity flourish on the sterile soil where nothing but hardness and harshness once greeted the painful vision. Out of the cleft of the rock have sprung the glad vines that are now spreading over and hiding its ugliness with their beauties.

When, on a certain bright May Sunday of this year, he rose to address twenty-two hundred prisoners, many of whom had for years smarted under a sense of being crushed by society; when he greeted them with the novelty of kind expressions yet firm words, with pleasant phrases yet resolute sentences, with promise of good to come yet discipline to be maintained, with hope to cheer yet caution to restrain; when through the blunt directness of his speech there flowed the sweet milk of human kindness, the hardest heart was stirred, the fountains of the great deep (long closed by crime and misfortune) were opened and tears that were strangers to hardened cheeks made unwonted channels of their furrows.

Warden Coffin at once began a thorough, and, no doubt, long-thought-out system of prison reform, the product of his ripe experience, that began to bear

fruit with tropical readiness, having associated with him intelligent men, official and managerial, who have listened to his counsel as to a father's,—not wooden men, following old ruts that deepen until the vehicles of progress can move no further, but men who are able to think and are willing to help and thus serve the people as the people wish, by the protection of society through the restoration of the criminal. The old, hard, punitive, repressive way has been tried long enough; it is time to give mercy and charity a trial. "For," as Shakespeare says, "when lenity and cruelty play for a kingdom, the gentle gamester is the soonest winner."

Among the reforms effected so far are the abolition of corporal punishment by the flat club called the paddle, that was dipped in hot water to flay the nude prisoner; the abolition of the lock step; the giving to men accused of misconduct a hearing and opportunity for explanation; the extension of privileges to teachers; the recognition of meritorious conduct by the bestowal of privileges; the granting of a personal interview with the head of the prison to any prisoner not incorrigible, and the crowning grace of the citizens' clothing for the deserving. The characteristics of this beloved personality are embraced in the ancient motto that stands at the head of this article: *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*,—gentle in manner yet strong in deed.

Warden Coffin is a man who is doing more for society, for true manhood and womanhood, by his labors for the restoration of the prisoner, than any official in the United States. He is not a man among a thousand, but, judged by what he has done for the betterment of his fellow creatures in misfortune, he is a man among a million. He has accomplished more toward the elucidation of the principles of penology than all the fluent advocates among the theorists. In that wide maze of speculation and contrarious opinion he has found the clue to the labyrinth, the silken thread and the path of gold, for he has accomplished what other philanthropists have only dreamed of.

By the most direct, the most simple, the most thorough methods, by a clear common sense approaching genius, he has touched sensibilities not easy to reach, so covered up and concealed are they by the shrinking sense of pain long endured. Many prisoners wear an armadillo sheath, a mask; they are reticent and suspicious; they are skeptics as to the hope of mercy; they are agnostics of charity; their inner self is hard to touch. This description does not mean that they are worse than any other men; their feelings are due to their being ground between the upper and nether millstone of penalty and disgrace, in which condition they are apprehensive. The Ishmaelite is ever expecting a blow, rarely a favor. But in E. G. Coffin they find a practical humanitarian, one who heeds the Scriptural injunction, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do with thy might." Throughout the day actively employed in maintaining a personal familiarity with every detail of the working prison, at night, when nature invites to repose and recreation, he sits by the guard-room wicket and listens to every tale of woe and request that the prisoners pour into his sympathizing ear. No wonder he has a varied knowledge of them.

His discernment of the good and evil qualities of men is nothing short of phenomenal; with accuracy

unerring his observation notes the character of the man; he seizes upon the chief thought or motive, acts promptly upon it and rarely makes an error. His conception of character and seizure of individual characteristics is wonderful, his penetration incisive. A warden (or other prison official of commanding position) has a wide and most difficult work.

All that the books teach of mind-reading, of metaphysics, of psychology, of physiognomy, and all that the great Book teaches of humanity, might well be used in managing prisoners. It is manifest that men of brutish instincts are not suited to such positions. They belong to the old *regime*, before the days of John Howard, before the great awakening that this generation has witnessed, when the prisoners were chained in filth to the walls of dungeons built below the water level, their feet chilled and befouled with the slime that oozed through from the neighboring flood.

It is easy to cage men like wild animals, but in view of the fact that, unlike animals, most of them are to be loosed again, it is not easy to so manage the caged human as that when he is loosed he shall not play the wild animal,—make prey of society. It is in this great respect that Warden Coffin's gifts, most modestly exercised, shine with conspicuous brightness.

Can any reasonable person doubt, in view of the fact that the number of weekly reports of offenders against the rigid prison rules has been reduced to less than one per cent of the shut-in population, that he has triumphed nobly, brilliantly, where others have failed? Facts speak for themselves; the taste of the fruit determines its quality; results cannot be gainsaid. His work will live in the lives of men reclaimed, and posterity will lift his name with those who are accounted the benefactors of mankind.

Elijah G. Coffin is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born near South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, on the 27th of November, 1830, the son of Philander and Martha (Smith) Coffin. Philander Coffin was born in Waterbury, Vermont, being a representative of one of the old and honored colonial families who came from England and settled in Nantucket, Massachusetts, at an early period in the history of the nation. The Coffin families were members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, and the original American representatives were people of simple habits and sterling integrity,—noble men and women who inculcated those principles which have had a potent influence on succeeding generations, developing useful and worthy citizens who have been a credit to the nation and to the gentle and God-fearing ancestors of the colonial epoch.

The father of our subject devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits during his entire active life, being a man of strong character, inflexible principle and marked mentality.

He may well be considered as one of the pioneers of Ohio, since he came hither in 1818, locating in the vicinity of Springfield, Clark county. He passed the residue of his days in this section, his death occurring

in 1870, at which time he had attained the age of sixty-five years. He originally rendered allegiance to the Whig party, but later identified himself with the Republican organization, to which he ever after gave an uncompromising support. He was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery and as a pronounced abolitionist never feared to voice his convictions. His life was one of signal usefulness and honor, and he held the respect and confidence of the community in which he passed so many years, having been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust and responsibility. Philander and Mary (Smith) Coffin became the parents of eight children, of whom five survive.

Elijah G. Coffin was the first in order of birth of the children, and he grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the old parental farmstead, securing such educational privileges as were afforded by the common schools, and later supplementing the knowledge thus gained by the effective lessons yielded in the practical work of a busy life. At the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to learning the shoe-making trade, and after becoming a competent workman he devoted his attention to his trade, as a journeyman, for a period of fifteen years. His official career had an early inception, since he was but eighteen years of age when there was conferred upon him the office of village marshal of South Charleston, while subsequently he was honored with higher offices of trust, having served in turn as constable, justice of the peace and mayor of the town. His peculiar facility in handling the criminal class of society was early recognized, and resulted in his election to the office of sheriff of Clark county in 1868. His administration was so faithful and effective that he was again chosen to the office in 1870.

After his second term in the shrievalty Mr. Coffin engaged in the real-estate business in Springfield, the enterprise proving duly successful, but in 1876 he was again importuned by his party friends to accept the nomination for sheriff, being successful at the ensuing election and being re-elected to the office in 1878. In the spring of 1881 he became the candidate on the Republican ticket for mayor of Springfield, was elected and gave a very satisfactory administration as the head of the municipal government, being duly conservative, discouraging extravagance in the various departments of the public service, but manifesting a progressive spirit and enthusiastically supporting all measures which he believed would further the best interests of the city. In the spring of 1883 he was a candidate for re-election, but as it was impossible at this time to overcome the large normal Democratic majority which the city usually maintained, he met defeat, with the

remainder of the Republican ticket. After his release from office Mr. Coffin engaged extensively in stock-farming operations, utilizing for this purpose five hundred acres of land in Clark and Champaign counties, and raising excellent grades of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

On the 1st of May, 1886, Mr. Coffin received from Governor Foraker the important and responsible appointment as warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus, and he retained this incumbency until 1890, when a change in the administration, by the election of Governor Campbell, the Democratic candidate, naturally implied the retirement of our subject from office, though his conduct of the affairs of the prison had been such as to meet with uniform approval, regardless of party distinctions. Mr. Coffin's interest in all that applied to penitentiary systems and the management of reformatories of all classes, led him, while making a tour of Europe, immediately after leaving the office of warden, to visit many prisons and penal institutions abroad, for the purpose of comparing their methods with those of American institutions. He made very careful investigations and gave much thought and study to the matter, and the knowledge thus attained he has been enabled to put to practical use, since, a change in the administration having taken place in Ohio, he was called upon, on May 11, 1896, by Governor Bushnell, to accept his former office as warden of the penitentiary, his peculiar fitness for the position, as implied in his executive ability, rare tact and discrimination and thorough experience, being recognized as making him the most eligible candidate available. The management of the prison under his *regime* has already proved the wisdom of selecting Mr. Coffin again for the office of warden.

Originally an old-line Whig in his political predilections, Mr. Coffin was as ardent an advocate of abolition as was his honored father, as is evident when we revert to the circumstance of his having been arrested in the *ante-bellum* days on the charge of aiding slaves to escape from bondage, a charge whose authenticity cannot but be a source of satisfaction to him at the present day. Upon the organization of the Republican party he cast his lot with the same, and has never wavered in his allegiance to its principles and policies, while his influence as an active and zealous worker in its cause has been duly appreciated in the party councils. In 1864, showing the courage of his convictions and his desire to defend the principles which he advocated, Mr. Coffin enlisted for service in the Civil war, as second lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until mustered out of the service. In his fraternal relations Mr. Coffin is

identified with the Masonic order, being a Master Mason in Fielding Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., at South Charleston. He is still engaged in stock-raising, having a fine farm of about five hundred acres, located in Clark and Champaign counties.

In the year 1852 Mr. Coffin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Haley, who comes of staunch Irish lineage, and they became the parents of eight children, of whom only three survive, namely: Olive Kinane, Florence Biddle and Cora Hayward.

GEORGE D. COPELAND, of Marion, is one of the hustlers of the Republican party, and has been such ever since he was a youth under age, when he was a mailing clerk in the committee room, and since then he has been on the election board.

He was born in that city, December 14, 1860. His father, Howard Copeland, settled in Marion as early as 1842, and died in 1884. In his politics he was a Whig and a Republican. Our subject's grandfathers, Josiah S. Copeland and Carey A. Darlington, were both active workers in the Republican party and members of the county executive committee at the same time; both are now deceased. Josiah S. Copeland was elected as a Republican from this and Morrow counties to the state legislature. Long before, he had served in the war of 1812. Some of the forefathers of our subject, both in the paternal and maternal lines, served as soldiers in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Joseph Darlington, was the first signer of the original constitution of Ohio in 1802, while a resident of Adams county, where he was clerk of the courts for forty-five years consecutively. He was a Whig.

In 1880 Mr. George D. Copeland, whose name heads this sketch, organized a Garfield club and made it one of the great marching clubs of this section. He drew up and circulated petitions for organization even before he became of voting age. In 1884 he cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. In 1893 he began to deliver public addresses on political issues, and since that time he has made many speeches in his district and vicinity, especially during the campaign of 1896. He has been president of the board of elections, of which he has been a member for years. He has also been a delegate to state and other nominating conventions of his party. Was one of the first who voted for Asa S. Bushnell for governor, on the first ballot; and he and L. W. Hull, of Sandusky, represented the thirteenth district of Ohio in the national Republican convention of 1896 at St. Louis, where he aided in the nomination of Major McKinley for president. To the question, What should be the

financial plank in the national Republican platform, sent out a month before the convention, he stated the axiom that there can be but one standard for a dollar; that that standard is the gold dollar, and that the Republican party believes in the largest use of both gold and silver upon that basis. As to tariff he agrees with McKinley; and he believes in reciprocity with other nations on the American continent. He has been a delegate to district and congressional conventions ever since he has been a voter. At the congressional convention at Mount Gilead in 1888, he presented the Hon. J. F. McNeal as a candidate for congress. In the convention that nominated Charles Foster for governor he was chairman of the county delegation. Other counties presented other candidates, and when Marion county was called Mr. Copeland announced that they had no candidate at that time, and should cast their votes for Hon. Charles Foster whether he was a candidate or not; and the result was that Mr. Foster was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Copeland has been chairman of the county and district conventions, for nomination of candidates both for senatorial and for the state legislature.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Marion high school and prepared himself for the legal profession in the law department of Cincinnati College, graduating in 1882, and at the age of twenty-one years was admitted to the bar. He opened out in practice in Marion without a partner in the business, and has won himself honor for the diligence and success which have characterized him. He has never held a public office, devoting his attention to the law. He is a director in, and attorney for, the Marion County Banking Company, and also of the Norris & Crane Lime and Stone Company, of the same city.

Mr. Copeland is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a "Shriner" at Columbus, a member of the consistory at Cincinnati and a Knight Templar at Marion; is a member of the grand lodge and grand council of the state of Ohio; is high priest of the chapter, captain general of the commandery and past master of Marion Lodge and thrice illustrious master of Marion Council.

His wife, Kathie, is a daughter of S. H. Bartram, of Marion. He has one child, a daughter, Alice Katharine.

**JOHN G. W. COWLES.**—The career of this representative citizen of Cleveland has stood in evidence of the fact that he has great versatility of talent and that exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. His vigorous mentality has not permitted itself to be hedged in by any caprice of so-called fortune or fate, and his career, notable for its

achievements in diametrically varying lines of endeavor, gives assurance that success is of centrifugal nature, for in whatever line the subject of this review has brought his powers to bear, the trace of his individuality has been impressed, and success has come as the logical result of the determination of available means to the accomplishment of desired ends. Symmetry of character is not the result of environment, but of adjustment to environment. Mr. Cowles' character is roundly developed,—it is the healthy development of the virtues that make for strong manhood and constitute an impregnable fortress against the dangers that in many shapes threaten the best interests of society. The world is none too rich in such men,—men of practical judgment, of good intellect properly directed and of untarnished and unwavering patriotism,—in a word, of robust and unbending manhood.

By the process of effective adjustment, to which reference has been made, Mr. Cowles has been a factor in connection with three important departments of social life, and has been successful in each by reason of his mental and moral equipment. As a clergyman of the Congregational church his devoted zeal was fruitful in good works and distinctive results; in the field of journalism he wielded an unmistakable influence; while as a business man he has proved himself capable of successfully handling affairs of magnificent scope and importance, as is manifest from his standing as one of the leading business men of the Forest City, of whose commercial and industrial interests he has been the foremost official representative, as president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His efforts in behalf of the Republican party have been such as to place him in the foremost ranks of those who have labored for the furtherance of its cause, and will be duly noted. It is outside the province of this specific work to enter into full detail in regard to the life history of our subject, but it is certainly incumbent that the more salient points be touched upon.

John Guiteau Welch Cowles was born in Oberlin, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1836, being the son of Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D., and Alice (Welch). The Cowles family is of pure English extraction. In 1635 John Cowles emigrated from England and took up his abode in the colony of Massachusetts, whence he subsequently removed to Hartford, Connecticut. From him the subject of this review traces his descent in direct line. Henry Cowles was conspicuously identified with the religious and educational interests of northern Ohio for many years. He was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, April 24, 1803, the son of Samuel and Olive (Phelps) Cowles. In 1828 he was ordained as a clergyman of the Congregational church and was





*Jas Couler*



sent as a missionary to the Western Reserve. After doing effective labor in his holy calling at Ashtabula, Sandusky and Austinburg, he finally, in 1835, felt called to join the Oberlin College enterprise, which had been initiated two years before. He was elected professor of Greek and Latin, and during the remainder of his long and useful life he was prominently identified with the work of this important educational institution. He died in 1881, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

In 1830 Rev. Henry Cowles was united in marriage to Miss Alice Welch, daughter of Benjamin Welch, M. D., of Norfolk, Connecticut, and of Louisa (Guiteau) Welch, the latter of whom was of French-Huguenot descent. The devoted wife of the young clergyman accompanied him to the Western Reserve of Ohio, and proved his true companion and helpmeet until she was summoned to eternal rest. She served for many years as principal in the ladies' department of Oberlin College.

After a thorough preliminary course of study John G. W. Cowles matriculated in Oberlin College (1852), when but sixteen years of age, graduating as a member of the class of 1856. He forthwith entered the theological department of his alma mater, graduating in 1859, having devoted his attention to teaching during vacations and thus defraying the expenses of both his general and divinity courses of study. In the last year of his theological course he was engaged as a licentiate, in charge of the Congregational church at Bellevue, Ohio. Upon his graduation he was united in marriage to Miss Lois M. Church, of Vermontville, Michigan, who had graduated at Oberlin in 1858. He thereafter accepted the permanent pastorate at Bellevue, where he remained until 1861, when he felt called upon to respond to duty in his country's cause. He was elected chaplain of the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which John C. Lee, afterward lieutenant-governor of Ohio, was colonel. He accompanied his command to West Virginia and saw service in the active campaigns of 1861-2. In the spring of 1862 he was with Fremont in his famous pursuit of Stonewall Jackson, up the Shenandoah valley, and was present with his regiment at the battle of Cross Keys, in June of that year.

In the fall of 1862 Mr. Cowles resigned his chaplaincy to accept the pastorate of the Congregational church at Mansfield, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1865, when he accepted a charge at East Saginaw, Michigan. He accomplished a successful and encouraging work in this field, one feature of which was the erection of a fine church edifice, at a cost of sixty-five thousand dollars. He retained this incumbency for six years, but for an entire year

was unable to do any public speaking, by reason of the growth of a tumor on his cheek, near the angle of the jaw. As his nature is one to which inertia is abhorrent, if not impossible, he was not content to be idle, and during the period of this affliction he employed himself in furnishing editorial matter for the Saginaw Daily Enterprise, a Republican paper then published in that city. Finding that it was impracticable for him to again attempt to engage consecutively in public speaking, and having shown a distinctive talent for effective editorial work, he accepted a position tendered him by his relative, Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, of which he became associate editor. He assumed this incumbency in January, 1871, and for three years continued as the leading editorial writer of that paper, manifesting in his utterances a grace and vigor of diction, a fine literary style, a deep patriotism, fidelity to principles, the finish of a scholar and the mature judgment of the man of affairs.

From the year mentioned Mr. Cowles has continuously maintained his home in Cleveland, and his interest in the advancement and material prosperity of the city has been constant and ever in evidence. While connected with the Leader he became concerned in real-estate operations of a local order, both upon his own responsibility and as the representative of friends outside the city who desired him to make investments in their behalf. These interests became eventually of such scope and importance as to demand his entire time and attention, and he thus resigned his editorial functions to devote himself to the important line of enterprise into which he had been almost involuntarily deflected. His energies in this field have been signally prolific in results and have gained to him an exalted position in the business life of the Forest city. About this time Cleveland was experiencing an exceptional prosperity in real-estate matters, and Mr. Cowles soon had large interests in his control, both as owner and as manager and adviser for those concerned with him. The panic of 1873 came with irresistible force against Cleveland, local realty depreciated to the lowest, and the real-estate market became prostrate almost in a single day. Values were reduced, and sales and collections became impossible. Faithful to the interests committed to his charge, Mr. Cowles brought his splendid energies to bear in protecting the same, and thus launched forth on that career whose ultimate success has been gratifying in the extreme. It may be said in passing that it required nearly two decades for him to free himself from the financial liabilities in which he had become involved in the memorable panic mentioned, but the integrity of the man and the almost stubborn determination to wrest success from

the hands of fate, are shown in his earnest efforts, his self-denial and his absolute refusal to take advantage, as so many did, of recourse to the national bankruptcy laws then in force. Suffice it to say that he redeemed every pledge that stood in his name and paid to every creditor his just due. Under these circumstances it is not strange that the subject of this review has a strong hold and the confidence and esteem of the community where he has labored to so goodly ends. He is to-day one of the most prominent and influential operators in the local real-estate sphere, representing numerous wealthy corporations and prominent capitalists, owning and handling a large amount of property in his own name, and transacting a general business of the highest class in his line. It is not germane to this article that specific mention be made of details of his business, but it is not out of place to say that he has been the prime factor in many of the most important real-estate transactions that have been recorded in Cleveland within the past two decades. A conservative estimate of his transactions in the last ten years is placed at an average of more than one million dollars per annum.

Reference should be made to his service in connection with the development of the magnificent public-park system of Cleveland, and in connection we can not do better than quote from a recently published sketch of his life: "In the great mass meeting of July 22, 1896, held in commemoration of the arrival of Moses Cleaveland on the site of Cleveland one hundred years before, Mr. Cowles made public announcement, for the first time, of the magnificent addition to the public-park department of the city, through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller. This was the presentation of lands and money to the extent of six hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Cowles' connection with this great gift was direct and intimate. The transactions involved in the quiet purchase of the desired lands were conducted by Charles H. Bulkley, president of the park commission, up to his sickness, in November, 1895, when they were taken in charge by Mr. Cowles. He purchased for Mr. Rockefeller substantially all the lands taken for park purposes, south from Euclid avenue, along the valley of Doan brook, to the Shaker Heights lands,—a distance of one and one-half miles. The titles of all the lands so bought for Mr. Rockefeller, to be given to the city for park purposes, were made to Mr. Cowles individually, either direct or through a second party, and were conveyed by him to Mr. Rockefeller prior to his conveyance of the same to the city. How successfully this was accomplished, the announcement that came with such happy surprise to the Cleveland public on Founder's Day, July 22, 1896, will bear witness."

Mr. Cowles was also conspicuously identified with Cleveland's great centennial celebration of 1896. In the historical representation of the century he was made chairman of the section on religion, and with a committee appointed by him, arranged for and presided over the first meeting incidental to the observance of the centennial of the city's founding, the same having been held on Sunday afternoon, July 19th. Upon that occasion he delivered an eloquent and deeply patriotic address, while on Woman's Day, as president of the Chamber of Commerce, he also delivered a brief and timely address.

Upon the organization of the Cleveland Trust Company in 1894, with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Cowles was elected its president, and has since served consecutively in that capacity. He has been a trustee of Oberlin College since 1874, is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, of which he was at one time president, while fraternally he is identified with the Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion and the Army and Navy Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Ever since taking up his residence in Cleveland he has been a zealous member of Plymouth Congregational church, has been one of its deacons for nearly a quarter of a century and has taken a prominent part in forwarding the good work, to which he devoted himself so entirely and unreservedly in former years, his interest and devotion having not at all abated through the demands placed upon him by his extended business associations. In 1884 Mr. Cowles became a member of the old Cleveland Board of Trade, and after that body was merged into the later and greater Chamber of Commerce he was one of the foremost in making the latter the distinct business and commercial power which it now is. In 1894 he became chairman of its committee on legislation, in 1895 a member of its directorate as well as its vice-president, while in 1896 the distinguished office of president of the organization was conferred upon him. His administration has been one of signal efficiency and devotion, and a more richly merited mark of confidence and respect was never conferred than in his selection for an office, whose maximum functions he was peculiarly fitted to exercise.

As a member of the Republican party Mr. Cowles has never been in the least an aspirant for official preferment, nor has he been intimately identified with the technical machinery by which the party cause is advanced, and still he has exerted a potent influence through his recognized fealty, through his able advocacy of the principles involved and through his public utterances in person and through the medium of the press. Standing, as a man of such character can not but do, ever arrayed in support of the right, conscien-

tious in thought, word and deed, broad in his intellectuality and in his judgment of the practical affairs of life,—the allegiance of such a one, as granted to any political organization, can not but have a direct and unmistakable influence. Ohio Republicanism is honored by having Mr. Cowles in its ranks.

**HENRY C. DRINKLE.**—Faithful to every principle of the Republican party, an earnest and aggressive supporter of Republicanism in a Democratic stronghold, Mr. Drinkle has labored long and loyally to advance the cause in which he has been enlisted from the time he was old enough to distinguish between the platforms of the two great political organizations. One of the leading attorneys and Republicans of Fairfield county, he cast his first vote in 1866, and two years later voted for General Grant for president. In 1866 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Ohio state senate, and was chairman of the county central and executive committees before he was twenty years old, in which office he served for thirteen years. Mr. Drinkle's work in politics has largely been in relation to organization and committee duties. He has represented his district in the state, congressional, county and district conventions, was chairman of the latter and has always served on the various committees. He has been a candidate for almost every office, from ward councilman to a seat in congress, but as he lives in a district that invariably gives a large Democratic majority, he has taken the candidacy merely to fill out the ticket, without any expectation of being elected. He has the distinction, however, of being the first Republican to attain office in Lancaster, having been elected in 1875 to the position of city solicitor, in which he served four terms of two years each. In 1869 he was appointed deputy assessor of internal revenue, and in 1885 was elected mayor of Lancaster, serving one term and declining a renomination. He has twice been an alternate to the national Republican convention,—once in 1880, when Garfield was nominated, at Chicago, and again in 1896, when Major McKinley was placed at the head of the ticket, at St. Louis.

Mr. Drinkle has been prominently identified with all the campaigns since 1876, when he took an active part in helping to elect Hayes. He was at one time a member of the state committee, and was known as a Foraker man, as opposed to Sherman. He has always been a strong advocate of a protective tariff, and in favor of a monetary system that will provide a more general distribution of silver coin. He has never wavered or faltered in his loyalty to the party, and is gradually becoming recognized as a leader in the

county conventions. He helped to give Foraker, at the time of his defeat for governor, the largest vote ever polled by a Republican in Fairfield county. Mr. Drinkle's record is that of a man who has given the best energies of his nature in advancing the good of his party, and merits the gratitude and admiration of his fellow-citizens.

The birth of Mr. Drinkle occurred in Lancaster, Ohio, February 28, 1845, and he received his early education in the public schools of his native city. Later he studied law under the tuition of Judge John S. Brasee, and in September, 1869, was admitted to the bar. From 1876 until 1883 he was in partnership with the Judge, which was dissolved in the latter year, when Mr. Drinkle was elected president of the Hocking Valley National Bank, taking entire charge of the affairs of the institution. He has continued his active practice also, giving his attention to commercial and probate law. In 1861 Mr. Drinkle offered his services in defense of the Union, but was rejected on account of a defective leg, which was broken during his boyhood.

Mr. Drinkle is the eldest and only surviving son of Peter G. Drinkle, whose demise occurred in 1850. He was an early settler of Fairfield county, an old-line Whig, and named his son after Henry Clay, of whom he was a great admirer.

Mr. Drinkle married Miss Kate Vary, and they have two children. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has spent his entire life in Lancaster, and is greatly admired and respected by a large circle of friends.

**GEORGE CRAWFORD**, editor of the *Marion Independent* from 1863 to December 9, 1896, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, November 5, 1827, a son of John Crawford, who was a native of Virginia and a relative of the famous Colonel William Crawford, who was burned to death by the Indians at an early day in Ohio. The parental grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

When our subject was fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to Coshocton county, Ohio, where they continued to reside for thirteen years. Here young George attended the schools of Steubenville and Roscoe, and studied law under the supervision and instruction of Judge William Sample. In 1854 he moved to Upper Sandusky and practiced law and for a time served as prosecuting attorney.

During the war he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for four

months. He did not re-enlist, on account of physical disability. In the year 1863 he moved to Marion, purchased the old Unionist office, and changed the name of the paper to the Marion Independent. After conducting that journal for three years he admitted S. R. Dumble as a partner and changed the name of the firm to George Crawford & Company. In the management of the paper he has enjoyed the rare honor of making it a success financially, and this is saying a great deal when we consider the almost universal fatality of country newspapers.

Mr. Crawford was withal one of the leading Republican editors of the state, being well known as an editorial writer of extended experience and great ability. Besides his editorial work on his own paper, he also writes articles for leading eastern papers.

The original plant from which this journal has descended was established in 1828, and was one of the first in this section of the state; and the paper issued from this office, under whatever name or management, has always been in opposition to the Democratic party; originally a Whig, it has ever since the year 1856 been a truly loyal Republican. Of late years it has of course recognized the prominent issues of protective tariff and sound money, or the "gold standard;" and during the war it was an efficient pleader for the cause of the Union. Besides his editorial and newspaper work, Mr. Crawford had also been an effective worker in various Republican committees and a powerful speaker on the rostrum. In the latter position he has been in great demand.

**JAMES W. HOLCOMB.**—A history of Cleveland during the last five years would be incomplete without a sketch of Hon. J. W. Holcomb, one of the distinguished members of the bar and a foremost representative of the Republican party, now serving as chairman of the executive committee of Cuyahoga county. At the bar he has been a brilliant advocate; in public service a faithful official; on the rostrum an impressive orator; and in every field a controller of the minds of men. Fitted by native courage and intellectual ability to direct affairs and to assume responsibility, he has steadily won his way to a position among the leaders in thought and action in Ohio.

In his youth he received the sturdy discipline and lived the free, open life of the farm; and the result has been that a naturally strong individuality has developed into a degree of self-reliance rare even in the ablest men. He was born in Paris township, Portage county, Ohio, February 14, 1857, and comes of the sterling Puritan stock that settled New England. His grandfather, Calvin H. Holcomb, lived in Connecticut

until 1813, when he removed with his family to Ohio, locating in Portage county. The father of our subject, Chester Holcomb, was a native of Granbury, Connecticut, and by occupation was a farmer. In 1813 he also became a resident of Paris township, Portage county, where for many years he carried on agricultural pursuits. In politics he was an old-line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, after which he affiliated with that organization. He died in Ravenna, Ohio, in 1888, at the age of seventy-five years, but his wife, who bore the maiden name of Julia A. Patteson, is still living, at the age of seventy-three. She was born in Newton Falls, Trumbull county, Ohio, and is of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Holcomb had a family of three children: Helen M., widow of August G. Krabill, of Cleveland; Wallace Chester, now living on the old homestead in Paris township, Portage county; and James W.

Mr. Holcomb, of this review, acquired his education in the Union schools of Ravenna, Ohio, and in Cornell University; was graduated at the former when twenty years of age and then entered Cornell, where he was graduated in the class of 1881 with the degree of Science and Letters. Returning then to Ravenna he read law under the direction of Judge George F. Robinson, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, in Columbus. Opening a law office in Ravenna, he practiced there until 1892 and secured a large *clientele*. In 1883 he was elected justice of the peace and served for two terms of three years each. In 1886 he was elected to the mayoralty of Ravenna and was twice re-elected to that position, discharging his duties with marked fidelity to the best interests of the city. His administration was progressive and materially advanced the welfare of the city. The fact of his reelection on two different occasions well indicates the confidence and trust reposed in him, and speaks in unmistakable terms of his faithfulness to his official duties.

In 1892 Mr. Holcomb came to Cleveland and for a year was a partner in the law firm of Forman, Starr, Swan & Holcomb. The business relation between those gentlemen was then discontinued and for a year and a half Mr. Holcomb practiced alone. He then joined R. R. Holden in the formation of the firm of Holden & Holcomb, which has taken front ranks among the law firms of the city. They have a pleasant suite of rooms in the Arcade and are attorneys for the Hollenden Hotel Company, the Plaindealer Publishing Company, the Evening Plaindealer Publishing Company, and a number of other very extensive corporations. His retention as counsel on some of the leading cases that have come up for trial in the state demonstrates his high standing at the bar. He is a man of

strong mentality, keen analytical powers, and the mastery of any case entrusted to his care is shown by the skillful arrangement of facts and logical deductions and argument. He does not confine his attention solely to the law, but has been a prime mover in other business interests. He is the owner of Hotel Garlock, located on Euclid avenue, one of the finest streets in the country. This hotel is conducted on the American plan and is one of the best appointed in the west. Mr. Holcomb was one of the organizers and is a director and stockholder in the Ravenna Shoe Manufacturing Company, and is also a director in many other corporations.

In early manhood Mr. Holcomb allied himself with the Republican party and began to take much interest in politics. He labored earnestly for the growth and success of the party, and as a reward for his services was elected mayor of Ravenna. For a number of years he was a member of the Republican county central committee of Portage county, and in 1885 organized the Garfield Club, in Ravenna. Coming to Cleveland in 1892, he has taken an active part in every campaign during the five years of his residence here, and will be one of the political speakers in the state during the campaign of 1897. He has served as a member of the national committee of the national league, is one of the board of governors of the Fourth District Republican Club, of Cleveland, and is a member of the Republican executive committee,—popularly known as the committee of fifteen, of Cuyahoga county. Recently he has been elected chairman of this committee, and has announced his policy in his determination to see that all elections are honest and voice the true sentiments of the people who participate in political contests. His political record is free from all the questionable practices which have sometimes marred the fair fame of an able party leader. With him principle is ever above party, and devotion to duty above personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Holcomb was married to Miss Catherine Merts, daughter of Charles M. Merts, a prominent manufacturer of Ravenna, Ohio, and they have two children. Mr. Holcomb is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**G**EORGE MURRAY YOUNG was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 1, 1802, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Dr. Hugh Murray Young, was born in 1732 and emigrated to this country at an early day, settling in Connecticut. In 1826, George M. Young married Sibil Green, of Lyme, New Hampshire, whose grandfather was Colonel Ebenezer Green, a Revolutionary soldier. In

1835 Mr. Young removed with his family from New England to Newark, Ohio, where he was for many years extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was an old-line Whig and subsequently an ardent Republican from the time of the formation of that party until his death. In 1840 he was the Whig candidate of Licking county for the state senate, and in the face of a strong Democratic majority ran several hundred votes ahead of his ticket, coming within forty votes of an election. For six years succeeding 1845 he conducted a produce and commission business at Cincinnati, Ohio, and removed to Dayton in the year 1851. He was grand worthy patriarch of the Sons of Temperance when that society numbered thirty thousand in Ohio. After his removal to Dayton he was elected mayor of that city, on the Whig ticket, in 1854, and re-elected in 1855. Some years afterward he was appointed United States commissioner and held that office until his death. During the war he was a staunch Union man, and he was at all times, in whatever community he resided, honored and respected for his integrity and strength of character. He died at Dayton, Ohio, August 30, 1878.

Edmond Stafford Young, eldest son of George Murray Young, was born at Lyme, New Hampshire, February 28, 1827, and removed with his father's family to Ohio in 1835. He was educated at Granville College, and at Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1847; and in 1853 he graduated at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1856 he married, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Sarah B. Dechert, the daughter of Elijah Dechert, a prominent lawyer of Reading, Pennsylvania, and the granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Judge Robert Porter, and the great-granddaughter of General Andrew Porter, both prominent in that state as Revolutionary soldiers and in civil life.

In 1855 Mr. Young was a Whig candidate for clerk of the courts of Montgomery county, Ohio; but the entire ticket was defeated by the Know-nothing movement, which was then at its height. He never again accepted a nomination for political office, but confined his attention solely to his profession, in which he rose to the front rank, being recognized as one of the strongest and ablest lawyers in Ohio.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a strong Union man and an untiring supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration. He was appointed by Gov. Brough commissioner of the draft, a position whose duties he discharged with great credit and ability; and it is probably true, to use his own jocular language, that he was "the means of sending more unwilling Democrats to the war than any other man in Ohio." He was also a member of the military committee of Mont-

gomery county, Ohio, then the residence of Vallandigham and a hotbed of "copperheadism;" and he not only devoted much time and labor to the cause but was also frequently exposed to great personal danger.

After the war he always continued to affiliate with the Republican party, though he was inclined to independence in politics. He never sought political office himself, but he frequently exerted himself actively in support of others whose candidacy he approved, and took an active part in nearly every important campaign. During the course of his practice he was frequently urged to accept a judicial position, but declined. In 1886, without his knowledge, the members of the Montgomery county bar set on foot a movement to secure his appointment as judge of the supreme court, to succeed Hon. W. W. Johnson, then recently deceased; and a petition asking his appointment and signed by the entire bar was presented to Governor Foraker. Learning of the movement, however, he wrote a characteristic letter to the governor declining to permit the use of his name.

To use the language found in a biographical sketch of him adopted by the American Bar Association, of which he was a member: "Though an ardent Republican, he was never subservient to party, and acted freely upon his own independent judgment of measures and men. He had a keen sense of honor, was governed by a high standard of professional ethics, and was characterized by the most rugged honesty and integrity. He was a strong and pure type of that class of American lawyers who, eschewing outside schemes for the promotion of wealth and personal aggrandizement, devote to their profession the full measure of their powers and seek happiness in the conscientious discharge of their professional, domestic and civic duties."

He died at Dayton, Ohio, on February 14, 1888.

George R. Young, eldest son of Edmond Stafford Young (now a leading lawyer of Dayton, Ohio), was born in that city October 2, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, graduating with the highest honors of his class at the Central high school in 1875; studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He has been a lifelong Republican, taking a prominent part in many campaigns, but has never held an official position. In 1881, while absent in the east, he was, without his knowledge, nominated by the Republican party for prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county, Ohio. With only a few weeks in which to make the canvass, against a strong and popular opponent, and in the face of an adverse majority of over a thousand, he was defeated by only about three hundred votes. In 1885 he received the Republican nomination for city solicitor of Dayton,

but, the city being then largely Democratic, he was again defeated, by a small majority. Since that time he has never sought official position, devoting himself entirely to his profession, in which he has met with marked success.

In the practice of law he was associated with his father from July 1, 1879, until the death of the latter in 1888, and has since been in partnership with his brother, William H. Young, in both cases under the name of Young & Young, and the firm has always held a leading position at the Dayton bar and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Young has been repeatedly urged to become a candidate for judge of the common-pleas court, but has declined.

In 1894, upon the occasion of a vacancy on the circuit bench of Montgomery county, Ohio, Mr. Young was urged to become a candidate for appointment as judge of that court. He was warmly supported by the entire bar of his county, who, without distinction of party, signed a petition and forwarded it to Governor McKinley, requesting his appointment. Mr. Young, however, withdrew his name from consideration, owing to lack of time for closing up his private business.

Mr. Young takes rank among the ablest lawyers in southern Ohio, and is still successfully engaged in the practice of law at Dayton, Ohio.

William H. Young, younger son of Edmond S. Young, was born at Dayton, Ohio, March 2, 1860, educated in the schools of his native city, studied law in the office of Young & Young, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. Since 1888 he has been associated in the practice with his brother, George R. Young. He has always been a Republican, and ever since he has attained his majority has taken an active part in the politics of his county. He possesses great personal magnetism, has a strongly marked personality and a wide circle of acquaintance. He is recognized as a forcible and eloquent speaker, and his efforts in this direction have always been attended with marked success. He has been frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for congress and other official positions, but has hitherto always declined to permit the use of his name. He is regarded as a sound lawyer and a strong jury advocate, and he is still engaged in the practice of law at Dayton.

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HENRY AUGUSTUS AXLINE.—Among the honored veterans of the late war of the Rebellion, a man of distinctive professional ability, who stands high in the councils of the Republican party of the state of Ohio and who has long been con-



spicuous in official military service, is he whose name initiates this review, and it is clearly appropriate that a review of his career be given in this connection.

A native son of the Buckeye state, Mr. Axline was born at Fultonham, Muskingum county, on the 16th of September, 1848. His lineage is of German extraction, and that he comes of an essentially loyal and patriotic stock is manifested from the fact that his paternal great-grandfather served in the army of Frederick the Great, while his grandfather was a valiant defender of the cause of independence in the war of the Revolution. The preliminary educational discipline of our subject was that afforded in the district schools and the public schools at Fultonham. The warlike blood coursing by inheritance in his veins asserted itself in a pronounced way while he was still a mere boy. Armed rebellion menaced the integrity of the nation, and though he was only fifteen years of age at the time, Mr. Axline promptly volunteered to contribute his quota toward the defense of the Union, entering the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and serving valiantly until the close of the war, when he was mustered out—a most youthful veteran. Though one of the youngest soldiers in the Union ranks he rendered faithful service on the fields of battle, endured the privations, hardships and arduous work incidental to army life and came forth with the laurels of a victor. He takes great interest in the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic and has held a number of important positions in the department of Ohio, enjoying a marked popularity among his old comrades in arms.

After the close of the war Mr. Axline determined that it was expedient for him to supplement the education whose progress had been so summarily interrupted, and accordingly, in 1868, he matriculated as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he graduated with honors as a member of the class of 1872. After his graduation he made effective use of his scholastic acquirements, accepting the position as principal of the Zanesville high school. Like many another, he held this as an avocation, or a means to an end, since he had determined to enter the legal profession, and in the leisure which was granted him in the midst of his pedagogic duties he devoted himself assiduously to the study of the law, securing admission to the bar in 1873. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States courts, and his ability as a counselor and advocate has secured to him a representative clientage and a distinctive prestige as a member of the bar of Columbus and of the state.

It may be said without fear of controversy that Mr. Axline has been longer and more prominently identi-

fied with the Ohio National Guard than any other man in the state. In 1887 he was chosen captain of Company I, Seventeenth Infantry, and of this regiment was successively elected major and lieutenant-colonel, his popularity and his skill as a tactician insuring him these preferments. Within the administration of Governor Foster he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the adjutant-general, and upon the resignation of General W. H. Gibson, in 1881, he was promoted to the office of assistant adjutant-general. In 1886 still more distinguished preferment came to him in this line, since he was then appointed adjutant-general, by Governor Foraker. His term of service extended over four years, and his earnest and well-directed endeavors in the connection gained him emphatic endorsement. Under General Axline's administration the national guard of the state attained a proficiency entirely unprecedented in its history, and, although on several occasions within his term riot and bloodshed were imminent, he was signally successful in warding off the impending danger, through marked discrimination, tact and efficiency of service, so that law and order were preserved with a minimum or merely nominal loss of life or property. He was the incumbent as adjutant-general at the time that the first annual encampment of the Ohio National Guard was planned and effectively carried out, the same having been held in Columbus in the summer of 1888.

In the succeeding year occurred the fearful disaster at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and through his prompt action and marked executive ability the sufferers from the great flood were given speedy relief. He was on the ground, with men, tents and supplies before the Pennsylvania authorities were able to move and to make provision for those so grievously afflicted. Through the efforts of General Axline, Ohio furnished the first relief train from the west, and Ohio tents sheltered the homeless people of the Conemaugh valley until the aid given by the Pennsylvania authorities was made available.

At the centennial celebration in New York, in 1889, the Ohio National Guard won to itself distinguished laurels while under his command, securing the first official honors.

In most appropriate recognition of his efficient service during former administrations, Governor Bushnell, in 1896, tendered the office of adjutant-general to our subject, and he accepted the appointment. He is once more displaying the same zeal, energy and interest in the work of the office that characterized his previous administrations, and in promoting the efficiency of the service no one could be more faithful or could hold the interests of the forces under his command more closely at heart.

In politics General Axline has rendered a most stalwart allegiance to the Republican party, and in furthering the cause which it represents he has contributed no small quota, having been an active and valuable worker. He served as president of the Buckeye Republican Club, of Columbus, during the first two years of its existence, and has also been a member of the county and state executive committees of his party.

In the year 1874 the General was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Westlake, of Delaware, Ohio, she also being an alumnus of the Ohio Wesleyan University. They have one daughter, Stella M., who is a member of the class of 1897 in the Ohio State University. Enjoying a high popularity and a wide acquaintanceship in the capital city, General and Mrs. Axline have maintained their home as a center of gracious hospitality, ever delighting to accord welcome to their many friends.

**A** C. HORD.—Not only is the subject of this review one of the representative supporters of the Republican party in Ohio, but he is a native son of the state and has practically inherited his political creed from his father, who was a man of eminent ability, standing foremost as a member of the bar of the state for many years and having been one of the first to espouse the cause of the Republican party when the same was launched forth on the political sea. Mr. Hord is known as one of the leading business men of the city of Cleveland, and formerly as a lawyer, though he abandoned the practice of his profession a number of years since to devote his attention exclusively to commercial and financial operations.

A. C. Hord was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 17th of June, 1854, the son of Judge John K. and Ella (Spooner) Hord. Judge Hord was a native of the Old Dominion state, the family being of English origin, the founders of the American family having come from England as refugees and established themselves in old Virginia at an early period in our national history. Judge Hord came to Ohio in 1850, taking up his abode in Seneca county, where he gained a distinct precedence in the practice of his chosen profession, that of law. He was also called upon to serve on the common-pleas bench of the county and was a man of marked power and influence. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the new and stronger candidate for public support, and was ever afterward one of the most ardent workers in its cause. Notwithstanding his southern birth and training, he was un-

swerving in his allegiance to the Union at the time of the late Civil war, in which he rendered active service as first lieutenant of a company of New York Volunteer Chasseurs. He was one of six brothers who served in the Union ranks, and this fact is all the more significant when it is known that the parents had been slave-owners in Virginia. The entire family were opposed to secession, and when recourse was had to armed rebellion they all showed their loyalty to the Union. Ella Spooner Hord, the mother of the subject of this review, was a native of Yates county, New York, and came of old Puritan ancestry. Judge Hord died in 1894, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife is now living at the family homestead, Cleveland. They became the parents of three children, namely: Morna, who is the wife of S. D. Cole, of Birmingham, Alabama; Lola, the wife of C. S. Selover, of Cleveland; and A. C., the immediate subject of this sketch.

A. C. Hord attended the public schools of Tiffin, his native place, until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when he matriculated in the Business Institute, a college at Buffalo, New York, where he completed a two-years course. He then came to Cleveland and began reading law under the careful and effective direction of his able father, who had taken up his residence in the Forest City and gained prominence and marked influence as a member of the local bar. The young man continued his technical study, with his father as preceptor, until 1876, when he was admitted to the bar. He soon afterward became a member of the firm of which his father was senior member, the title of the association being simultaneously changed to Hord, Dawley & Hord. After a period of four years, within which time Mr. Hord had proved his strength and ability in his profession, he determined to abandon the work of his profession and turn his attention to commercial pursuits, in which line he discerned superior opportunities for success. He therefore withdrew from the firm and engaged in the wholesale woodenware business, in company with George A. Arnold, the enterprise being conducted under the firm name of Arnold & Hord. This partnership continued five years, after which Mr. Hord effected the purchase of an interest in the McIntosh-Huntington wholesale hardware corporation, one of the most extensive concerns of the sort in the city. Mr. Hord was elected treasurer and credit man of the company, and has held this important dual office ever since. He is one of the members of the directorate of the Dime Savings Bank, of Cleveland, having been one of the organizers of the institution and a member of its finance committee from the start.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Hord is prominently



*A. C. Ford.*



identified with the Masonic order, having attained the distinction of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and being also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Socially, he enjoys an unmistakable popularity, as is shown by the fact that he retains a membership in the Union Club, the Roadside Club, the Country Club and in fact all the leading organizations of the sort in the Forest City.

In the success of the Republican party and the maintenance of its cause Mr. Hord has always shown a lively concern, and his efforts have gained him distinction as one of the leaders of the party cause in Cleveland and in the state. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention, at Chicago, which nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency. Among the opposing candidates for the office of delegate on this occasion were Mark Hanna and Edward Coles, both of whom are recognized as Republican leaders in Cleveland, and the selection of Mr. Hord for the high honor of representing his state in the convention can not be viewed as other than a marked compliment. During the ensuing campaign he was an active worker, being president of the Blaine Club, secretary of the city central committee and subsequently its chairman, secretary of the county central executive committee, vice-president of the Ohio Republican League, and member of the state executive committee. He also served as committeeman from the sixth ward of Cleveland, for four years as city and county committeeman, in three elections having but one vote cast against him out of several thousand votes.

In the year 1877 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hord and Miss Hannah Huntington, daughter of the late John Huntington, for many years one of the leading citizens and most ardent Republicans of Cleveland. He served for fourteen consecutive years as a member of the city council. Mr. and Mrs. Hord are the parents of one son, John H. Hord, who was born September 7, 1878, and who is now a student in the Cleveland University.

COLONEL A. W. BUSKIRK, of Portsmouth, Ohio, has been one of the leaders of the Republican party in the Buckeye state since its formation. In fact he was one of the original one hundred and four men who organized the party in southern Ohio and since that time he has been one of its unwavering supporters. He was a delegate to the first Lincoln convention and was an alternate to the convention which nominated Governor Tod. In county and state politics he has ever been active and influential and has been a most potent power in organizing

the forces of the party and producing a harmonious system of work among its representatives. The principles of Republicanism have ever awakened his earnest admiration from the time when he withdrew from the Whig party to aid in the nomination of John C. Fremont. He stands firmly on the different planks of the platform at the present time, firmly believing that reciprocity, protection and the gold standard are necessary to the prosperity and best development of this glorious republic. He has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office, but has been content to work for the cause in which he believes, having for many years done effective service as a member of the county central committee. However he served for six years as a member of the city council of Portsmouth and is now a member of the county board of equalization.

Mr. Buskirk was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 17th of March, 1820, and is a son of John Buskirk, who came from Loudoun county, Virginia, to this state in 1828. He located in Muskingum county when it was an almost unbroken wilderness and later came to Ross county, where his remaining days were passed. In politics he was an old-line Whig.

The Colonel was only eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and here in the midst of the wild scenes of the west he was reared to manhood. In 1838 he came to Scioto county and at an early day became identified with its commercial interests. For thirty-five years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business and enjoyed a liberal patronage, which brought to him a rich return for his labors. His enterprise, progressiveness and honorable dealings brought to him a large trade, and during that quarter of a century he was one of the foremost representatives of the mercantile interests of southern Ohio. He has figured in all active work in Scioto county and is a public-spirited man, who has labored assiduously for the welfare of the community with which he is identified. During the Civil war he was appointed a member of the military committee of Scioto county by Governor Dennison, and aided in raising the Thirty-third, Fifty-third, Fifty-sixth, Ninety-first and One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiments,—all in his county. From the beginning until the close of the war he was one of the most loyal and active Union men, and his fidelity to the best interests of citizenship and the welfare of state and nation is above question. Although he has largely retired from active participation in business and political affairs he is yet regarded as one of the honored representatives of both and enjoys the unqualified confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Colonel Buskirk has a family of sons who have

also been pronounced in their support of the Republican party and its tenets. The eldest, F. W. Buskirk, who is assistant general passenger agent of the Erie Railroad Company, with headquarters in Chicago, was a soldier in Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery, during the Civil war and held the office of quartermaster sergeant. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Gettysburg and Brandy Station before he was seventeen years of age. Harry Buskirk, the second son, is now living in Arkansas. Floyd, who was appointed under Lincoln to the office of naval midshipman of the United States Navy, died at the age of twenty-nine years; Charles died in early life. Fred D. is now general agent of the Ohio Southern Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati, and for twenty years held a similar position with the Baltimore & Ohio and South-western Railroad.

**H**ON. GEORGE H. KETCHAM, a wealthy and influential citizen of Toledo, has, although still a young man, acquired a prominence as a leading politician in the Republican party, and will doubtless be heard of in the future in the councils of the nation. He has a strong, original mind, is bold to plan and quick to act, and his great success in financial matters shows his ability to undertake and carry out whatever he might turn his attention to.

Mr. Ketcham was born in Toledo, May 28, 1862. His boyhood days were spent in the public schools of his native city, from which he entered Strathmore College, a Quaker institution in Philadelphia. On leaving this school he became secretary for his father for a time, and in 1881 began an apprenticeship in the machine shop of Herbert Baker, where he remained some time. He then opened an office as civil engineer, which occupation he followed for about six years, since which time he has been engaged in the brokerage business.

In 1884, when only twenty-two years of age, he was elected member of the common council and served four years, acting as its chairman two years of the time. In 1891 he was made a member of the state executive committee, and in 1896 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis, at which Major McKinley received the nomination for president. Mr. Ketcham also had the honor to be the member from Ohio on the committee appointed to notify Mr. Hobart of his nomination as vice-president. He has proved himself for his party, and no man has more at heart the best interests of his state and county.

In business affairs Mr. Ketcham has shown great industry, energy and good judgment, and as a result is the owner of much valuable real estate and other

property. He has the distinction of having the largest office building owned by a single individual in the world. This is known as the Valentine Building, the erection of which was begun in 1894, and it was completed the following year. It is only four stories in height and contains two hundred offices, in which are included all the city government offices, fifteen stores, a private law library for the tenants, the Elks lodge room and a theater. The latter is probably the finest structure of the kind in the United States. It seats two thousand people, is absolutely fire-proof, and has its own electric plant and stage equipments, while its ornamentation and furnishings are really magnificent. Mr. Ketcham also leases the Grand and Southern theaters in Columbus and the English opera-house in Indianapolis.

In addition to his other large interests, Mr. Ketcham is also interested in breeding trotting horses, and probably exports more trotters than any other man in this country. In 1893 he took a large shipment of fine horses to Austria, which he sold to the Austrian government, and received a diploma and the medal of honor from that government for being the first to export horses to that country.

He has always been remarkably successful in his enterprises, and commands the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

The parents of our subject, Valentine H. and Rachel A. (Berdan) Ketcham, came to Toledo in 1835, when that city had about five hundred inhabitants. His father organized the First National Bank, and also the wholesale house of Berdan & Company, and was a man of much influence. He became a prominent worker in the Republican party, but never sought office for himself. Judge Berdan, the maternal grandfather of George H. Ketcham, was the first mayor of Toledo, and the family on both sides are among the oldest and most highly respected citizens. They were of Quaker origin and possessed the many worthy traits of that excellent sect of people.

**H**ON. HENRY STANBERRY.—To the powerful intellect, the unswerving loyalty to its principles and the strong individuality of its members does the Republican party owe its success and existing prosperous condition. Stalwart minds of the past, whose possessors have traveled to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne" there is no return, laid the foundation of that organization which stands for the best interests of the American people; and as the years, light-winged, speed quickly by, we of the present generation begin to realize the strength and solidity of the corner-stone upon which rests the bulwarks of a

nation's guardian, as constituted by the zealous patriots who are no more. Prominent among the early men of mark and potent factors in the history of our country was the Hon. Henry Stanbery, who was closely identified with the public affairs during the fore part of this century and whose record stands forth upon the pages of history with a light that time can only increase in brilliancy as its incomparable splendor is viewed with intellectual appreciation by the men of to-day.

Born in the city of New York on the 20th of February, 1803, Mr. Stanbery is the son of Dr. Jonas Stanbery, a physician of the old school. His primary mental discipline was received in a select school until twelve years old, when he entered Washington College, in 1815, at which four years later he was graduated with honors, and then located at Zanesville, Ohio, where he took up the study of law under the tuition of Ebenezer Granger, remaining with that gentleman until his death, when Mr. Stanbery continued his studies under the tutelage of Charles B. Goddard, of Zanesville. In 1824, having passed an examination before the supreme court and was admitted to the bar, he was requested by the Hon. Thomas Ewing to take up his residence in Lancaster and there practice, which he did and met with unqualified success until 1846, when the Ohio legislature created the office of attorney-general and Mr. Stanbery was at once elected to that position, thus acquiring the distinction of being the first attorney-general of Ohio, serving in that capacity with signal ability for a period of five years.

In 1853 Mr. Stanbery moved to Cincinnati, after having served as a member of the constitutional convention, and there attained eminence in his chosen calling, engaging in general practice until 1866, when he was nominated by President Johnson to the supreme bench of the United States; but, in accordance with an act of congress which limited the number of judges, the senate did not confirm the nomination; therefore, the president appointed Mr. Stanbery attorney-general of the United States, from which he resigned in 1868 to defend President Johnson in his trial for impeachment. Upon the conclusion of that service Mr. Stanbery was again nominated to the supreme bench, but the senate refused to confirm him, and he went to Cincinnati and there resumed his law practice in the United States courts of Ohio and the supreme court of the United States. Fifty-five years marks the career of Mr. Stanbery as a lawyer, during the latter part of which period he resided in Highlands, Campbell county, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, his office being in the latter city.

Personally Mr. Stanbery was tall and straight, his

manner full of dignity, a voice mild, but clear, and a general appearance that universally commanded the respect of the court and jury. He was logical and forcible in his arguments, possessed an adequate and precise diction, and was remarkable among lawyers for his wide research and the provident care with which he prepared his cases. Originally an old-line Whig, he became an active Republican upon the organization of that party, and gave it the benefit of his earnest support. His reputation extended all over the United States, and he was especially well known to all the political leaders in Ohio, where the major portion of his life had been spent, and, although he had accumulated a large fortune, his energetic nature required no rest, and he continued in the active practice of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred on June 25, 1881, and was the oldest practitioner in the state of Ohio. Mr. Stanbery was twice married, his first wife being Frances, a daughter of Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster, Ohio, by whom he had the following five children: Judge Philemon B., Frances, George, Henry and Louisa. His second union was with Cecilia, a daughter of William Key Bond, of Cincinnati.

PHILEMON BEECHER STANBERY, the son just mentioned above, was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 5, 1832, and his early life was spent in the cities of Columbus and Cincinnati, receiving his primary mental training in the public schools, supplementing the same by a course of study in Kenyon College and the Ohio University, at Athens. Emulating the honorable example of his father, he began diligently to apply himself to the reading of law at Des Moines, Iowa, where he made his home for some time, and was there admitted to the bar. In 1858 he returned to Pomeroy and entered into the practice of his profession in company with Captain Silas A. Burnap, now of California, which partnership continued until 1870, when our subject was elected probate judge of the county, which office he held for three consecutive terms of three years each, and while on the bench he won the sincere respect of his constituents by the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he discharged the duties of his position.

A Republican of the staunchest type, Judge Stanbery has always been an active worker in the field, possessing a pleasant and forcible method of speaking, and he has ever been a strong advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money, and all the principles inculcated in the platform of his party, which he considers most conducive to the success and prosperity of this country. He has the honor of having been the first mayor elected in Pomeroy; he was present at the Grant and Blaine national conventions;

and in the state and county conventions he has exercised considerable influence.

In 1867 was consummated the marriage of Judge Stanbery and Miss Margaret M. Hart, the issue of this union being the following named five children: Cecilia B., Henry, Philemon B., Hart and Louisa. The Judge retired from active law practice some years ago and now devotes his entire time and attention to the management of the large family estate left by his father.

During the Civil war Judge Stanbery enlisted in the Fourth West Virginia Infantry, organized at Mason City, West Virginia, and was made first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, which participated in a number of hard fights, and while at Vicksburg on May 19, 1863, he was severely wounded, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged in September, 1863. He is an honored member of Gamaliel Bartlett Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Philemon Beecher, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was an old-line Whig and a political leader in Fairfield county, Ohio, which he represented several times in congress and achieved considerable renown as a speaker, his swarthy complexion attaining for him the title of the "Black Knight."

**MC**IPHERSON BROWN.—The successful career of a politician has in it many worthy object lessons, exhibiting, as it does, qualities of mind and character that are beyond the ordinary and demonstrating a strength of determination and will power that it would be well for those who contemplate following such a vocation to take to heart and emulate as far as possible. One of the young men of Ohio who has climbed to an exalted altitude on the ladder of fame is Senator Brown, of Piqua, Miami county, who was elected to the state senate from the district including Darke, Shelby and Miami counties, in 1893, by a majority of five hundred and forty-six, and re-elected in 1895, by two hundred and ninety votes. This district is as a rule very strongly Democratic, its normal majority for that party being fifteen hundred votes. Mr. Brown is the second Republican ever sent to the senate from the district. During both terms in the legislature the subject of this review took an active part in the work performed by that honorable body and was instrumental in presenting and passing a great many bills which had for their object the welfare of the state. Among these were: a bill to prevent the employment of convict labor in Ohio; a bill providing for an exchange of commodities between the different public institutions of the state, and one that would place the labor of such places out of com-

petition with the working man; a bill to change the fee system in the state and county offices, paying a salary instead to the incumbents. He also fathered the vinegar bill on the pure-food commission, and was a member of many of the important committees. He has served on the county central committee, has often attended as a delegate the state, congressional, judicial, senatorial and county conventions, and is active in organizing the local work in Miami county. In every other respect Senator Brown is a consistent, energetic and faithful member of the Republican party. He was a member of the county election board the year the Australian ballot system came in vogue.

Mr. Brown was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1860. His father, John Brown, who died in 1892, was a Democrat. After attending the public schools Mr. Brown worked as a mechanic in the iron mines, and in 1889, when he removed to Piqua, he secured a position as an expert sheet-iron roller with the Corrugated Iron Works, of that city. His interests are naturally with the laboring man; he has done a great deal to advance their cause in Ohio. He is now engaged in the insurance business, being general manager of the Loyal Mutual of Piqua, and is associated with other local enterprises, as director in the Hubbard Groe Company, and the Piqua Building & Loan Association.

For his wife, Senator Brown married a daughter of Professor J. P. Andrews. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

**A**LBERT F. PRICE.—The pre-eminence of a man in business or professional life must in a measure be the result of personal merit in conjunction with the ability to apply in a practical manner the qualifications necessary to attain a degree of success. As an exemplification of what may be accomplished by one who is possessed of a laudable ambition to rise in the world and obtain more than a modicum of success, we present herewith a brief *résumé* of the career of Albert F. Price, one of Fremont's progressive and enterprising citizens, and a member of the Republican party who has been loyal in its support from the time he first made use of his prerogative of voting.

A native son of the Buckeye state, Mr. Price was born on a farm in the vicinity of Ravenna May 17, 1842, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Belding) Price, both of whom were likewise born and reared in Portage county. The great-grandfather emigrated from Wales, and his son, William Price, was born in Maryland and settled in Portage county in



1802. The maternal grandfather was born in Vermont. The subject of this sketch spent his youth in Ravenna, where he attended the public and select schools, later entering Hiram Institute, which was at that time taught by our martyred president, James A. Garfield, and there continued until 1861. Upon the declaration of war between the north and the south Mr. Price immediately offered his services in defending the stars and stripes and enlisted in Company F, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Mr. Garfield, which was sent to Kentucky, and there he served from August, 1861, until December, 1864. In the interim he was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major and participated in all the battles of his regiment, including those of Franklin and Red river. After receiving his discharge Mr. Price returned to Ravenna and began the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. D. R. Jennig, then of Ravenna, and now a resident of Cleveland. Completing his studies and receiving his diploma, our subject came to Fremont in 1867, opened an office and commenced the active practice of his profession, in which he continued until 1882. In that year he moved to North Dakota and there embarked in the retail lumber business, which he followed until he was elected recorder of Sargent county, holding that office two years. He was re-elected in 1888, but resigned before the close of his term to accept the appointment of United States marshal for the state of Dakota, under President Harrison's administration, and served in that capacity for four years, during which time he gave most conclusive evidence of his ability and trustworthiness in discharging the duties of his office. At the expiration of his term he once more returned to Fremont and purchased the interest of G. G. Edgerton, of the lumber firm of Edgerton & Sheldon, the name then becoming Sheldon & Price. This association continued until 1895, when Mr. Price bought out his partner and became sole owner of the business, which, under his able management, the exercise of excellent judgment and executive ability, is now recognized as one of the leading industries of Sandusky county. Mr. Price carries a large stock of sash, door and building material and has firmly established a large and prosperous trade. As a business man he commands a prominent place in the foremost ranks, his reputation for integrity, honest methods and prompt fulfillment of all orders being well known, and his word being as good as his bond.

In September, 1878, Mr. Price was married to Miss Matilda M. McLeod, of Bergen, New York, where she was reared and educated. Socially our subject is a Knight Templar, being a member of Fargo Com-mandery, North Dakota, also a member of the

"Shrine," and Eugene Rawson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Fremont, Ohio. He is a man whose many sterling qualities commend him to the good will of his fellow citizens, and who will always be a credit to the community in which he resides.

**J** H. GRAFTON is one of the public-spirited citizens and stanch Republicans of Marietta, who contributes liberally of both his time and money in promoting the welfare of his party, although never seeking or desiring political preferment. He has represented his district in state and county conventions as a delegate several times, organized the Marietta Board of Trade; was its first president; is affiliated with the Marietta Club, the Knights of Pythias; and has attained the Knights Templar and Shriners degrees in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Grafton organized the McKinley Club, of which he was elected president, and he took a delegation of two thousand and five hundred members to Canton to pay their respects to Major McKinley. Three trains were used in transportation, and upon arriving at the president-elect's home city a procession was formed with two bands of music at its head, which marched to the Major's residence. Mr. Grafton acted as spokesman, and introduced the delegation in the following appropriate speech:

Major McKinley: The delegation I have the honor of presenting comes from Washington county, that historic spot on whose soil civil government for the territory northwest of the Ohio river was proclaimed more than a hundred years ago, the happy beginning of the five great states that have since contributed more perhaps than any other section of our country in shaping the destinies of the Republic. Giants in the Union to-day, they tower as living monuments to the wisdom of that famous ordinance of 1787. As citizens of Washington county, we are proud of the unrivaled achievements of that government, born in our own Marietta and christened with freedom, morality, knowledge and religious liberty.

Our county sends to you to-day representatives from each and every voting precinct within her borders, all commissioned to say to you with one voice, that Washington county stands to-day, in every nook and corner of her domain, firmer than ever in her faith in the principles of the Republican party, loyalty, honest money, reciprocity and protection for our industries and labor. (Applause.) And to you, sir, personally, we bring living evidences of our great esteem and affection for you, our neighbor, friend, and the champion of the great American principles I have enumerated. We bid you God speed in your patriotic work, and when the voice of the people is heard on the third day of November, and the great nation you love so well, and whose love for you is not bounded by any sectional, religious or political ties, rolls up for you the largest majority ever given any American citizen, and the immensity of the victory for our na-

tional integrity is known, then sir, old Washington county, the mother of the great northwest, together with her now five full-grown sons, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, will be found in front on the roll of honor, true to you, sir, and true to the principles of that great political party you represent.

Mr. Grafton was born in Glasgow, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1851, and was educated in the public schools of Bellaire, Ohio. He removed to Marietta and secured a position in the retail department of the Marietta Chair Company, and was later put on the road as traveling salesman. He was subsequently promoted to the responsible post of general manager and superintendent, in which capacity he is now serving with efficiency, to the entire satisfaction of those with whom he is associated. He is energetic, progressive, is alive to all the current topics of the day, and is one of Marietta's most respected citizens.

COLONEL JOHN B. NEIL.—The United States will never cease to do homage to those brave heroes who made possible, by their bravery and patriotism, the present prosperous condition of this country, and as long as it pleases the Supreme Being to spare their lives they may be assured of the heartfelt gratitude of a freedom-loving people. As the years pass by, each turn of the glass leaves a vacant chair, and the surviving veterans of the Civil war are drawn closer to one another, creating a fraternal feeling that will only cease when the last gray-haired soldier answers the final call of "taps," and is laid to his eternal sleep. Among the "boys in blue" who make the state of Ohio their place of residence and who have fought and bled for liberty and their country, there is none whose military career was more brilliant or whose record is more pregnant with distinctive public service than he whose name appears at the head of this review, and a brief *resume* of such a life cannot but be instructive as well as interesting.

Colonel John B. Neil, ex-governor of Idaho, and an active, earnest Republican whose counsels and labors are honored by his party, was born in 1844 in the city of Columbus, and there attended the public schools, later supplementing his learning by a course of study at the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort. Before entirely completing his education he heard of the opening of war between the north and the south, and the first boom of the cannon so stirred the smoldering fires of patriotism in the heart of young Neil that on the 17th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the term of three months, and saw active service in skirmishes and in the disastrous battle of Bull Run. Mr. Neil was at this time eighteen years

old, and on the first of October, 1861, he was made first lieutenant and adjutant of the Forty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he had helped to recruit in Franklin county in September, 1861, and was sent to the field on the 18th of February, 1862. On the 22d of the same month the regiment was attached to General Sherman's division, and a detail of the Forty-sixth was the first body of troops to disembark at Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was posted a short distance to the right of the Shiloh church, and on Saturday, April 5, Companies K and B were on picket duty. On the morning of the 6th the enemy's columns could be seen and shortly the Union and Confederate forces were engaged in that deadly conflict afterward known as the battle of Shiloh. The Forty-sixth Regiment was in the thickest of the fight during the entire engagement, sustaining a loss of two hundred and eighty killed and wounded and fifteen captured; and it was on this bloody field, where thousands lay stark and stiff, that young Lieutenant Neil, who had been fighting most valiantly, was wounded by a spent ball, which grazed his neck, causing a very painful wound. "It was a trifle too close," remarked a soldier standing near by. "Yes," responded General Sherman, "it nearly missed him."

The regiment remained where it had fought until April 27, when it occupied Corinth, spending the summer and fall of 1862 in guarding the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, doing provost duty at Memphis, and in November it started on a campaign through Mississippi under General Grant, for some time after which it was employed in raiding and scouting in northern Mississippi.

In June, 1863, the Forty-sixth Regiment was at Vicksburg, participating in the siege of that city, and here, as elsewhere, Lieutenant Neil did his duty bravely and in his usual dashing manner, winning the high commendation of his superiors. After the surrender of Vicksburg, on July 5, Companies E and K of the Forty-sixth had a severe and unequal engagement with the enemy under General Joe Johnston at Birdsong Ferry, during which they fought valiantly and held their position, but sustained considerable loss. On the 10th of October, 1863, Lieutenant Neil accompanied the regiment to Memphis and thence to the relief of Chattanooga, and he was conspicuous at Mission Ridge as well as at the raising of the siege of Knoxville, later marching with his comrades over five hundred miles to Scottsboro, in bad weather, without tents and almost famished for food.

On the 14th of April, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field of battle, Lieutenant Neil was promoted to the rank of captain of his company, and on May 13, 14 and 15, at the battle of Resaca, he

again distinguished himself by the bravery with which he led his troops into the thickest of the fight. At the battle of Dallas, which was fought on the 28th of May, the rebels made a bold attack on the regiment, but were handsomely repulsed, and after the battle of New Hope Church the Forty-sixth was complimented on its conduct, and Captain Neil's soldierly bearing was generally remarked. In the storming of Kennesaw mountain, on the 26th of June, General Walcutt placed the Forty-sixth in the advance, where it captured sixty prisoners, but was obliged to withdraw after suffering a severe loss in both killed and wounded. It did gallant and effective work at Atlanta on and preceding the 22d of July, and at Ezra Church Captain Neil's men were again engaged and fought like demons.

At Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Atlanta and other points the Captain's men were almost constantly engaged, including a period from the 3d of August to the 15th of November, when the regiment left Atlanta for Savannah, and on the 22d, while on the memorable "march to the sea," the battle of Griswoldsville, in some respects the most remarkable of the war, was fought, the Union troops, numbering about thirteen hundred men, under the command of General Walcutt, who was severely wounded, while the Rebel troops were about eight thousand strong, over fourteen hundred of whom were either killed or wounded.

On the 23d of January, 1865, Captain Neil was made major of the Forty-sixth regiment, which was shortly after specially complimented for gallant conduct at the battle of Bentonville, following which Major Neil was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The foregoing is a brief outline of the career of the Forty-sixth, from which, for want of space, has been omitted the description of many bold and daring movements, and of this gallant regiment Colonel Neil was always a part, and sometimes its commanding officer. In its numerous battles, sieges, marches and other martial exploits and duties, Colonel Neil was a willing and important factor, and whether serving as a private or as an officer was ever at his post, except when on the sick list (which was seldom) or disabled by wounds, and bravely performed his duty. General C. C. Walcutt, his superior and as gallant an officer as ever faced the enemy, has this to say of Colonel Neil: "He was a brave soldier, a good officer, and fearlessly did his duty throughout the war."

Since the war Colonel Neil has been a potent factor in public affairs, and has filled several high and responsible positions. He was the private secretary of two governors,—Noyes and Hayes; he received the appointment of register of the land office at Salt Lake City from President Hayes, and was afterward pro-

moted by the president to the office of territorial governor of Idaho; and besides these he has held other positions of honor, profit and trust. The Colonel's large landed estates and interests occupy much of his time, but his hospitable nature makes him always glad to see and welcome his friends, the number of which is ever widening, and whose devotion to this battle-scarred veteran is as enthusiastic as it is phenomenal.

On the 5th of September, 1871, Colonel Neil was united in marriage to Miss Marion Jones, the accomplished daughter of the late Captain E. Penrose Jones, U. S. A. Refined and lovely as a girl, the years have dealt gently with Mrs. Neil and in the prime of life she is a charming woman, endowed with the rarest beauty. The only child of Colonel and Mrs. Neil is Edith, "sole daughter," now the wife of Albert Barnes Benney, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; and Colonel Neil is now the grandfather of a charming girl. He had another daughter, named Florence, who died in 1885, at the age of ten years, thirty days after his return from Idaho.

**F** M. SPEARS, the present mayor of Manchester, Adams county, to which office he was elected in 1896, is one of the loyal Republicans of Ohio who for over thirty years has given all the energies of his nature to the support of the party of his choice, judging it to be, by its principles, the one most conducive to the progress and continued prosperity of the nation.

Mr. Spears was born at Eagle Creek, Union township, Brown county, Ohio, on August 21, 1843, and at the age of nine years moved to Huntington township, where he resided until 1892, in that year coming to Manchester. During the contest between the north and the south Mr. Spears volunteered his services four times, first in Company B, Twenty-sixth Cavalry, and was mustered in with the United States troops, being assigned to duty in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, and taking part in several raids after Kirby Smith and Morgan.

After peace had been established our subject turned his attention to farming and the cultivating of a fine grade of tobacco, making a special study of the latter and eventually succeeding in producing a class of material which quickly took a place in the market and was considered almost equal to the imported plant. About the close of the war there was discovered in a tobacco field in the southwestern part of Brown county, Ohio, a tobacco plant that was very white, and from it Mr. Spears obtained a start in what is known as White Burley, and to it he has ever since given his attention, receiving the highest prices for his product. In May, 1877, at the Miami House in Cin-

cinnati, a hogshhead of this tobacco, of his own production, was sold at twenty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents per hundred-weight. On one occasion especially, in September, 1886, at the Bodman House in Cincinnati, he obtained the highest price in the United States for a crop lot; also he has taken several premiums. In 1876 he began to buy the product from Brown and other counties, and since then, excepting the year 1889, he has been highly successful as a tobacco merchant.

In 1864 Mr. Spears cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has cast his ballot for every Republican candidate since that time. While living in Brown county he took a very active interest in its politics, serving on the county committee and becoming prominent as a local organizer, and upon coming to Adams county, in 1892, he at once took an energetic part in public affairs here, rendering able assistance in the work of his party, helping to get out the vote and forming political clubs, among the latter being the McKinley Club, of Manchester, which he was the means of organizing in 1896. He has attended the district and county conventions as a delegate, and in them was one of the leading spirits. He believes in protection to all American industries, reciprocity and sound money, and is a man well versed in political history and keeps thoroughly informed on all the events of the day. A strong advocate of good government, he has made one of the best mayors Manchester ever had, his administration being conducted in a clean, honorable and intelligent manner; and as he is a progressive business man he sees the needs of the people and supplies them in a practical way, thus becoming a potent factor in the welfare and advancement of his community.

Spencer Spears, the father of our subject, is now living on Eagle creek, four miles east of Ripley, Brown county, and is one of the landmarks of that section of Ohio. He was originally an old-line Whig, remaining as such until 1856, when he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has been a stanch adherent of the principles inculcated in that organization ever since. He has the distinction of having voted for William Henry Harrison, and for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, and there is every prospect of his voting for several more presidents before being called to his eternal rest.

In his social relations, the subject of this review is a member of the Knights of Pythias and he is vice-president of the Anti-Saloon League of his home city.

June 20, 1878, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Spears to Miss Sallie Warren, in Brown county. Mr. and Mrs. Spears occupy a prominent place among the residents of Manchester, and enjoy the high regard of their numerous friends.

W. E. GUERIN, president of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company, has earned a reputation as a lawyer of distinguished attainments and as a man whose personal, professional and public life has been placed upon a high level. He has rendered most effective service in the cause of the Republican party, in whose councils he holds marked prestige and in whose gift he has been the incumbent of honorable and important official position. Among the stalwart supporters of the grand old party in the capital city of Ohio, it would be flagrant neglect were there failure to revert in this connection to his identification with the same.

William E. Guerin was born at Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio, on the 28th of March, 1847, the son of Dr. Z. F. and Caroline (Taft) Guerin, the former of whom is a native of Morristown, New Jersey, and the latter of Massachusetts, the ancestry in the maternal line tracing back to stanch old Puritan stock. Dr. Guerin removed to Ohio in the early '30s, locating at Reynoldsburg, where he continued to practice his profession until 1849, when he came with his family to Columbus, where he has ever since resided, being one of the oldest and most highly honored medical practitioners in Franklin county. He has attained the venerable age of seventy-six years, but requisition is still made upon his professional services, as his skill is unimpaired but rather strengthened by the lapse of many years. He has kept closely in touch with all advances made in the science of which he is so able an exponent, his interest in his profession having never abated in the slightest degree. The Doctor was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he identified himself therewith and has ever since been uncompromising in his allegiance to it and the principles and policies by it set forth. Dr. and Mrs. Guerin are the parents of three sons: Lovett T., who is a graduate of Starling Medical College, of Columbus, in which city he is now engaged in the practice of his profession; Henry F., a lawyer of this city; and William E., the immediate subject of this review.

W. E. Guerin received his initial literary training in the Central College Academy, in Franklin county, supplementing this discipline by the completion of a course of study in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, at which institution he graduated as a member of the class of 1868, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. It was his desire to prepare himself for the legal profession and determination was manifest in tantamount proportion. Against these dynamic forces inert circumstances are never of avail. He entered the law office of Harvey Andrews, of Westerville, Ohio, and under effective direction and



*W. E. Gurrie*



preceptorage there continued his technical reading for two years, at the expiration of which period, on the 13th of January, 1870, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, before whose committee he had passed a most successful examination.

Three days after securing this evidence of his eligibility for practice, Mr. Guerin went to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he initiated a very successful and representative practice, his influence and reputation showing a consecutive expansion, as there came recognition of his professional ability and sterling character. He was not long left altogether to the demands of his profession, but was called to position of public honor and trust, having shown himself to be aggressive and efficient in promoting the interests of the Republican party in the state. In 1872 he was elected to the state senate of Kansas, being at the time the youngest member of that august body. He at once became prominent in the deliberations of the senate, and proved his title to certain leadership. He became chairman of the committee on railroads, of the committee appointed to investigate the case of the famous Pomeroy bribery scandal, and was also chairman of the committee which nominated John J. Ingalls for the United States senate on the occasion of his first election.

In July, 1875, Mr. Guerin returned to Columbus, where he continued in the practice of his profession until 1882, building up an excellent general practice and reinforcing his reputation as an able attorney and discriminating counsel. In 1882 his services were enlisted as general counsel for the Columbus & Eastern Railroad, and he retained this incumbency until the foreclosure upon the property in 1885, when the same was bid in by the Columbus & Eastern Railway Company. Of this corporation he remained general counsel until 1889, when the road and its equipment were sold to the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railroad Company. In 1892 this company built the Columbus & Sandusky Short Line, and Mr. Guerin was retained as general counsel during the period of construction and until the road was consolidated with the Shawnee & Muskingum Railway and the Columbus, Shawnee & Hocking Railroads, under the corporate title of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad. This consolidation was consummated in 1893, whereupon Mr. Guerin was elected president of the new company, holding this important and exacting executive position until November, 1895, when he was succeeded by N. Monsarsett, who discharged the duties of the office until July, 1896, when Mr. Guerin was again elected president of the company, an office in which he is now the incumbent. He is ranked as one of the ablest railroad executives and railroad lawyers in this section

of the Union, and stands high in every department of his profession in which he has been concerned. He is a close student and extensive reader, well balanced mentally, of strong pragmatic and executive ability; and his success as a lawyer has been conserved by the thoroughness with which he understands his case, not only in the general outlines, but in the minutiae of detail. In the trial of a case he is singularly original, and the opposing counsel do well to look for an unexpected turn at any moment. Since his return to Columbus Mr. Guerin has maintained a lively interest in political matters, and has been an active worker in behalf of the Republican party. In 1877-8 he served as chairman of both the county and city Republican committees, and his tact and executive ability had much to do in the successful maneuvering of party forces during the time of his tenure of office. As a lawyer, a man of affairs and a citizen the subject of this review is most highly esteemed and honored, while his personality is such as to gain and to retain him the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact in the various walks of life.

On the 28th of December, 1870, Mr. Guerin was united in marriage to Miss Martha Reynolds, of Delaware, Ohio, and they are the parents of four children: William E. Guerin, Jr., a graduate of Cornell University, is a member of the law firm of Hull & Guerin, of Sandusky, Ohio; Reynolds F. Guerin is a graduate of Williams College, at Williams, Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and is at the present time assistant general solicitor of the railroad company of which his father is president; Jesse T. Guerin is a student in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus; and the only daughter, Helen, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Guerin are members of the First Congregational church, and Mrs. Guerin is active and zealous in church work and charitable affairs.

**ELVERTON J. CLAPP.**—That party is more than fortunate which has the loyal, unswerving support of intelligent men who are ever willing to devote all the energies of their nature to the upholding of its principles and assisting in fostering its progress and promoting its welfare in the community which they honor with their presence. In this category of zealous citizens the name of Elverton J. Clapp stands forth conspicuously as a member of the Republican party whose arduous labors in its behalf and in the interests of Ohio will remain a source of gratitude which memory can never blur nor time decrease in magnitude. In 1889 Mr. Clapp was chosen to represent his party in the state legislature from the counties of Lake and Geauga, and so much were his serv-

ices appreciated that he was returned a second time in 1891. He was elected speaker *pro tem.* of the seventieth general assembly by acclamation, filling that position with signal ability and to the satisfaction of the honorable body, was an able member of the committees on finance, county affairs and insurance, and was largely instrumental in securing to Madison, Ohio, the location of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home, and an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the erection of a cottage at the Home. He was made chairman of the Ohio board of construction and appointed a delegate to the agricultural congress held in Chicago in 1893. As a member of the general assembly Mr. Clapp was conspicuous for his activity and labors in the interests of the state and his constituency, was always true to the principles of his party, firm in his convictions and conscientious in acting upon them, and acquired a reputation that will ever redound to his honor and credit.

The birth of Mr. Clapp occurred in Windsor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on October 5, 1842, his mental training being received in the district school and the Orwell Academy. That this was thorough is evidenced by the fact that at the age of sixteen he adopted the vocation of teaching and followed it for several years, or until the beginning of the Civil war, when he determined to abandon the implements of peace for those of warfare, and offered his services in the defense of his country and the dear old flag, enlisting in August, 1862, in Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out as a private under Captain Bowers, of Geneva, Ohio. His first experience in battle was acquired at Perryville, Kentucky, followed by engagements at Stone river and Chickamauga, after which he participated in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, during which time the regiment was under fire for one hundred days. He was with General Sherman when he made his famous march to the sea, was at Bentonville, North Carolina, was present at the surrender of Johnston at Raleigh, and took part in the grand review at Washington, receiving his honorable discharge on June 5, 1865. After the battle of Perryville he was promoted to the rank of sergeant. As an example of endurance it may be stated that during his entire term of service Mr. Clapp marched on foot through Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and finally to Washington. Upon the declaration of peace our subject returned to Ohio and finished his course of studies. In 1878 he gave his assistance in organizing the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, of which he has since been secretary and has substantially aided in its growth and upbuilding.

Jonathan Clapp, the grandfather of our subject,

was one of a party of pioneers who emigrated to Ohio in 1813, and settled in Windsor, which they named in honor of the town they had come from in New England, and there Jonathan Clapp died soon after his arrival. Ichabod Clapp, his son and the father of our subject, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1810, the only child of his parents. He was but ten years old at the time of his father's death, and upon attaining his majority he took possession of the old Clapp homestead, where his mother resided until her death. Mr. Clapp married Miss Hannah McIntosh, a native of Rutland county, Vermont, who at an early day came to Ohio with her parents. All his life long Mr. Clapp followed farming, taking a deep interest in everything pertaining to improved methods of agriculture, and reached a high degree of success in tilling the soil. His demise took place in January, 1891, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, his wife having passed away in 1877, in her sixty-sixth year. In life they were both earnest Christians and devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They reared five children, of whom the following is a brief record: Milo S. is located at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and holds a prominent place among the business men of that city, being also grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Ohio; Jennie is the wife of Milo Skinner, and lives at Windsor, Ohio; Carroll S. is a wealthy citizen of Warren, Ohio, where he is president of the Second National Bank of Warren, and a Mason of prominence, in which order he holds the office of grand master of the state; Dette is the wife of George Welsh, a hardware merchant of New Castle, Pennsylvania.

Elverton J. Clapp was married November 11, 1867, to Miss Eliza A. Carpenter, of Geauga county, and a daughter of John Carpenter, a well-known citizen of Thompson township, and one of the cultured farmers of this section. Mrs. Clapp is a graduate of West Farmington Seminary. Mr. Clapp is a gentleman whose genial nature, pleasing personality, and sterling qualities of character have won for him many warm and true friendships, and he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the work of which they are liberal contributors. Our subject is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is past grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and ranks as commander of Guernsey Post, No. 701, Grand Army of the Republic, at Thompson.

**D**R. THOMAS W. GRAYDON was born in Ireland in 1850, and when eighteen years of age determined to leave his native land and seek his fortune in America. His early life had been de-



voted to books, but when only fifteen years old he was compelled to abandon them in order to rescue from total loss his failing eye-sight. Under the influence of life on an Illinois farm and a long rest, however, young Graydon's eyes regained strength till, in 1871, he was again able to resume the studies he loved. This he did in Griswold College, at Davenport, Iowa, where he graduated. A year later he entered the Iowa State University, where, in 1875, he received another diploma. While a student at the Iowa University the young man was first elected as the Iowa representative to the inter-state oratorical contest at Indianapolis, where he captured the second prize.

In 1876 Dr. Graydon came to Cincinnati to establish a home, and here for nineteen years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice, and has been repeatedly honored in places of trust by his fellow-citizens. In 1885-6 he represented Hamilton county in the state legislature, and received the offer of a re-nomination, which he declined. In 1888 Governor Foraker appointed Dr. Graydon a member of the old board of public affairs, in which position he served until 1890, when that body was abandoned. A few months later he was called to a membership in the board of city affairs, a body succeeding the one that had just been abolished. To this position he was appointed by the mayor of Cincinnati.

Dr. Graydon's position in the Republican party, with which he has been so long identified, has been aggressive; still his most active political enemies have paid him the tribute of being a fair fighter. He has been an advocate of many improvements for Cincinnati, particularly for new water-works, but in this has not had the co-operation of the masses. It is believed by the writer, as well as by thousands of other men more or less familiar with Cincinnati affairs, that the future will yet thoroughly vindicate the Doctor's position, and will show that in his advocacy of new water-works he, like other reformers, was simply a few years in advance of his time.

Dr. Graydon has an interesting family, consisting of a wife, five sons and four daughters. Than their home in Clifton there is none happier and very few more beautiful.

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**F**RANK R. PEYTON, of Manchester, Adams county, is one of the leading political organizers in the ranks of the Republican party in his section of the state, and from the time of attaining his majority he became very active in the local work at the polls and in the campaigns, and about 1890 he acquired prominence for the part he took in the organization of the party in Adams county. In 1896 he was

treasurer of the Adams county Republican executive committee, assisting in carrying on the McKinley campaign, and he has, by his work and the result thereof, made a name for himself as being one of the best organizers in the county. In 1897 he was reappointed treasurer of the Adams county Republican executive committee. He has the unusual faculty of getting out the voter and he gives the south end of Adams county his personal attention. He has never asked or been a candidate for public office until 1897, when he made application for the position of collector of revenue for the southern district of Ohio, which is filled by appointment. Mr. Peyton is a hard worker, has had a great deal to do with forming the political club and planning the state campaign, and he has several times been a delegate from Adams county to the state, congressional, district and other conventions, and for six or seven years he has always been in the county conventions. He is an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, and believes in civil-service reform if properly carried out.

Mr. Peyton is a descendant of good old Whig and Republican families. He was born in Manchester, Adams county, Ohio, on June 1, 1863, and is a son of W. T. Peyton, who was a prominent druggist of that city from 1855 until his death, which occurred in 1892. W. T. Peyton was born in the state of Virginia in 1838 and came with his father, Lacey Peyton, to this county. The latter is still living, in Iowa, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. W. T. Peyton was one of the best known citizens in Adams county, being in the early days a prominent Abolitionist, remaining as such until the formation of the Republican party, when he at once took up its principles, and became an energetic local worker in his own quiet way, exercising considerable influence wherever he went. He was never an office-seeker, but his party and friends elected him to local positions in the city and on the school board, discharging the duties required of him in a manner that reflected credit on himself and to the honor of his constituents. Although born in the south he was an anti-slavery man and took an active part during the Civil war, serving for a year or so in the Fifth Virginia Infantry. As a business man he made many friends, and in 1885 he took his son, Frank R., the subject of this review, into partnership with him, the firm being known as W. T. Peyton & Son.

Frank R. Peyton was reared and educated in Manchester. After graduating at the Manchester high school, he entered his father's drug store, where he learned the business and eventually, as before stated, was admitted to partnership, the association continuing until the demise of Mr. Peyton the elder, since which time our subject has conducted the busi-

ness in a highly satisfactory manner, and has succeeded in building up a large and prosperous trade, securing, by his honorable methods, strict integrity of character and genial disposition, not only the respect and confidence of his business associates but also the warm regard of those whom he meets in social intercourse.

In 1888 Mr. Peyton was united in marriage to Miss Teresa L. Bates, and the following two children have been born: Alfred Randolph and Katherine Elizabeth.

GENERAL MANNING F. FORCE, of Sandusky, has had a career as a lawyer and a judge which has been distinguished throughout by sterling character, a display of comprehensive knowledge of the law and a steady devotion to the best interests of progressive civilization, and now he is occupying the responsible and honorable position of commandant of the Home for the Soldiers and Sailors of Ohio. He is also a politician, not in the common acceptance of the term but in the best sense—a citizen who realizes his duty as a factor in republican government to the fullest degree and never in the slightest degree fails of the full performance of that duty. When the flag of our nation was trailed in the dust by a rebellious confederacy, he hazarded all for the preservation of the Union and the same loyal purpose has since marked his relation to his country.

It seems fitting that such a man should first have seen the light in the capital city of the nation, and General Force was born in Washington, District of Columbia, December 17, 1824. His parents were Peter and Hannah Evans Force, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Delaware. The father was a son of William Force and he in turn was a son of Manning Force, whose father, Obadiah Force, was the child of Huguenot parents. The grandfather and great-grandfather were both natives of New Jersey. The maternal grandfather of General Force was David Evans, a son of Jesse Evans, who emigrated from the little rock-ribbed country of Wales to the new world.

General Force acquired his preliminary education in a boarding school conducted by Benjamin Hallowell, a noted educator of that day of the Quaker faith, where he spent six years and later was for one year a student in Professor Abbott's school in Washington, District of Columbia, where he prepared for college. Completing the course in Harvard University, he was graduated in that honored old institution with the class of 1845. Returning then to Washington, he entered the law office of Richard S. Cox, under whose direction he continued his reading for one year, after which

he matriculated in the law department of his *alma mater* and was graduated in 1848.

Believing the west a better field for one just starting out on a professional career, General Force chose Cincinnati, and in January, 1849, began reading law in the office of Walker & Kebler, and was admitted to the bar a year later before the supreme court of the state. He then began practice in the office of Walker & Kebler, and later was admitted to a partnership. The firm of Walker, Kebler & Force continued in business until the death of Judge Walker. Under the style of Kebler & Force practice was continued by the remaining partners until after the inauguration of the Civil war.

When the dissatisfaction of the south brought about the most awful tragedy that has marked the history of the republic, General Force entered the service of the Union in August, 1861, and was appointed major of the Twentieth Ohio Infantry. Not long afterward he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and with that rank participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. In May, 1862, he was promoted colonel and in August of the same year, after the surrender of Vicksburg, was commissioned brigadier-general, with which rank he served until he was mustered out in January, 1866, having served in Sherman's expedition to Meridian, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and across the Carolinas, and after the close of hostilities, as commander of a military district in Mississippi. He was a brave and gallant officer, whose courage inspired the men under him to deeds of valor.

When his services were no longer needed General Force returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law. In the autumn of 1866 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county, and took his seat upon the bench February 9, 1867, for a term of five years. In 1871 he was re-elected and for ten years filled that position. He was then elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati for a term of five years and was afterward chosen for a second term, so that for twenty years he was upon the bench continuously, except the interval of three months after quitting the common pleas. His administration was uniformly marked by commendable dignity and the most scrupulous regard to justice. He looked upon the law as a system of growth and evolution, noted and recorded in decisions and statutes, and not as a collection of arbitrary rules. His style as a judge was clear, accurate and concise, and in reading his opinions no doubt is left on the mind as to the point decided. His language was chaste and forcible, while his composition was a model of judicial statement.

In May, 1888, General Force was appointed commandant of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Sandusky, and when the buildings were ready for occupancy entered upon his responsible position. He has since served in that capacity and has long since demonstrated his capability. He is very popular with his comrades and his fitness for command, combined with a dignity and courtesy that ever marks the true gentleman, has made him a most acceptable commandant.

The General is a man of broad culture and scholarly attainments and has carried his investigations far into the realms of anthropology, ethnology and archaeology. He is a corresponding member of a number of societies for the advancement of knowledge and investigation along various lines, including the Real Academia de la Historia of Madrid, Spain; the Historical Societies of Virginia, Wisconsin, Buffalo and the Western Reserve; also a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Historical Society, the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, the Geographical Society and the Anthropological Society of Washington, District of Columbia, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Boston, Massachusetts.

On the 13th of May, 1874, Mr. Force was united in marriage to Miss Frances Dabney Horton, daughter of Valentine B. Horton. They have one son, Horton Caumont, now a student in Cambridge, Massachusetts, preparing for college.

**FESTUS WALTERS.**—The Republican party may well be judged by its degree of intelligence, its usefulness and safety in the management of public affairs, and its achievements during the forty years of its existence. It is a party of principle, and though its opponents may criticise its doctrines they cannot deny that it has always had the courage of its convictions. As long as it continues it will attract to its ranks men of brilliant minds and intellectual giants who give freely of their great gifts to aid the maintenance of a party that has done so much for the prosperity of the country.

Ohio has in the past contributed her share of famous men, and as the years roll on the names of others are added one by one to the rapidly increasing list. One that has become prominently associated with the political history of the state is that of Judge Festus Walters, who was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 30, 1849. In the fall of 1894 he, at the earnest solicitations of his party friends, accepted the nomination for common-pleas judge, of the second subdivision, fifth judicial district, which had been unan-

imously tendered him. The nomination was recognized as a most fitting one and he was elected over Judge I. N. Abernethy, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of two thousand and eight hundred votes. He took his seat on the bench in February, 1895, since which time he has discharged his duties of the office in a manner that has proved eminently satisfactory to the practitioners in the district. The Judge was a delegate to the national convention at Chicago in 1888, and in 1892 he was a candidate for congress but failed to be nominated. Since 1875 the Judge has been a worker in all the Presidential campaigns under the state committees, and has acquired a reputation for being a powerful "stump" speaker. He was on the bench and presided at the time of the noted riot trial case at Washington Court House, which was known as the Coit case, Colonel Coit having commanded the state militia which shot down a number of citizens during a riot in 1895. The judge's instructions to the jury filled seventy-seven pages of type-written matter. Judge Walters is a personal friend of J. B. Foraker, and attended the same school with him and Judge Bookwater, Judge Spence and J. P. Ray at Delaware and at Cornell University, they being in the first year, while the Judge was in the second. He is one of the assignees of Q. E. Sears & Company, canners, and is at present manager of the estate. He favors a protective tariff and a gold standard.

Judge Walters is the son of Daniel and Mary (Peters) Walters, the father being of German and the mother of English descent. Mr. Walters was a farmer by occupation and in politics he voted the Whig ticket. His death occurred in 1855. The subject of this review spent his boyhood days mostly as an assistant to his father, working on the farm and attending the district school two months in the year. He remained at home until sixteen years old, when he entered the Ohio State University at Athens, to prepare for college. After finishing the preparatory course he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, studying there until 1868, when he entered the junior class at Cornell University, at which institution he was graduated in 1870. He pursued his studies with the definite purpose of taking up the profession of law, and immediately after leaving college he began a course in the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor and was graduated there in 1872. The next year he passed examination and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and at once went to Circleville, where he began the practice of his profession.

Judge Walters had been a hard-working and conscientious student and came to the bar well equipped for successful practice. Possessing much natural ability as well as acquired knowledge, he soon obtained

recognition as a successful attorney. The habits of industry formed in his youth he carried with him in his mature years, and when he entered into a case he gave it time, labor and the best efforts of his well-trained mind. Being a man of prepossessing appearance and easy manners, having a strong, logical mind and being a fluent and concise speaker, he early in his career took a position in the front rank of the Pickaway county bar. His whole time and attention was given to his profession and during the last ten years of his practice there was but little important litigation in the local courts in which he did not actively participate on one side or the other. His practice was general and extended into the county, state and federal courts.

In referring to the professional side of his life, one of the oldest and ablest members of the Pickaway county bar has this to say of him:

Great lawyers, like great poets, are born, not made; and Judge Walters belongs to that class of men who were born with a natural aptitude for the legal profession. His natural gifts have been supplemented by a careful and systematic course of training and he is recognized as one of the able lawyers of the state. Had his lot been cast in a larger center of population, where greater opportunities present themselves, he undoubtedly would have risen to much greater prominence; but he is still comparatively young, and his light will in time grow brighter. His mind has a legal trend and is well stored with an accurate knowledge of the principles of law. He possesses in a remarkable degree the elements of a good lawyer, is a fluent talker, a logical reasoner, and has quick preceptions and sound judgment. He is clear, accurate, impartial and firm, and no man ever sat on the bench who inspired greater confidence to the practitioners at the bar than does Judge Walters.

Personally the Judge is courteous and affable, and is an excellent entertainer, though not a society man in the strict sense of the word. He was married December 21, 1876, to Miss May E. Wilkes, of Circleville, and they have seven children.

**GUILFORD LIONEL MARBLE.**—Among the residents of the town of Boston, Massachusetts, in the early part of the seventeenth century, was an Englishman named Ebenezer Marrable, who became the founder of a family in the new world. His descendants have ever been men of sterling worth, successful in the various callings of life which they have followed and patriotic in their steadfast support of the country under whose flag they were born. Members of the family changed the orthography from the style in use by the first American ancestor to the present form, which has now been used for several generations. A representative of the name, Colonel

John M. C. Marble, for many years one of the most widely known and prominent residents of northwest Ohio, was the son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Carey) Marble, the former a lineal descendant of Ebenezer Marrable. The mother was a granddaughter of Eleazer Carey, who located in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1770. His son, John Carey, Sr., was a soldier of the Revolution in the Colonial army, and was the owner of a large landed estate known as Careytown, now included in the city of Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania.

J. M. C. Marble, who is the father of Guilford L., was born at Windham, Luzerne county, July 27, 1833, and in November, 1846, came with his widowed mother to Ohio. Two years later he procured employment in Delphos, Ohio, and on attaining his majority in 1854 he became a partner of his former employer, under the firm name of Lye & Marble. On the passage of the national-bank act he disposed of his mercantile interests and organized the First National Bank of Delphos, which was the first institution to receive its charter under the act in northwestern Ohio. He was made cashier and subsequently president of the bank, and his able management brought prosperity to the enterprise. While engaged in the banking business he was also instrumental in securing to Delphos two extensive manufactories, which have aided largely in the development of the city. In 1874 he became president of the First National Bank of Van Wert, and removed to that town. The history of his career there would cover an account of the growth and development of many of the enterprises which have been of material benefit in promoting commercial activity. He was connected with the building of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad, the establishment of the Van Wert National Bank, of which he was president, and was an important factor in the development of Van Wert in religious, educational and social lines. On account of the failing health of his wife he left Van Wert, and the city felt that it had lost one of its most valued residents, a man whom to know was to respect and honor. In political matters he gave his earnest support to the Republican party from the date of its foundation, and was one of its leaders in Ohio. His home is now in Los Angeles, California, to which place he removed with his family in October, 1888, and there, in addition to other business interests, he is president of the National Bank of California.

In the nation's service Colonel Marble proved himself an able defender of the stars and stripes. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion the organization of the Ohio National Guard was effected and he was assigned to the command of the Allen county reg-

iment and continued in that capacity until the cessation of hostilities. In 1864 his regiment was consolidated with the Hocking county regiment and mustered into the federal service as the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio National Guards, which was sent to Washington. Colonel Marble was first assigned to the command of Forts Sumter, Simmons, Stevens and Mansfield. Later he was given command of the Second Brigade, Hopkins' Division, Twenty-Second Army Corps; then of Forts Reno and Kearney and batteries Snead, Cameron, Parrott and Vermont. It was the fortune of this brigade, while under command of Colonel Marble, to assist in repelling the attack of General Early upon the defenses of the national capital and retard his advance until the arrival of the Sixth Army Corps.

In 1861 Colonel Marble married Miss Mary L. Coleman, second daughter of Dr. Guilford D. and Myrilla (Skinner) Coleman, of Delphos, Ohio. Mrs. Marble died in 1865, leaving one son, Guilford Lionel Marble, whose name introduces this article. Inheriting those characteristics which made his forefathers leaders among men, G. L. Marble has been a distinguished and prominent figure in politics, in his profession and in all life's relations. Born in Delphos, September 27, 1862, he completed the ordinary course of studies in the public schools and later pursued a more advanced course in Princeton, New Jersey, from 1876 to 1878; in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware from 1878 to 1881, and the university at Wooster, Ohio, where he studied in the spring of 1881. His tastes led him to adopt the profession of the law and to that end he commenced his studies in the office of J. K. O'Neill at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1882. He subsequently entered the office of Irvine, Brice & Hackedorn at Lima, as an advanced student and was admitted to the bar in February, 1884. At that time the firm with which he had formerly studied was reorganized under the associate title of Hackedorn, Wheeler & Marble. The last named retired in 1885 and removing to Van Wert continued the practice of his profession. He has since been one of its leading practitioners and is also recognized as one of the prominent members of the bar of the state. Much of the litigation with which he has been connected has been of an important and responsible nature, involving large interests and calling forth ability of the highest order. That he has been successful in his conduct of these cases is but a manifestation of his possession of superior legal talent. On the failure of the Lima Car Works Company in 1884, the settlement of its affairs was placed in his hands and the business was ably and satisfactorily conducted.

On his removal to Van Wert Mr. Marble became

general counsel for the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad Company, and continued in that position from 1886 until 1888. In 1892, when the road went into the hands of a receiver, Mr. Marble was the attorney employed to represent the interests of the contractors, whose claims he established in full, the opposing counsel being Messrs. Butler, Stillman & Hubbard and Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, of New York city. In 1894 he collected more than eighty thousand dollars in claims of laboring men against the Pittsburg, Akron & Western Railroad Company, the claims at that time thought to be worthless, as the road was insolvent. His success, after a year of litigation, attracted general attention, and was regarded as one of the most noted victories of 1895 in the annals of civil practice. In 1890 he was one of the organizers of the Electric Light and Power Company, at Van Wert. Owing to defects in the plant, the company's affairs did not prosper, and in 1892 Mr. Marble undertook its reorganization. He was elected president and held that position until the company was firmly established on a paying basis through his efforts, and at the present time he is one of its stockholders.

Mr. Marble was reared in the faith of the Republican party and to it has ever given his untiring support. He has been a delegate to numerous district and state conventions, and represented his congressional district in the national convention of 1892. In 1891 he was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney for the county. His acceptance of the nomination was manifestly for the purpose of uniting the party in the county, it previously having fallen into bitter factions. His purpose was effected and he had the satisfaction of seeing a material increase in the Republican vote. He himself ran far ahead of this ticket in his own town, a fact which indicates his personal popularity among those who know him best. In the campaign of 1897 the party organization was modified, in Ohio, by selecting an executive committee of six, in addition to the chairman, secretary and treasurer, instead of a complimentary committee of twenty-one, as had been the custom for some years theretofore, Mr. Marble being chosen as one of the members of the committee for that year.

Mr. Marble has been twice married. By his first wife, Lenore Sherwood, he had a daughter, Katherine, born April 8, 1891. In September, 1894, he was again married, his second union being with Miss Cora M. De Puy, of Van Wert. Their son, John McKinley, was born December 13, 1895. The best summary of the character of Mr. Marble can best be given in the words of one who has long been his friend and has known him intimately, thus being able to judge with accuracy of his life and works. He said:

G. L. Marble is a man of striking and commanding personal appearance. He possesses those peculiar characteristics which have made him from his first entry into the political arena a leader among men. He has that peculiar charm of manner which in any company brings its possessor into the notice of all present. As a public speaker he has a superb presence, an easy flow of words, a command of language and a gift of expression which stamps him a born orator. As a party leader he has few superiors, because he cannot realize defeat, and his generalship and his untiring efforts have led many a forlorn hope to victory, both in his political career and in his legal practice. No man can say of G. L. Marble that he has ever been false to a friend or that he has ever represented or countenanced, socially or politically, any principle other than the most straightforward and honorable. Inheriting from his father a name synonymous with strength and directness, he has proved himself a worthy son. Always honest in his convictions and frank in his expression of them, he commands the admiration of his opponent as of his friends. His future is as promising as his past has been successful.

SAMUEL H. MATHER, deceased.—The life of the late Samuel H. Mather is replete with incidents which will bear repeating again and again. A resident of Cleveland for nearly sixty years, he saw the little struggling village move forward to the dignity of a thriving town, and the town become lost in the folds of a great city, his individual fortunes keeping pace with this growth until, at his death, he had acquired not only a goodly amount of this world's goods, but was also rich in good deeds, loving acts and noble charities.

Mr. Mather was a New Englander, having been a native of Washington, New Hampshire, born March 20, 1813, and was the younger of the only two children of Ozias and Harriet (Brainard) Mather. The other son, the late Henry B. Mather, was for many years associated in business with the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, Massachusetts, where his death occurred some years ago. Ozias Mather, the father, was a prominent physician and surgeon of New England, as was his father, Dr. Augustus Mather, who for many years lived and enjoyed a large practice at East Had-dam, Connecticut, where Ozias was born and raised. The latter received his professional education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. In 1810, he removed to Lempster, New Hampshire, where he was married to a daughter of Jabez Brainard, and subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Mather removed to Washington, New Hampshire, where they lived for many years and where the subject of this memoir was born. This family of Mathers are direct descendants of Rev. Richard Mather, who came to America as early as 1635 to become pastor of the church at

Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. This reverend gentleman was also the ancestor of the celebrated Increase and Cotton Mather, who were so prominent in the early history of New England.

Samuel H. Mather, who was to become such a power for good in the history of Cleveland, was thoroughly equipped with a good education. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1834, after which he decided to enter the profession of law, and to that end went to Geneva, New York, where he remained for about fifteen months, pursuing his studies diligently. It was just as the year 1835 was drawing to a close that young Mather first became a resident of Cleveland, where he continued his law studies for a year longer, and in December, 1836, he was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, and seven years later was admitted to practice in the United States district court.

In 1837 Mr. Mather opened a law office in Cleveland and until 1852 he was actively engaged in practice, enjoying a large and remunerative clientage. He was a good lawyer but a natural financier, and as he abandoned the profession of law to become a banker we will review his career in the latter vocation rather than that of an attorney. In the summer of 1848, Charles J. Woolson, a resident of Cleveland and also a native of New Hampshire, suggested to Mr. Mather, incidentally in the course of a private conversation, that a savings institution in Cleveland, similar to those in New England, would be a great benefit to the city. The idea took deep root in Mr. Mather's brain; he pondered upon it and became so enamored with the thought that he hastened to consult numerous influential business men concerning the project, and they heartily concurred in thinking it not only a good but also a feasible plan, and offered their unreserved support. With the co-operation of Hon. F. T. Backus, senator, and Hon. Leverett Johnson, representative, from Cuyahoga county, Mr. Mather secured, without opposition, the passage of an act of the legislature of Ohio, March 22, 1849, incorporating "The Society for Savings in the City of Cleveland." This act includes the names of most of the early promoters of the enterprise, the prime mover in which was Mr. Mather. This society, the name of which was suggested by one in Hartford, Connecticut, is strictly a society for savings and a "benevolent institution without capital managed by trustees without salary, in the interest of depositors only, to whom profits are paid, or for whose benefit they are accumulated and reserved." This magnificent institution, which has been of such material aid to thousands of struggling working people, is co-operative in the broadest sense. June 18, 1849, the society was organized by the election of new corporate



*Sam. Smith*





members and its first board of officers. In August of that year it entered upon its useful and prosperous career, which it has fully maintained all these years and will undoubtedly continue *ad finem*.

From the time of its inception, Mr. Mather was the vital spark of the enterprise. He was elected its first secretary, and practically served as treasurer also, as his law office was in the same suite of rooms as the bank and he was also deeply interested in the welfare of the same. In 1852 he was elected treasurer and so combined the two offices, which made it necessary for him to devote his entire time to the duties of these offices, and consequently he discontinued his law practice, as we have before stated. By the death of Samuel Williamson, which occurred in January, 1884, who was president of the society, Mr. Mather was elected his successor, and remained in the office of president for exactly ten years, or until his death in January, 1894.

Mr. Mather was untiring in his zeal for the best interests of this magnificent organization, which is one of the greatest institutions of its kind in the United States, and the remarkable success of the same, from the very commencement, has been due in a large measure to his wonderful business ability and unwearied efforts, which cause him to be classed among the eminent financiers and bankers of the country.

Not only as a business man did Mr. Mather's talents shine forth: he was ever a prominent and useful citizen, guarding the interests of the community as he would those of his own family. His wide intelligence and culture made him a stanch friend to all matters pertaining to educational subjects, and he served as a most enthusiastic and useful member of the board of education during the years 1840-41-54-55 and '56. He was a zealous and consistent Christian, and was one of the original members of the Second Presbyterian church of Cleveland, organized in 1844, when he was elected elder, and served in that capacity up to the time of his death. The high esteem in which he is held is best shown by quoting from the Cleveland Leader of January 14, 1894: "The death of Mr. Mather removes a man than whom there was not one more prominent in business in Ohio. His name was the synonym for business integrity and absolute, unquestioned trustworthiness. His ability as the manager of the great savings institution of which he was the head was known throughout the country in business circles, and the thousands who have deposited their earnings there felt that in him their interests had a guardian that warranted implicit confidence. His death leaves a gap that never will be filled, though partly for the reason that the time will probably never

come when exertions such as he put forth for the Society for Savings will be required for a similar institution in this city."

Mr. Mather's wife, who was Miss Emily W. Gregory, daughter of Dr. U. M. Gregory, of Albany, still survives him. They were married May 9, 1842, at Albany, and became the parents of two children: Frederick G., a journalist of Albany, New York; and Mrs. Ellen A. Mather, widow of the late Prof. R. H. Mather, of Amherst College, Massachusetts.

HON. P. P. MAST.—It is the solid business men who make the rank and file of their party, who compose its bone and sinew and give to it the substantial foundation which assures its success. These silent workers in the field are a power unto themselves and infuse confidence into the hearts of their fellow voters.

Hon. P. P. Mast, mayor of Springfield, April, 1895, to April, 1897, holds a place in the front ranks of the Republicans in that section of the state and is one of the prominent manufacturers of Ohio. P. P. Mast & Company is one of the largest firms in the United States engaged in making farm implements. Mr. Mast is also at the head of the P. P. Mast Buggy Company, and of the firm of Mast, Foos & Company, manufacturers of pumps and windmills, and president of the Springfield National Bank. He is interested in the Foos Gas Engine Company, and has invented and patented a street-car motor, propelled by a gas engine, and several improvements on other engines. The engine which he has invented is adaptable to street-cars, and as soon as it is perfected he will probably try it as a car motor.

Mr. Mast is a man of excellent business ability and has succeeded in accumulating a fortune. The different concerns in which he is interested employ about a thousand men.

The subject of this brief biographical outline was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in 1832 came to Ohio, soon after leaving college. In 1856 he came to Springfield and entered business with John H. Thomas, establishing the firm of Thomas & Mast, and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. At the end of fifteen years he purchased Mr. Thomas' interests and started the P. P. Mast Company, and by applying himself strictly to business he has become more than ordinarily successful. Besides being connected with the firms before mentioned, he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, a worker in the Sunday-school, and is a trustee in the Ohio University.

HON. LUCIEN J. FENTON.—As a representative of true American principles the Republican party stands unparalleled, and the supporters of that magnificent organization are numbered among the best and most highly intellectual citizens of the country. The consummation of ideal government lies wholly with the party in power, and it has been most truthfully said that under the *regime* of the Republican party this nation has reached the highest altitude of perfect government, giving to the people the greatest satisfaction, and the most praiseworthy administration in the history of the country. Of the many worthy exponents in Ohio of Republican principles, none more merits representation in this compilation than does he whose name initiates this memoir, and who has in the halls of congress most fitly demonstrated his perfect allegiance to the precepts of loyal Americanism.

Lucien J. Fenton was born May 7, 1844, near Winchester, Ohio, and obtained his education in the public schools of his native county and in the Ohio University. Early in his career he began to evince a warm interest in politics, subsequently affiliating with that party which he considered most conducive to the well-being and prosperity of the country, and therefore most worthy of support. His participation with the Republican party dates from 1880, in which year he took an active part in the state, district and county conventions and became a conspicuous figure in local politics. At one time he was a candidate for clerk of Adams county, but was defeated by a small majority, that county then being overwhelmingly Democratic.

In 1888 Mr. Fenton was before the noted Gallipolis convention as candidate for congress at the time when Bundy, Thompson, Enochs and McCormick were also contesting for congressional honors, but he withdrew his name in favor of Judge Thompson. In 1893 he was again before the congressional convention as a candidate and this time withdrew in favor of Mr. Bundy. At the Republican national convention, held at Chicago in 1888, he represented his district as an alternate delegate; in the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, which nominated Harrison for the second time, in 1892, he was a delegate.

In 1894 Mr. Fenton was for the third time a candidate for congress. At the same time such men as Captain W. S. Matthews, now state superintendent of insurance, and Hon. J. K. Richards, now solicitor-general of the United States, contended for the nomination, which was accorded to Mr. Fenton at the Portsmouth convention after an animated contest.

He obtained a majority of seven thousand and a plurality of ten thousand three hundred and three votes over John O. Yates, his Democratic opponent.

In 1896 he was re-nominated and elected, this time over T. S. Hogan of Wellston, Jackson county, his majority being seven thousand votes. Mr. Fenton's record in congress reflected upon him the highest credit, and was one which displayed in a most convincing manner his public-spirited disposition. The following is an epitome of the services performed by him as a member of the house of representatives.

From the first Mr. Fenton espoused the cause of the old soldier. Always a warm friend of his late comrades in arms, when elected to congress he saw his opportunity and aided them in every honorable way open to him. His record as a member of the committee on military affairs is one of continuous activity in the labors of correcting the military records of deserving veterans of the late war, as also to see justice done to officers and enlisted men of the regular army. He was also chairman of the sub-committee on retirements from the army, an important branch of the committee on military affairs.

In the deliberations of the house on the tariff during the extraordinary session of the fifty-fifth congress Mr. Fenton took a radical and very pronounced stand for protection, giving the measure before congress his fullest support and lifting up his voice in defence of its principles. During that session he introduced a bill to repeal the present civil-service law, substituting therefor examination by the heads of departments. He also introduced a bill giving all widows of soldiers an equal pension of \$12 per month, a bill the objects of which elicited much praise and many promises of support.

The brilliant and versatile attainments of Lucien J. Fenton, his studious habits and inclinations and the sincere desire to do good to his fellowmen and to discharge the duties of his responsible position conscientiously without regard to personal aggrandizement, fitted him admirably as a representative of the people in the halls of congress, and from the start he was counted as one of the most painstaking and hardest workers in congress. His record is excelled only by his sincere and intense attachment to the Republican party and his unfaltering reverence for its lofty aims and principles.

C S. BELL, one of the representative and leading business men of Hillsboro, Highland county, has taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the Republican party since its first inception and has performed valuable services in its interests throughout the vicinity in which he has resided for forty years. He is president of the leading industry of Highland county, that of the C. S. Bell Company, manufacturers

of steel alloy bells, feed mills, cane mills and evaporators, which was established in 1858, and has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Bell is a native of Maryland, where he was born on February 7, 1829, his early education being acquired in the public schools of that state, and there he remained until 1844, moving thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. Thence he moved to Ohio, locating in Cincinnati, which he made his home for four years. From Cincinnati he went to Springfield and later to Dayton, and in 1858 he came to Hillsboro, which he decided to make his permanent residence; and here he established his present manufacturing plant, and has guided that enterprise to a most successful issue, employing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty men, and doing a business that extends to all parts of the United States,—the result of unflagging industry, perseverance, and an honesty of purpose that has triumphantly carried him to the successful termination of a most laudable ambition.

Although neither desiring nor seeking any tangible reward for his efforts in behalf of the Republican party, Mr. Bell has been prominently allied to all its most important movements and has been unfaltering in his allegiance to its principles. He was originally an old-line Whig, and in 1856, while living in Dayton, he took an active part in the Fremont campaign, while in 1860 he was one of Lincoln's active supporters and accomplished a good deal of hard work. During the Civil war he was energetic and zealous in helping to organize troops, recruiting the men, and gave of both his time and means in looking after the families of the absent soldiers. He has represented his district and county as a delegate to the state and district conventions, he was an active participant in the Blaine campaign, working in his own quiet way and without doubt accomplishing as much as any man in the state, besides which he contributed liberally to the campaign funds. He has always been in favor of a protective tariff, the Blaine idea of reciprocity and the coinage of money on a gold basis. He does not believe in civil-service reform as it was carried out under President Cleveland, but he is a strong advocate of restricting emigration to the better class of foreigners, and he believes in a strong foreign policy and a substantial navy and good merchant marine service.

As a business man Mr. Bell is one of the best known in the county. Enterprising, well-read and thoroughly progressive, he stands pre-eminent as a resident of Hillsboro, where he has been an important factor in adding to the city's improvements, establishing new mercantile and manufacturing industries, and in many other ways increasing its interests and ad-

vancing its welfare. He is interested in nearly all the business enterprises of Hillsboro, and is vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, is a leading stockholder in the McKeehan Hiestand Grocery Company, the principal wholesale grocers in this section of Ohio, and he erected and is the owner of the new Hillsboro Opera House. He is also a stockholder in a bank at Houston, Texas. Mr. Bell's sagacity, wide experience and exceptional mental attainments are recognized by his fellow citizens, who frequently seek his wise counsels on matters of both business and political import, and to whom he is always ready and willing to render any assistance in his power.

Mr. Bell was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Roberts, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the following children have been born to them: Charles E.; Alice M., now Mrs. L. B. Boyd; Cora E.; John D., deceased; and Clara May. C. E. is vice-president and treasurer of the C. S. Bell Company. Mr. Bell and his family are prominent in the social circles of their community, and enjoy the good will and high esteem of their many friends.

HON. DAVID L. SLEEPER.—In the distinctive honors which have been conferred upon the subject of this review by the Republican party in Ohio, there has been a reflex honor of tantamount importance granted to the commonwealth in whose governmental affairs he has been thus intimately concerned through the suffrage of his constituents. As a man of high intellectual and professional attainments he has attained prestige as a practitioner at the bar of the state, while his probity of character has retained to him the confidence and respect which are equally essential elements of any success worthy the name. He has recently entered upon the practice of his profession in the capital city of the state, and here his known reputation as an attorney and as a legislator has already established him in a comfortable and remunerative practice, with a distinctly representative clientage.

Mr. Sleeper is a native of the state of Iowa, where he was born on the 15th of June, 1856. He secured his preliminary education in the public schools, after which he effectively supplemented this discipline by taking a course of study at the Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio. He then put his acquirements to practical use and incidentally made use of that stepping-stone which has figured so largely in the careers of the professional men of the Union, by engaging in school-teaching, a vocation to which he devoted his attention during an interval of five years, having in the meantime given a clear definition to the course which

it was his ambition to pursue in life. He had determined to adopt the profession of the law, and with this end in view he had devoted his leisure moments to a careful reading along this technical line, eventually matriculating in the law school at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the class of 1880. Thus reinforced he forthwith entered upon the active practice of his profession at Athens, Ohio, entering upon his work with the advantages of a liberal education and a natural adaptation to his chosen calling. With a strong and vigorous intellect and with a mature judgment he soon distinguished himself as a conscientious and capable adviser, while his care and conservatism in reaching conclusions were noticed early in his career, as was also the fact that he was seldom in error in his constructions of law or in applying it to cases at the bar. He was identified with much of the important litigation in the courts of Athens county during the years of his residence there, while his zeal and able advocacy of the cause of the Republican party soon brought him into prominence in the connection as an eligible candidate for positions of public trust and responsibility. In 1885 Mr. Sleeper was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and the satisfactory nature of his service in this important capacity is vouched for in the fact that he was retained in the office consecutively until 1891. He was for five years a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Republican League, and was vice-president of the same in the year 1891.

In 1893 Mr. Sleeper became the Republican candidate for representative from Athens county in the state legislature, being victorious at the polls and taking his seat as a member of the seventy-first general assembly, in which he proved a wise and discriminating legislator, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, his record in this connection being such as to bring about his re-election as a member of the seventy-second assembly, which body conferred upon him the distinguished preferment as speaker of the house, his party having unanimously nominated him for that position. His tact, unfailing courtesy, quick discernment and thorough knowledge of parliamentary usages made him a most acceptable and popular presiding officer, and at the close of the session he received the unanimous thanks of the members for his fairness and courteous treatment of all. In March, 1896, Mr. Sleeper took up his residence in Columbus, where he is already retained by a very representative class of clients, his further prestige being amply assured, as the result of his ability and high honor as a man among men. In his fraternal associations he has become a member of the various Scottish-Rite bodies in the Masonic order and the Mystic Shrine, is identified

with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Sleeper was celebrated November 7, 1877, when he was united to Miss Della Burson, of Athens county. They are the parents of two sons and three daughters.

JOHN H. DEVEREUX, Cleveland, Ohio.—The reputation achieved by the late J. H. Devereux as a railroad manager was national; and yet it was not alone because he stood in a high position that he was widely recognized the country over, and honored and admired wherever known. Much of his fame arose from the fact that as he stood in a great light before the public gaze, no flaw or blemish was found upon him. He carried to his labors a noble manhood and exalted Christian character that manifested themselves through his works and became a source of public benefit. He proved to the world that one could command the highest success in a business career and at the same time be true to himself, his Christian principles and those whose interests had been lodged in his hands. A life like his is, indeed, well worth looking into.

Nature and ancestry combined to give General Devereux a noble mental and physical equipment for the work he was destined to do in the world. He came of the best New England stock, and his family line can be traced directly to the Norman conquerors of England. His ancestors were among those who purchased the town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, from the Indians in 1684. His father was Captain John Devereux, of the merchant marine. He was born in Boston, on April 5, 1832, and early gave promise of a hardy independence of character, added to an upright mind and a brain of unusual quality. He received a thorough education at the Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Academy, and as early as 1848, when but sixteen years of age, came to Cleveland, then considered in the far west, to test the powers of his own resources, and to make his way in the world. His courage, energy and ambition were beyond his years, but even then he never undertook a task without seeing that all its requirements were fulfilled; and no responsibility that was laid upon him was ever neglected or betrayed. He commenced life at the lower grade of the profession in which he was afterward to command such success, and on the very line which he was afterward to control as president, engaging as construction engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. His labor was of the thorough kind and his advance certain. On the completion of the line he obtained similar employment on the Cleve-



A. D. Leveney



land, Painsville & Ashtabula Railroad, which was then seeking to give Cleveland an outlet toward the east. He earned and received the warmest commendation from those who had been his official superiors, and on his departure from the Columbus line we find its superintendent, Amasa Stone, writing of him: "He has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of all parties with whom he has been connected; at this time I consider him entirely competent to take charge of a piece of road as division engineer, and with some more experience no doubt he will be fully qualified to take charge of the construction of a road." William Case, president of the Cleveland & Erie road, wrote to him as early as 1858: "It gives me the greatest pleasure to bear testimony to the energy, fidelity and correct manner with which you have discharged every duty assigned to you in the field or office, and to recommend in the strongest terms your services as engineer and draftsman to any company desiring such assistance, fully believing they will be as satisfactory to others as they have been to our company, and to the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Company previous to your engagement with us."

These extracts are simply made for the purpose of showing that General Devereux's success in life was not the outcome of accident or the result of a combination of circumstances, but that he laid the foundation thereof in early manhood, and built in character as well as reputation with every year that passed. He was only twenty-one years of age, it should be remembered, when the above was written.

In 1852 the young man turned his face toward the south, and for the next nine years was one of the busy and moving railroad spirits in Tennessee. He became division and resident engineer of the Tennessee & Alabama Railroad, which position he held for eight years. He was for a time civil engineer of the city of Nashville. "He was prominently connected with the internal improvements of that state and section," says one appreciative record of his life, "and was referee in many important cases as to location and construction. He became the leading spirit of the state and section in railroad affairs, and had determined on residing there the rest of his natural life." But the war cloud swept across the land and his hopes and material expectations were swept away with those of many other northern men who had located themselves in the south. His heart was with the Union, and he decided to close up his affairs as rapidly as he could and tender his services to the government. He was compelled to pursue a course of discretion and judgment, as he was a marked man because of the opinions he had not concealed, and his life was more than once in danger. But his purpose knew no change, and he

finally placed his life and services at the disposal of the country he loved so well. There was a field in which he could do a work of especial value, and he was soon assigned thereto. The faithfulness, energy and far-seeing judgment that were shown by him in the responsible service of managing the government railroad lines that were under his care, marked him as a man of no ordinary stamp, and produced results that were of the greatest benefit to the cause he served.

In the early part of 1862 he was directed to make a reconnoissance for a military road in the Shenandoah valley, and when it was completed he received the appointment of superintendent of military railroads in Virginia. Under that authority he had official charge of all railroads out of Alexandria or connected therewith. It was a difficult task that had been committed to his hands. He found all the railroads of Virginia in a most deplorable condition, but he went to work with characteristic energy and with a wonderful executive ability and soon reduced chaos to order and regularity. It was in the spring of that year that the forward movements of the federal armies in Virginia called for active operation by the government of all the roads centered at Alexandria and were connected from that point with Washington. "These lines of railroad," says one record of the war, "were in the most deplorable condition; and in the midst of chaos and of imperative demands for endless transportation to and from the advancing enemies General McCallum was suddenly called to the head of the department of railroads, and in turn summoned Colonel Devereux to act as controller and chief of the Virginia lines." No one knew better than himself the giant task that had been laid upon his shoulders, but he accepted it manfully and gave it the best that was within him. In describing this portion of his life and public service we shall draw freely on the record above referred to.

"The work was herculean and its difficulties were well nigh unsurmountable, the constant assaults of the enemy upon the roads being almost equaled in injurious effects by the intolerance and ignorance of federal officers, whose ambition by turns extended to the special ownership and direction of every mile of track and every car and locomotive." No line had ever been drawn between the jurisdiction of the chiefs of the road management, of the war department and of the army; but the unwritten law was none the less exacting as laid down by quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, by ordnance and hospital departments, by the chiefs in command of the field. Through all this maze of difficulty ran the demands made necessary by the movement of large bodies of troops, of

batteries, with pontoons, and the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

Other difficulties of a minor, but none the less irritating, nature presented themselves. The roads were infested with suspicious characters and peddlers, and the trains swarmed with them, to the injury of all departments of the service. Colonel Devereux looked the whole matter over carefully, saw what there was to be done and proceeded to do it. He commenced at the beginning of the difficulty and patiently and deftly unwound it day after day. He compelled order and discipline out of disorder and chaos. He filled the reconstructed shops with tools, and the roads with adequate equipments; quietly and patiently, but persistently, developed the system of military railroad law and made it harmonize with the regulations of each department. He swept away with a single stroke every peddler, leech and spy and thief from the trains, which now became in reality through trains of government supplies, as the orders required, and were manned and officered with the most rigid discipline. He organized a corps of inspection and detection which swept away all that was bad or suspicious, and made his eye the chief sentinel of the army, before which everybody and everything had to pass for recognition and approval. With strong practical sense, he avoided as far as possible all clashing between the departments by fitting the vast machine to all their wants. He developed the resources of the great machine under his control until Alexandria became the center of a great system that worked with celerity, energy and precision. Bridges and roadways might be destroyed, but they were rebuilt on the instant, and the trains went through on time. There was no confusion, no indecision, no delay. To quote farther:

It was a gallant thing, with Pope's army driven back and scattered in confusion, to bring into Alexandria every car and engine in safety—in some cases working the cars up the grades by hand, while the ground trembled with the shock of battle. Such work as this he repeatedly performed. It was a noble labor—that of caring for the sick and wounded—which was made a part of the military railroad work; and the United States sanitary commission gratefully acknowledged his constant and valuable aid in this direction. No officer stood better with the war secretary (Stanton) nor with the president (Lincoln), and, holding a position which could have been turned into a source of immense personal gain, his integrity was beyond doubt; no man dared to even attempt to bribe him. He directed and moved men and machines by a thorough system, and the result was great smoothness in operation and precision in management. Hence the promptness of movement and immunity from serious accident which marked the workings of these military railroads.

The magnificent work done by General Devereux

in this department deserves more detailed and complete description than is possible in the limits here assigned. But it must be said that it was appreciated, not only by the country at large and in a general way, but also by those in authority and competent to know whereof they spoke. From many testimonials in that direction let the following stand for example:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1864.

*Dear Sir:*—I pray you to accept for yourself and Colonel McCallum my thanks for the photographs received this morning, and the kind sentiments expressed toward myself, which are fully reciprocated. The faithful, energetic and skillful services rendered by Colonel McCallum and yourself in the railroad department is highly esteemed, and has proved eminently useful to the military operations of the government.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

J. H. Devereux, Supt., etc.,  
Alexandria, Virginia.

Many other expressions of a like character might be quoted. He was repeatedly complimented by General Meade for bravery and distinguished services, by General Meigs, General Ingalls and others. He continued in the work until in the spring of 1864, when he saw that the end was drawing near, and then decided to seek a new and more congenial field of usefulness. He tendered his resignation, which was received with sincere regret. Many and earnest were the expressions of grief at his departure; and he carried into private life not only the knowledge that he had done a noble and patriotic service to his country but also the loyal and undivided affection and respect of not only those who had been above him but also of those who had been under his command.

He took up anew the real labor of his life, but this time in the more congenial associations of the north, and in a position more befitting his abilities and experience. He came to Cleveland in March, 1864, and accepted the position of general superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, which he filled with his usual energy and to the best returns for those whose interests had been placed in his hands. He was soon afterward made vice-president under Mr. McCullough, which office he held until May, 1868, when he resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the old Lake Shore road. His departure was made the occasion of a public testimonial from those who had been under his direction. Fully eight hundred men in the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Company gathered at Wellsville, half way between Pittsburg and Cleveland. General Devereux was present by invitation and was presented with a fine blooded horse and family barouche as a mark of appreciation and esteem. This action was entirely unexpected,



but it touched him deeply. The event is referred to only to show that no matter where he was, or what might be the greatness of his power and position, he ever won and held the esteem of the humblest man under his control.

General Devereux was promoted from vice-president to president of the Lake Shore road, and continued as such until the great consolidation of all the lines between Buffalo and Chicago into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He was then made general manager of the entire line, and had executive control thereof, with all the branches,—a position of immense responsibility and affording unlimited opportunity for work. During his government the line was very successful, and its reputation among railroads for safety and accommodation to the public, and the prudent and economical management in the interests of the stockholders, stood deservedly high. The reputation of General Devereux as a railroad man had been all this time one of steady growth, and his control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern showed that he had no superior in the country. This fact was proven by the many calls that came to him from various directions to take charge of various roads, and finally, in 1873, he decided on a change, and accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis,—the road upon which he had commenced railroad life, in a very subordinate capacity, twenty-four years before. It was a part of the same arrangement that he should also accept the presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and he assumed the duties of those two important offices about the same time. He was at the same time president of minor railroad corporations, whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his control. There was work enough ahead, even for one whose mind was of so comprehensive a grasp and whose powers of mental labor were so great as his.

The fortunes of the Atlantic & Great Western were at a low ebb at that period. Laboring under the most discouraging odds, he succeeded in putting the line in the best condition under the circumstances; but at the close of the year 1874 it was deemed useless to continue the struggle until a change in its financial condition had been effected. He was accordingly made receiver, and shortly afterward resigned his position as president and director, as incompatible with that of receiver appointed by the courts. His appointment to the place just named was received with satisfaction by all concerned, since they knew that their varied and clashing interests were in safe and honorable hands. This appointment was made in 1874 and remained in force until 1880, when the company was

reorganized, under the name of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, of which new corporation he was made president, remaining such until November, 1881.

While connected with the Atlantic & Great Western he took great interest in building the Pittsburg & Lake Erie, which gave an outlet to Pittsburg by way of Youngstown. He remained a trustee and director of that line until his death. He was also director and vice-president of the Pittsburg, McKeesport & Connellsville road, trustee and director of the Dayton & Union, and vice-president of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Company. Of a number of his other railroad connections and labors, the following has been written by one who knew and appreciated General Devereux's railroad history at its full value:

It goes without saying that he was a busy man; but he was never apparently in a hurry, and his deliberate manner of doing business was the secret of his being able to do so much without exhaustion. Acting chiefly in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, he took an active part in the project, that had hitherto been a failure, of raising the funds for building a line from Marion to Chicago. The line was built, and is now known as the Chicago & Atlantic. This line, working in connection with the Erie, began to be a menace to the interests of the Vanderbilt system, of which the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis formed a part. Thus General Devereux found himself serving two interests; and, his sense of justice not allowing him to do so, he resigned his presidency of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio in November, 1881. It was in 1880 that he became president of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad. It was then owned jointly by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Pennsylvania companies; and upon the principle that what is everybody's is nobody's property, it was a wretched road. In May, 1882, the interest on the road having been defaulted, a foreclosure and sale was ordered, the line passed into the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and was reorganized as the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway, with General Devereux as president. Under the wise administration of General Devereux and his able corps of lieutenants, the line has been transformed as if by magic into one of the best roads in the west.

General Devereux remained at the head of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road until his death, and made it, in its mode of work, its reputation and its results, one of the model railroad lines of the country. It is regretted beyond expression that space will not permit of a review of his labors in that field, nor of such extracts of practical railroad wisdom as might be made from his various annual reports. The honest and high-minded methods of his private life were pursued in all his railroad connections, and his endorsement of any project came to be looked upon as a sure guaranty of its worth and claims on public confidence. He gave the road under his

control the best that was within him, and that was no small contribution in these days when railroading has become not only a practical science, but also a complex financial problem as well. He had been educated for a railroad man, from the taking of a level for a grade up to the executive control of a great combination of lines, and "in all these positions he had acquitted himself with such ability as, while yet on the sunny side of fifty, to become a leading man in railway circles." There was a wide-spread appreciation of his ability as a railroad man. When he was placed in charge of the Atlantic & Great Western road, a leading journal stated several general truths when it said:

It was indeed a fortunate day for this corporation when its fortunes were placed in the care and keeping of General J. H. Devereux. From the day of that identification to the present the road has been growing in public and private confidence and rapidly increasing in prosperity. General Devereux's presence was enough to inspire confidence, and it did. His administration while in command of southern railroads during the Rebellion demonstrated the wisdom and sagacity of President Lincoln in placing his trusted friend in that important position.

One reason for General Devereux's success in the management of roads may be found in the fact that he believed they were built and operated for the purpose of serving the public as well as adding to the possessions of their owners. Some rules he once set forth to his conductors and train men may contain a hint to other managers who would be pleased to emulate his success. "Treat people," said he, "as if you appreciated and were willing to acknowledge their custom. Try to accommodate and please. In short, act as any good business man would toward his customers." On the occasion of his severing his connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, so high an authority as the *Petroleum World* said of him: "He has well, honorably and successfully filled every place or position, public or private, to which he has been called or assigned, without even the semblance of a stain to tarnish the brilliancy of his record as a soldier, his character as a man, or his career as a railroad official. He has reflected credit from every station in life, and would adorn any position, from the presidency of a railroad to the presidency of the nation."

While the railroad was the main avenue through which the subject of this sketch made himself of use to man, he was many-sided in his relations to the world, and sought in many ways to make his influence felt for good and in the bettering of those about him. He was a friend to religion, to science, to art, and to culture and education in all their best and highest forms. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Episco-

pal church, of Cleveland, holding at the time of his death, and for a long time previous, the office of senior warden. It would be useless to tell, or rather to attempt to tell, the various ways in which his usefulness was made apparent through his church connection. He was a member of the standing committee for the diocese of Ohio. On one occasion we find him a delegate to the diocesan convention at Columbus; and again a lay delegate to the general convention of his church in 1877, on which occasion the *New York Times* declares that the tone of that convention was set chiefly by two men,—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, and General J. H. Devereux, of Ohio,—who insisted that their church should oil its machinery and put itself in closer contact with the American people.

His labors in behalf of the church and its interests were constant, while his generosity flowed forth in a broad and deep stream. He had the rare faculty of carrying his religion into every-day life, even in so difficult a position as the management of a railroad. Less than a year before death called him out of the usefulness of life, he ordered that Sunday work be dispensed with in all departments as far as practicable, and that no freight trains be run except to carry live stock or perishable freights. That order was looked upon by close observers as an entering wedge which should open the way to a reform in all the lines of Sunday travel and transportation. He was deeply interested in the religious and moral welfare of the men under his control and made every effort within his power for their good. When the railway branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was opened in the union depot at Cleveland, he did everything in his power to advance and encourage it. He was present at its dedication, and took occasion to say that the enterprise could not have anything but a good effect on the men, and he "hoped the time had passed when it was generally considered that there were none but profane and vulgar men connected with railroads. Many qualities were the standard upon which railroad men should be judged, and should esteem each other." He hoped to see the men brought up to a higher standing by the efforts and exertions of those interested in their welfare. He presided at one of the first meetings ever held in a Cleveland church for the benefit of railroad men, and made an address full of fervent and heartfelt endorsement of the subject.

He touched the public life of his adopted city and state in many ways. He was one of the incorporators of the Case School of Applied Science and a warm friend to the objects that institution had in view. He was a member of the Cleveland Humane Society and a liberal contributor thereto. In 1885 he was elected a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was a member of the committee on invitation and reception at the Garfield funeral. In 1879 he became a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; he belonged to the International Institute for the Preservation of Weights and Measures; was a member of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States; and was for many years a Mason of high degree. He was elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary Commission in 1863, was one of the directors of the Cleveland Bible Society;—in short, it is useless to attempt an enumeration of the many ways by which this large-brained, large-hearted man attempted to do his duty and make the best use of the powers with which he had been endowed. He was always busy in some direction. Mindful of his old home, we find him on one occasion giving liberally to the little church located there, and on another presenting it with Willard's famous picture, "Yankee Doodle," which he had purchased for the purpose.

He was never a "silent partner" in any enterprise to which he gave his heart and hand, but made himself felt and effective by suggestion, by voice and by vote. On one occasion we find him suggesting a convention for the discussion of the questions arising between shipper and carrier, in order that all might be amicably settled and the railroad made to fulfill best the purpose of its creation. He had ideas of his own on subjects to which he had given thought, and they went far below the surface and down into the causes of things. When the Cullom inter-state commerce committee met at St. Louis, in June, 1885, General Devereux was one of the first witnesses summoned, and his ideas and suggestions were listened to with close attention and given great weight. He read a paper to which he had given unusual thought, and that presented the whole case as it never had been presented before. He described the fight that was constantly going on for through business, and stated that rates were ground in a perpetual mill. He was positive that something must be done to check a great and growing evil, or else the railroad interests of the country would go to certain destruction. He warned the committee of the gravity of the situation, and stated among other things that he would favor a law making it a criminal offense to cut rates secretly. At one of the most important railroad meetings ever held in America, attended by the leading managers of the country, and held at Chicago, General Devereux presided, and offered a measure that was adopted, and was regarded everywhere as a long advance step toward the solution of the great problem in which he had taken so deep an interest. It provided for the appointment of a committee "of seven or more ex-

perienced men, who shall carefully consider the existing laws governing, and the practice obtaining in railroad construction and operation; that whatever change, alteration and protection, under law, is found to be reasonable and requisite, the same shall be set forth in prepared argument, together with all the facts of the situation." The wisdom of this suggestion, and the results that are even yet expected to flow therefrom, although the author of the measure is now powerless to use voice or pen in its aid, are well set forth by the *Railway Age*, which said:

The importance of the movement contemplated can scarcely be overestimated, and its success would render very substantial service to the country. The plan proposed for awakening attention is comprehensive, and the difficulties to be surmounted are so numerous that it is absolutely necessary that many prominent actors in legislative, official and commercial circles should be enlightened. As matters are drifting now, few, if any, lines extensively engaged in competitive traffic, and depending upon it for a considerable portion of their net revenue, occupy an impregnable financial position. The nature of some of the most essential reforms can be easily described, but the railway problem of this country, as an entirety, requires more careful consideration than it has ever yet received, and an indispensable prerequisite of the legal action necessary to avert downward tendencies, is the enlightenment of a large body of men whose co-operation is desirable and indispensable.

General Devereux was a man of the greatest personal courage, and his influence over men with whom he came in contact was unbounded. An illustration of the manner in which these qualities worked together for the good and safety of Cleveland is thus graphically told in a newspaper account of the great railroad strike of 1877:

The tension was extreme. The socialists had publicly called a meeting at the park to take steps, in broad daylight and in defiance of all authority, to complete their plans of destruction. The railroad men had no purpose of their own to proceed to plunder and outrage, but unfortunately they had thrown the door open to disobedience to law, and, as is always the case, matters were getting beyond their control. It had been arranged for all the railroad employees to march in procession to the meeting at the park and swell the crowd of malcontents. The Lake Shore men had already turned out.

The Bee Line men had up to that time remained quiet, when Colonel Devereux received sudden notice that the boys on his line had determined to join the strikers and the procession. He knew the danger if the railroad men should be deluded into the demonstration of support of the socialists, already strong enough to defy law and order. With a man like him, to see was to act. Accompanied only by his private

secretary, Mr. J. T. Wann, he proceeded at once to his shops. He found a body of eight hundred men formed ready to march under the instigation of bad counsels. He jumped on a planer and asked to be heard. He was received with hootings, and some of the more headlong cried, "Kill him! kill him!" For a long time he could get no hearing. Finally a gray-haired leader appealed to the better sentiments of the men to at least listen to President Devereux, who had never deceived them. It was granted unwillingly at first,—after a time with attention, in the end with support and acquiescence. He pointed out the certainty of the excesses to be perpetrated by men with whom they had no real interest, no sort of sympathy. He appealed to them for their own manhood to be calm, to take no part in proceedings sure to bring lasting and bitter regret to them, and to put a stigma on them impossible to wipe out. His character known to all, and the passionate appeal he made to them, daring it in the face of all danger to himself, not only procured from his men the promise to abstain from taking part in the procession, but agreement to continue work in the shops. He was asked if that satisfied him, and he replied: "No; I will not be satisfied till every man, raising his right hand, shall swear in the presence of the just God whom we all revere, that he will not only take no part in incendiary meetings or acts, but will further swear that, on call of the constituted authorities, each and every one will be a special policeman to put down any riot and disorder from whatever source." Every hand went up; the oath was taken. The Lake Shore boys also kept away, and the procession and meeting at the park failed of its full purpose, and the authorities had time to prepare against further emergencies, and the danger to Cleveland was averted by the courage, devotion and personal influence of one man.

General Devereux's love for his home and the care and solicitude he displayed for wife and children were among his most marked characteristics. He was married in 1851, to Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of Captain L. A. Kelsey, one of the early mayors of Cleveland. Four children were born to them, all of whom, with the wife, are yet living.

The mystery in which God's movements are shrouded before mortal eyes was seldom more strongly shown than in the fact that this noble and useful man was called from all labor at a time when he was of the highest and most certain use. With a mature mind and judgment, an influence that ran into many high places, an experience that is granted to few, and a pure mind and conscience as guide and balance wheel to his action, he was only on the edge of a great career that should run off into many lines of useful-

ness. But the end came, and all the hopes and expectations that had been built upon his life came to a standstill. Those who loved him best felt that some great compensation for the loss must lie beyond in the unknown, or else he could not have been taken before the real results of his life had come to fruit.

General Devereux had enjoyed excellent health all his life, his splendid physique and temperate habits standing in his favor amid many toils and grave responsibilities. But in July, 1885, he was suddenly prostrated with what was then supposed to be lumbago. In the fall of that year he went to Europe, and had the advantage of the best medical skill to be found in London. The physician there diagnosed the case, as had those of Cleveland, as some malignant internal disease, with the symptoms pointing to cancer. He returned home in January no better for the trip and with the shadow of a great danger hanging over him. But he faced it with a brave front, and as death came nearer and nearer to him he showed no fear, but was prepared to calmly accept whatever might befall. His body grew weaker, but the light within still burned with a steady glow. He continued his daily visits to his office until the last Saturday in February, when he was compelled to return to his home and keep his room. He sank gradually, but was still full of cheer and courage for those about him, although he had known long before that there was no shadow of a chance left for life. The end came at 11:05 on the night of March 17, 1886, and with such silence and quiet peace that he seemed to have fallen into a gentle slumber rather than the sleep that knows no waking.

The blow fell with severe weight on those who were nearest to him, and caused a wave of genuine sympathy to flow toward them from all quarters. The loss was not altogether theirs, but of the public as well. His funeral, which was held in St. Paul's church on Saturday, the 20th, was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom were representatives of the various lines of usefulness to which he had given himself, and of societies and enterprises of which he had been a part. The expressions of these same societies and organizations, as voiced in the sometimes formal resolutions of condolence and regret, were genuine and heartfelt, and carried the impression that their authors had left more unsaid than was said, and showed that they had found it difficult to express the full feelings of the heart.

An attempt to describe the mental and moral character of a man like J. H. Devereux is one of difficulty, no matter how much the heart and the pen may desire to do justice, and that alone. His qualities and capacities in a professional sense have been indirectly

set forth in what has gone before. He stood in the front rank among railroad men, and every onward step he took was gained by his own application and energy. At a period when railroading was largely experimental and in the control of untrained men, he brought to the business a degree of special culture and information that was of great value in determining the future of railroad management. He was born to command men. "He possesses," wrote one who knew him well, "one marked characteristic in an unprecedented degree. It is a magnetic power over men which wins and commands the esteem of all, of whatever grade or condition. It comes from the impress of manhood in every expression of his face, and stamps him in the estimation of every one he meets as a man of great character and force."

He made his mark on all lines of railway work, being one of the first to realize the ruinous tendency of the fierce railway competition of the last few years, and laboring earnestly to bring about a co-operation which should result in a general system of pooling, by which rates could be properly maintained. As a railroad manager and as a man, he always held the unbounded confidence of the late William H. Vanderbilt, who placed many important trusts in his hands and depended implicitly on his faithfulness and judgment. He long ago saw and detected the difficulties which sooner or later would arise between capital and labor, and used all the power of his position to make strong the fraternal bonds between the two, so that other methods than strikes and violence should be resorted to in settling the questions between the two. In speaking of one phase of his railroad career, the Indianapolis Journal justly said:

The good works of General Devereux, late president of the Bee Line system, live after him. About a year ago he instructed the heads of all departments to arrange their respective departments to do as little work as possible on the Sabbath day; superintendents were asked to run as few trains as they could consistently; yardmasters were requested to do only yard work which was actually necessary; clerks at offices were instructed to keep their work up in such a manner that they need not be at the office on Sunday, and everything practicable was to be done to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath; and the effort has been fruitful of good results. Agents, clerks and employees have been able to spend much of their time on that day with their families; and train men, who had previously hardly seen their wives and children on that day,—it having been used for clearing-up day,—have become, under the new rules, acquainted with them; and, best of all, the business of the road has not suffered in the least by the humane act.

He was as thorough and earnest in his church work as in that of every-day life. He was for years superintendent of the mission Sunday-school of St.

Paul's church; was always in his place at church and Sunday-school when at home; was the life of the vestry at its meetings, was helpful and generous, and never showed a desire to find fault. Of his private Christian life, Bishop Rulison said at his burial service: "There are not many men in this charitable city who gave more liberally to charity in proportion to their means. I have heard that he was generous to a fault, and gave more than he was really able to give. I know of men and women in this city who have been helped, they never knew how, but they will know their benefactor when they gather around the great white throne."

Of his personal character much indeed might be said. There was not a touch of false pride about him, and the poor and humble received the same courteous attention that was bestowed on the rich and great. While possessing that natural dignity which is characteristic of the highest type of manhood, he had at the same time an affability and kindness of spirit that won respect and that was altogether free from patronage. He never lost his balance; and no matter how harassed or perplexed he might be, he held himself beyond any exhibition of temper or impatience. St. Paul's vestry voiced the feelings of all who knew him when they said: "We feel that we cannot too strongly express our admiration for the abounding courtesy, the rare nobleness and the exalted Christian character of our departed brother, and our high appreciation of the great service which for many years he rendered his parish and to the general church, by wise counsels, generous gifts, abundant labors and a truly Christian character. Resolved, that we believe our beloved brother to have carried into all the manifold activities and relations of his eventful life, a lofty integrity and a chivalrous honor and a Christ-like desire to be considerate and helpful toward every human being."

Modest, brave, generous, true to his convictions and yet just to those who differed; positive, yet gentle and just; seeking to do his duty as one who expected to render an account therefor,—he lived a pure and noble life, and has left a heritage in a good name that is loved by all and will live in memory long after his mortal frame has been returned to the dust from which it came.

MELANCTON R. PATTERSON, a member of the Columbus bar and a leading representative of the legal profession, is an active Republican, whose identification with the party dates from the time that age secured to him the right of franchise. He has given close and earnest attention to the issues which divide the country into national political parties,

and his matured judgment and comprehensive understanding of the questions which concern the country's welfare have led him to support those principles of protection, reciprocity and sound money as seem most conducive to the general good. He is an effective worker and an able orator, and the aim of his eloquence is to convince by logical, forceful reasoning. Prominent in the councils of his party, he has served as delegate to the county, district and state conventions, and in 1884 was a delegate to the national Republican convention, which nominated Hon. James G. Blaine for the presidency. In a land where the people are self-governing, and the power of control is in the ballot, the duties of citizenship are not light,—a fact of which Mr. Patterson has a just and accurate realization. It is this which has led him to support actively those measures through which he believes the national welfare and prosperity may be promoted, and his service in the interest of his party is characterized by a loyalty that is above question. He served as a member of the state central committee in 1887 and 1888, and in 1891 was a member of the state executive Republican committee, having in charge the management of the campaign and the planning of the canvass. His ability as an organizer, his sagacity, his business force and his tireless energy enabled him to produce most effective results and made him a valued member of the committee.

Mr. Patterson is one of the "native sons" of Ohio, born in Belmont county, on the 8th of September, 1855, being of Scotch-Welsh extraction, was educated in the public schools, and when only sixteen years of age secured a certificate and began teaching school, a profession which he successfully followed for a number of years; but he sought a broader and more varied field of usefulness in the law and prepared for the bar under the tutorship of Hiram Skinner, Esq., and J. C. Steele, Esq., at Cambridge, Ohio. In 1877, when twenty-two years of age, he was licensed to practice in the courts of Ohio and has since successfully prosecuted his profession, enjoying a large and distinctively representative clientage. In 1881 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Guernsey county, and in 1884 was re-elected, serving in all for six years, and making an unusual record for efficiency and success. In 1889 he took up his residence in Columbus and to-day is one of its eminent legal practitioners, whose devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, and who has in forensic combat and thoroughness in presenting the law of the case carried off the laurels from many able contestants. His practice in the supreme court of Ohio has become especially notable for its extent and success. He is a member of the committee appointed by the supreme court to examine applicants for ad-

mission to the bar and by his efforts on such commission, and his influence with the court, has raised the standard of professional qualification in Ohio to the equal of that of any other state. He had the active management in behalf of the contestee in the contested election case of Marquis versus Lampson, the candidates for the lieutenant-governorship. In the recent contest between the Lloyds' insurance companies and the Ohio insurance department Mr. Patterson, as attorney for the department, succeeded in having the courts adhere to the position of the insurance commissioner, refusing the Lloyds license to do business in Ohio.

To a high position in Masonic circles, Mr. Patterson has attained, and is a warm advocate of the principles of that fraternity, whose ennobling principles have done so much for civilization. He has taken the Knight Templar degrees of the York rite and the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite.

W S. CAPPELLER.—The ability of a man to rise above the ranks and attain a position of prominence in the world presupposes a strength above the average, a stability of character that will endure all discouragement and disappointments and in the end triumph over every impediment that obstructs the pathway to success. Mr. Cappeller is a gentleman who has obtained honor in the state of Ohio by his personal merits, his integrity of character, and a strict adherence to the highest standard of principles. He has not only achieved an enviable reputation as the editor of the Mansfield Daily News, but he is well known throughout the state as an aggressive and uncompromising Republican, and few gatherings of any importance are complete without his presence.

In 1871 Mr. Cappeller was appointed, by the common-pleas court, to investigate the accounts of the county officers of Hamilton county, and he submitted a report which elicited the hearty commendation of the public. In 1877 and again in 1880 he was elected county auditor at Cincinnati, leading the ticket by over two thousand votes at each election. He was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1880, 1886, 1887 and 1888, during which time his management of the campaigns was characterized by great executive ability. He was state commissioner of railroads and telegraphs of Ohio in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and while in office he amicably adjusted, satisfactorily to all concerned, matters of differences between railroads and employees, alleged freight discriminations, and many other complicated questions referred to this department for arbitration.

Mr. Cappeller was born in Somerset county, Penn-



*W. L. Coffey*





sylvania, in 1859, and after attending the public schools finished his education at Farmers' College, located near Cincinnati. In March, 1885, he established the News, the first daily paper published in Mansfield. The beginning was a modest one, and, like all great enterprises, the road was beset with obstacles; but the indomitable will of Mr. Cappeller would not bend, and by perseverance, patience, application and good management, within ten years the paper has secured a firm footing and to-day occupies its own home, a four-story building especially erected for its use, and is equipped with typesetting machines, fast Webb presses, Associated Press reports direct to operators in the office and a large job-printing plant, which does a flourishing business. The News is one of the leading Republican papers in the center of the state, is alive and up to date, prints all the news, both local and general, and enjoys the distinction of being the most widely quoted paper in Ohio.

Mr. Cappeller, while auditor of Hamilton, was the author of "The Tax Payers' Manual," a work on taxation of individuals, banks and corporations, which was highly endorsed by all the leading judges and lawyers of the state. He is a fearless and aggressive writer, and many able articles adorned the columns of his paper. For a number of years he has been prominent in many secret societies, and in 1878 was grand master of Ohio in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is well known as a man of broad views and unfaltering in his allegiance to his party and friends. At home, in the sanctum, or on the stump, he is ever the courteous, genial gentleman, whose pleasing address and fine social qualities have drawn about him a large circle of sincere friends, and these same attributes, combined with industry and honesty of purpose, have conduced to bring about the success which he is now, in the prime of life, enjoying.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON MCCOY.—There is no field that is more inviting to a man of ability, nor one in which his activity can be more productive of results of far-reaching importance than that of politics, and the community is to be congratulated on account of having in its midst one who gives his best energies and efforts in promoting the cause of the party with which he is affiliated. It is in his political life that Mr. McCoy has done more for his fellow citizens than any other man in his district. Since he was first competent to vote he has been one of the most industrious and consistent Republicans in Columbiana county. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and ever since then he has cast his ballot for the regularly nominated Republican candidate, ever

loyal to his friends and anxious to give his active services in the interests of the principles annunciated by the party platform. In 1889 he became the Republican nominee for representative in the lower house of the Ohio legislature, to which he was elected, and re-elected in 1891, serving four years in all. That legislature elected General John Sherman to the United States senate for the last time, and it was the most bitterly contested senatorial election ever held in the state and threatened the defeat of Ohio's most eminent and honored statesman. As will be seen elsewhere in this work, the part which Mr. McCoy performed on this memorable occasion was of the greatest importance to the state of Ohio and the United States, and is proving to be of far-reaching influence. Seldom does an opportunity such as this present itself, and more seldom does the man rise to the occasion, doing the right thing at the right time. While in the house of representatives Mr. McCoy served most efficiently and faithfully on the committees on soldiers' home, asylums, benevolent institutions, and public ways, but his best services were rendered on its most important committee, that of finance.

In 1893 Mr. McCoy was appointed superintendent of the Ohio Agricultural Exhibit at the World's Fair held that year in Chicago, and the results accomplished at that time were most creditable to his efforts.

Mr. McCoy was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, September 21, 1842, and is the son of James and Mary (Creswell) McCoy. His grandfather, Alexander McCoy, was of Scotch-Irish birth, who came to America from the north of Ireland and settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, whence he came to Calcutta in the early part of the nineteenth century. His maternal grandfather, Major Samuel Creswell, was a native of the highlands of Scotland, who came to the United States and served in the war of 1812. The father of Mr. McCoy was a farmer in fair circumstances, and the subject of this review received such educational advantages as was afforded by the public schools of Columbiana county, which was supplemented by a short course in the Beaver Academy, which he left in 1862 to take up arms in support of the Union, which he did August 6 of that year, entering as corporal in Company C, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry, in which he was later promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. This regiment became a part of the Army of the Cumberland until 1863, when it was consolidated with the Twenty-third Army Corps, which was organized that summer and became a part of the Army of the Ohio. Mr. McCoy served faithfully and courageously throughout the struggle and was in a score of battles, chief among which were the siege of Knoxville, the engagements in east Tennessee and

the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, Town Creek and the defense of Wilmington, North Carolina. Sergeant McCoy was mustered out on June 30, 1865, and returned to his home in Columbiana county.

In January, 1866, Mr. McCoy was elected first assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Ohio house of representatives and served in that capacity for two years. Desiring a change, when his services in the legislature had terminated, he in 1868 went west to Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, where he entered upon the business of buying and selling grain and live stock, which occupation he carried on throughout the western states for a period of twelve years, returning home in 1880 to settle in the old homestead in Columbiana county, where he has since resided and pursued the even tenor of his ways as an agriculturist.

Never a seeker for political preferment he has, notwithstanding, taken a great interest in political matters, and all the political honors to which he has attained have come to him unsought and almost unaided. His life is yet to record more influence in the councils of the Republican party and greater services to his constituents.

Socially, Mr. McCoy is a member of General Lyon Post, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, located at East Liverpool, of which he is now commander. He is also affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and the precepts of the blue lodge have been closely followed throughout his entire life. He is one of the most popular of men, possessing the esteem of his fellow citizens in a high degree. One of the reasons for his popularity may be found in the universal courtesy with which he treats all with whom he comes in contact. He is a gentleman possessing a high degree of intelligence, well posted on all the affairs of the day, upon which he expresses himself ably, clearly and forcibly. He is neither a truckler for public favors nor arrogant after having obtained them, but always the same gentlemanly friend who meets his fellow citizens on a footing of absolute equality, and willing and ready to lend a helping hand to his less fortunate brothers. He is a firm believer in the civilizing influence of Christianity and a regular attendant of the United Presbyterian church.

HON. RUSH R. SLOANE occupies an enviable position in the public esteem of the citizens of Ohio and throughout the state is known as a reputable, wealthy and prominent citizen and as having been an honest, able and most efficient public official, while to those who know him intimately, who are acquainted with his character, he stands for all that is

desirable in a finely developed manhood. In private life and public office he is always affable yet firm in maintaining what he regards to be right; and in the expression of his sentiments, however much they may antagonize those of other people, no one ever leaves him in doubt as to his position upon any question of business or politics; and no one ever has reason to question his perfect sincerity in any expression he may make or any position he may take. He has complete command of himself, of his intellect and of all the forces of his nature, which eminently fit him for leadership. Such a man is a tower of strength anywhere. He gives to business a dignity that commands respect; to politics a solidity which many think it is impossible for politics to have; and to society a feeling of security and respect.

Judge Sloane was born in Sandusky in 1828 and after attending its public schools pursued his studies in the Norwalk Seminary. He read law under the preceptorship of Judge F. D. Parish, of Sandusky, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar in Mansfield, Ohio. Mr. Sloane acquired prominence in his profession by his defense of five fugitive slaves in 1852, and it gave him more than a local or even a state reputation and largely contributed to the political influence he subsequently acquired, which was far-reaching and permanent. His success was marked, and had he remained in the profession he would have undoubtedly won distinction as a jurist. For over one term he served as probate judge of Erie county, resigning the office in 1861 as he had entered it, with the good will and confidence of the public. To a man of such qualification as Mr. Sloane possessed the law is the stepping-stone to political preferment and social prominence.

Becoming interested in the question which agitated the country he identified himself with the new Republican party and was one of the organizers of the first Lincoln Club in Erie county, Ohio, of which society he was made president. He has been a close student of the issues that have divided the parties, and a mind trained in the law for the severest investigation and most careful reasoning has given him a mastery over the involved problems of politics excelled by few. The reward of political office has never prompted him in his efforts to advance Republicanism, his labors resulting from a deep interest in the welfare of his native land. He was one of the most active workers in behalf of Salmon P. Chase, when that statesman was elected to the United States senate in 1861; and, after Mr. Chase resigned his seat in the senate to accept the secretaryship of the treasury in the cabinet of President Lincoln, Mr. Sloane was the first to suggest the name of Hon. John Sherman as his successor. Mr. Sherman at the time wrote a let-

ter in which he expressed a doubt as to the wisdom of his election, on account of the candidacy of others who were his seniors, among the number being ex-Governor Dennison, who had many supporters for the office. Mr. Sherman, however, was urged to accept the candidacy and so successful were the labors of Mr. Sloane and his associates in the interests of Mr. Sherman that he was triumphantly elected in 1861, as successor of Secretary Chase.

Mr. Sloane was among the first Ohio men appointed to high position by President Lincoln. He was made agent-at-large of the post-office department, with headquarters in Chicago, and was placed in charge of the contract service, acceptably serving in that capacity until removed by President Johnson for refusing to carry out the course marked by the chief executive. In 1864 and 1865 he was elected chairman of the Republican state central committee, and with masterful generalship managed the campaign. He has a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, which stood him in good stead in this position. In 1866 he again had special charge of the management of Mr. Sherman's interests, when that gentleman was a candidate for re-election to the senate. Many prominent men also sought that office, among whom were Hon. James A. Ashley, Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. W. Horton and General Robert C. Schenck; but victory was achieved for Mr. Sloane's candidate. In 1879 and 1880 Mr. Sloane served as mayor of Sandusky, and his practical business administration largely promoted the interests of the city, in the welfare of which he has ever been deeply concerned.

As his attention concentrated itself on political affairs and he also branched out into extensive commercial interests, he largely abandoned the law and for a number of years has been entirely retired from the profession. He was, however, during the years of his active practice, connected with some very important litigation, among which was the noted trial of Cook versus Greeley, in which the plaintiff, who had served as postmaster of Chicago under President Buchanan, brought suit against Horace Greeley for libel, Mr. Greeley having charged Mr. Cook with having a deficit in his account. Mr. Sloane took much of the testimony on behalf of Mr. Greeley and won the suit for his honored client.

He has been prominently connected with the railroad interests of the state and from 1866 until 1874 was president and general manager of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad. In 1880 he built the Sloane block, which is the finest in the city of Sandusky, and owns extensive real-estate interests in his native city, in Toledo and Chicago. Absolutely

industrious and upright, illustrating in his thoughts and life the nobility and reliability of loyal citizenship, with a clear, strong mind to comprehend existing difficulties and to solve business, social and political problems, he is a pillar to popular government and an imperishable shield to the best interests of the state.

Mr. Sloane has been three times married. His extensive and beautiful stone mansion is one of the finest homes in the city.

HON. THOMAS D. McELWAIN, of Washington Court House, has for many years been one of the leading Republicans of the state and county. He was appointed under President Arthur to the office of postmaster in this city, and when the administration changed he resigned; and in 1887 he was elected to the office of probate judge, and in 1890 was re-elected, and therefore held the office continually up to February, 1894. In an early day he was for a time city solicitor. He was a faithful worker in the ranks of the Republican party for twenty years before he accepted an office. In 1876, and for eight or nine years afterward, he was a very active member of the county committee; for five terms he was chairman of the committee and managed the elections, taking charge of the interests of his party in the county and increasing the Republican majority of Fayette county from less than four hundred to twelve hundred. He not only held the office of chairman, but for some years was the secretary also, which position involved an enormous amount of labor that does not appear and goes forever unnoticed by the public. He has also been a member of the state central committee; has often been a delegate to state, congressional, judicial and district conventions; and has been on the executive committee of the congressional district two or three times. He is well known as an honest organizer, and is one of the active leaders of the party forces in the county; in fact, for the last thirty years he has been one of the most prominent workers in the Republican ranks. He has written a great deal on the leading political issues for the papers, his articles being well received and materially aiding in the molding of public opinion. He was secretary of the congressional convention at Warren.

Judge McElwain was born at Washington Court House in 1843. His father, William McElwain, emigrated to this county before the war of 1812, was a merchant by occupation, a Whig and Republican in politics, held the office of county treasurer in 1853 by election of the Whig party, and again by appointment during the war. He died in 1893, at the age of eighty-four years. Judge McElwain has two brothers: Cap-

tain John N., of Washington, District of Columbia, who has been in the United States treasury department and is now in the city postoffice there, and has been a resident of that city ever since the war; and Robert T., a merchant of this county, a Republican and an active man. Robert McElwain, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a captain of cavalry in the war of 1812; and Ichabod Nye, the Judge's maternal grandfather, was also a participant in the war of 1812, as captain of cavalry, and was one of the earliest Masons of Ohio.

Judge McElwain took up the study of law after the war, under the guidance of Hon. Mills Gardner, and was admitted to the bar in 1869, since which time he has given his time to the practice of his profession.

In 1861 he enlisted and served three years in Company A, First Ohio Cavalry, and was bugler. Being wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, he entered the office of Judge Advocate Major Theophilus Gaines, at Washington, District of Columbia, and remained in the service there until his term of enlistment expired, in August, 1864.

He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a Knight Templar and past eminent commander, a Knight of Pythias, Elk and a member of the Grand Army post.

He married Lydia K. Davis, and they have one son and one daughter. The son, William, and the daughter are both living in Long Island City.

**D**R. ELROY M. AVERY.—A man of ability and attainments, one who has for years been prominently identified with the educational interests of this country, and who has distinguished himself in more ways than one, is Dr. Elroy M. Avery, state senator for the twenty-fifth Ohio district. Volumes might be written concerning the early life, services in defense of the Union, and the pre-eminently useful later life of this remarkable man, and still much be omitted. We shall merely attempt to give those salient points in his life which must prove of interest to youth and age alike.

Dr. Avery is probably descended from the Norman Averys who came to England with William the Conqueror in the last half of the eleventh century, but space will not permit us to follow his genealogy back to that ancient period. He is a direct descendant of Christopher Avery and his famous son, Captain James Avery, who came from England in company with Governor Winthrop, landed at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1630, and became the founders of the clan known as the "Groton Averys."

Elroy McKendree Avery, Ph. D., LL. D., was born in the township of Erie, in Monroe county, Mich-

igan, July 14, 1844. His parents, Casper Hugh and Dorothy (Putnam) Avery, then resided upon a farm, but soon removed to the city of Monroe, where the lad's early education was acquired. Here also his entrance into the arena of the business world occurred,—his first efforts being in the capacity of carrier for the two newspapers published at Monroe, from each of which he received a remuneration of thirty cents per week. He was a natural student and made rapid strides in the school-room. At sixteen years of age he was teaching school at Frenchtown, Monroe county; when the Rebellion broke out he left the school-room to become a soldier. On account of his youth he was at first refused admission to the ranks, and the company (later known as Company A, Fourth Michigan Infantry), which included many of his elder schoolmates, left the state without him. By *finesse* and the aid of the gun and uniform of a sick soldier, he succeeded later in gaining a place in the regiment and joined his classmates at Washington on his seventeenth birthday, July 14, 1861, just a week before the first battle at Bull Run. It is a matter of great regret that we must pass hastily over his career as a soldier, but suffice it to say that while serving as a member of Company E, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, he was promoted from the ranks to the position of sergeant-major, for gallant and efficient service on the battle-field, and that he was mustered out of service at the close of the war with that rank. During his military service young Avery became war correspondent for the Detroit Daily Tribune, and continued his contributions to that paper for several years after the close of the war.

By close application to his studies for the next two years, he was enabled to enter Michigan University in September, 1867. On account of depleted finances he was obliged, in 1869, temporarily to abandon his college course and accept the principalship of the high school at Battle Creek, Michigan. Early in 1870 he resigned that responsibility and rejoined his class at Ann Arbor, graduating in June, 1871, and without having had a "condition" in his whole course. During his freshman year he was the Ann Arbor correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, and city editor of the Ann Arbor Courier; and in his senior year he was a member of the editorial staff of the Detroit Daily Tribune. In September, after his graduation, he resigned this latter position to become superintendent of the public schools of East Cleveland. Upon the annexation of that village to the city, he became a resident of Cleveland, and principal of the East high school. Upon the consolidation of the East and Central high schools in 1878, he became principal of the City Normal School, then the apex of Cleveland's public school system. In



*Elroy M. Avery.*



1876 he published his first text-book, *Elementary Physics*, which was immediately adopted for use in the Cleveland high schools. Two years later appeared his *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, which also met with marked success. Since then he has published *Elements of Chemistry*, *Complete Chemistry*, *First Principles of Natural Philosophy*, *Modern Electricity and Magnetism*, *Teachers' Handbook*, *Physical Technics*, *School Physics*, *Elementary Physics*, *First Lessons in Physical Science*, and *Words Correctly Spoken*. These books are widely used in the schools of the United States and Canada.

In 1880 Dr. Avery entered the scientific lecture field, choosing as his subject the then new electric light, which he illustrated by means of extensive apparatus. He met with unusual success in this field and continued the work for two years. He then began the organization of Brush electric light and power companies in the principal cities of the Union, meeting with instantaneous success, gaining the record of organizing more electric light companies and with a greater aggregate of capital than any other man in America. For the last twelve years (1884-96) he has been chiefly engaged in writing a popular history of the United States, which will soon be published in six octavo volumes.

Dr. Avery's political affiliations are with the Republican party, he always ranging himself on the side of true Americanism. In 1891 he was elected councilman from the sixth district, and in that capacity served the city for one year with inestimable value. Though his re-election was certain he positively declined being a candidate. In the fall of 1893 he was, much against his will, named as a candidate for the Ohio senate, and in November was elected by a plurality of nearly nine thousand votes, which was larger than that received by any other of the legislative candidates. Two years later he was re-elected by more than eleven thousand plurality.

Dr. Avery was the founder of the Logan Club, the oldest permanent Republican club in the city, and still serves as its president. He is general secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Protective Tariff League and was for many years a member of the Republican county central committee. He was the second president of the Ohio Conference of Charities and Correction. He is also a member of the American Historical Society; a life member of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and of the American Economic Association; a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a charter member of the Forest City Post, G. A. R.; and the founder and first president of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the Ameri-

can Revolution. He is a Knight Templar and received the thirty-second degree, Scottish rite Masonry, in February, 1878. He is also a Knight of Pythias.

In July, 1870, Dr. Avery married Catherine Hitchcock Tilden, daughter of the Hon. Junius Tilden, one of the ablest attorneys in southern Michigan. Mrs. Avery is a lady of rare intellectuality and wide culture, and has ever been a valued and erudite assistant to her husband. In 1895 she was chosen (as a Republican) to serve as a member of the Cleveland board of education, the first woman that ever held an elective office in the city. Her address to Major McKinley on the occasion of the "Women's Pilgrimage" to Canton (July 15, 1896) was highly commended by the press in every part of the Union. She was chairman of the executive committee of the woman's department of the Cleveland Centennial (1896), and first vice-president general and state regent for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

COLONEL J. C. ULLERY, a gentleman who enjoys an honorable record for long and faithful service in both military and civil life and who possesses many testimonials of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, is a resident of Covington, Miami county, and has just retired from the office of county treasurer. Colonel Ullery is a native of that county, born in 1830. In 1858 he was elected assessor of Newberry township, same county, to which office he was re-elected in 1859 and 1861. When the country was in need of men to sustain the Union he offered his services, enlisting August 16, 1862, in the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and became captain of Company G. He served until July, 1865, commanding a detached regiment of two hundred and sixteen men part of the time in the Army of the Potomac, and taking part in a number of important battles.

On the close of the war he returned to his native county and entered political life. He soon acquired a reputation for his energetic labors, and was elected to several offices. In 1867 he was sent to the state legislature as a representative, where by his faithful service he gave such satisfaction to his constituents that in 1869 he was returned, and again in 1874. While a member of that body he introduced and took charge of what was known as the national-guards bill. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Covington union school board, and was continued in that responsible position for nine years, during all of which period, excepting the first year, he was president of the board. He resigned his place on this board on his appoint-

ment to a marshalship, soon to be mentioned. In 1870 he was elected one of the trustees of Newberry township, Miami county, and served as such for six consecutive years.

In 1873 he organized a company of Ohio national guards, of which he was elected captain, and during the same winter he spent a week with his command at Bradford Junction in protecting the property of the Panhandle Railroad Company and keeping the road in operation. In 1875, on the organization of the Third Battalion of Ohio National Guards, he was elected colonel of the same, and commanded the battalion until 1876, when the six companies of the Third Battalion, with four additional companies, were organized into the Third Regiment, and the Tragan two-gun battery was attached to the regiment. He was elected colonel of the same, and spent two weeks with his command in putting down the celebrated railroad strike of 1877, and one week at Columbus, Ohio, and a week at Newark, same state, on the Panhandle and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads. He was colonel of the regiment for five years, when he was re-elected, but declined to accept the commission, as in 1878 President Hayes appointed him to the office of United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, which occasioned his removal to Cincinnati, and he held that position until 1883.

On returning to his old home at Covington in 1884 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Highland cemetery at that place, in which position he served until he changed his residence to take charge of the treasurer's office; and during the last six years of his service on that board of trustees he was president of the same. In 1886, on the organization of the Covington Building & Loan Association, he was elected one of the directors, and was continued in that official relation until he removed to Troy. In 1892 he was elected treasurer of Miami county, to which responsible place he was re-elected in 1894. In 1896, when his second term expired as treasurer of the county, he removed to his old home at Covington, where he was again elected one of the trustees of Highland cemetery, on the organization of which board he was elected the president.

As regards his political expressions, Colonel Ullery voted for General Winfield Scott in 1852, for General John C. Fremont in 1856, and ever since then he has been closely identified with the interests of the Republican party, doing his utmost for its success. He has always been in favor of a protective tariff and is a strong advocate of redeemable paper obligations and equality of the gold and silver dollars.

Jacob Ullery, father of the Colonel, was born in Maryland and came to Miami county in 1811, where

he died in 1847. In politics he was a Whig. He was the father of seventeen children,—eight daughters and nine sons; five of the latter are still living. They voted for the Whig candidates until 1856, since which time they have supported the Republican party. The family were of the "Dunkard" stock. John A., son of Colonel Ullery, lives in Covington and is an active Republican. He is in the hardware business.

The subject of the foregoing sketch has served his party long and arduously, and can look back upon an honorable career; and, although retired, he will watch the progress of his party with interest as long as he lives.

**HON. HENRY S. NEAL.**—This worthy citizen was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, on the 25th day of August, 1828, and is a representative of two of the old and prominent families of the country. He is descended, on his father's side, from Captain James Neal, who was captain in the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment of the Continental line in the Revolutionary war, a staunch and unswerving patriot; and on his mother's side, from the New England family of Saffords, who emigrated from England to America in 1641, that they might secure the religious freedom that was denied them in the old country.

Their descendants came to Ohio at an early day in the settlement of that state. The grandfather of our subject, Dr. Jonas Safford, located at Gallipolis in 1811, while his father, Henry H. Neal, a Virginian by birth, entered into business at Gallipolis early in the third decade of the nineteenth century and was ever after prominently identified with the business interests of that city until his death, which occurred in 1878, after he had reached the mature age of seventy-eight years.

Henry S. Neal spent his early years at his paternal home in Gallipolis. He was educated in Marietta College, and studied law in the office and under the supervision of Hon. Simeon Nash, then one of the most eminent lawyers in southern Ohio. In the autumn of 1851 he removed to Ironton, Ohio, then a village of about thirteen hundred inhabitants, and which had been designated as the county seat of Lawrence county, for the purpose of engaging in the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county, on the Whig ticket, and re-elected in 1855. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate from the eighth senatorial district of Ohio, and re-elected in 1863. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant United States consul to Lisbon, Portugal, and shortly after, on the resignation of the minister resident, was made *charge*



*d'affaires*. In the spring of 1870 he resigned both positions and returned to his home in Ohio, where he resumed the practice of the law.

In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Ohio, and assumed a prominent position in the work and debates of that body. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress of the United States from the eleventh district of Ohio, and was twice re-elected. In all these official positions he discharged the duties which were devolved upon him with untiring zeal and industry. Ever placing duty before personal interests, and the welfare of the people before the behests of party, what errors he may have made were "those of the head and not of the heart," and he now looks back on his public life with the satisfaction that it was as free from mistakes and errors as those of men far more prominent than he has been.

Early in his congressional career he voted for the bill popularly known as the "Bland bill," which provided for bi-metallism at the ratio of "*sixteen to one*," in which vote he was in full accord with every Ohio member of congress excepting General Garfield. This vote he has never regretted, for he believed then, as he now does, that in so voting he subserved the best interests of the *people* of the United States. He has always been an earnest believer in, and ardent advocate of the "American system of protection to American industry;" and by speech and vote did all in his power to engraft that doctrine upon our national legislation.

As a member of the committee on territories he made an elaborate report upon the Indian problem, and delivered a speech upon that subject which he still regards with pleasure, as a duty well performed. For four years he served upon the committee on the District of Columbia,—two years as its chairman. He labored earnestly and zealously for the welfare of the District, and assisted materially in securing legislation useful and beneficent in its character; and he now is well assured that his work was not in vain, but that it aided largely in the advancement and aggrandizement of the nation's capitol. He also served on the committee on reform in the civil service, which reported and secured the first legislation of congress upon that subject.

Shortly after retiring from congress he was appointed, by President Arthur, solicitor of the treasury, which position he held until "invited to resign" by the Democratic administration of President Cleveland. Since then he has resided in Ironton, engaged in the practice of his profession. For many years Mr. Neal was an acknowledged leader of the Republican party of the congressional districts of which Lawrence

county formed a component part, and bore an important part in all political movements in that section of Ohio. In 1854 he was one of those who contributed to the founding of the Republican party, and for many years attended and took an active part in its conventions,—state, district and county.

Mr. Neal has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Campbell, daughter of Hon. John Campbell, a sketch of whose life appears in these pages. After her death he married Mrs. L. C. Gibbs.

His entire life has been so characterized by uprightness of conduct, steadfastness of principle, kindly acts and good deeds as to secure for him the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lives.

WILLIAM GRINNELL has, as a Republican, been of the greatest importance to his fellow townsmen, and has been a member of the party almost since its foundation and one of its most consistent adherents. In 1868 he received the nomination for auditor of Portage county on the Republican ticket, and was elected. His efforts while serving in that capacity were so satisfactory that he was returned to that office five times, or until he had served twelve years, when he refused to again become a candidate. In 1883 Governor Hoadly appointed him a member of the tax committee to revise the tax laws of the state, but he declined on account of failing health. When the plan of building a new court-house for Portage county was suggested, Mr. Grinnell became at once closely identified with the project and drafted the original bill for its erection, forwarding the same to the legislature, which passed it, after which Mr. Grinnell was appointed by the common-pleas court a member of the building committee that had the matter in charge. In 1890 our subject was appointed superintendent of the federal census for the eighth district of Ohio, which included the east end of the state, from the lake to the river, and comprised the following twelve counties: Lake, Ashtabula, Geauga, Portage, Trumbull, Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Carroll, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Summit. In the same year Mr. Grinnell was elected a member of the state board of equalization, representing the twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth senatorial districts, to which Portage county belongs. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention held at Chicago in 1888, and was at the time one of the most enthusiastic and industrious workers in behalf of securing the presidential nomination for Senator Sherman, but fate willed it otherwise; and when General Harrison secured the prize Mr. Grinnell was equally faithful in

working for the election of the party's choice. Always a Republican, he has ever been looked upon as one of the mainstays of the party in Portage county. For many years he served as chairman of the county executive committee, being one of its members from 1868 to 1893, a period of a quarter of a century, and during that time he has merited the highest esteem of his fellow men in social, political and business affairs.

Mr. Grinnell is a native of the Empire state, his birth taking place on a farm in Allegany county, June 28, 1839, his parents being James and Julia (Luce) Grinnell. The "little red school-house" became the source of his school education; and as his father possessed but little of this world's goods he early began to earn his own living by working on the neighboring farms during the summer season. His education was secured partly in New York and partly in Ohio, his parents moving to the latter state in 1849, settling at Franklin, now the city of Kent. The schooling thus obtained did not satisfy Mr. Grinnell; so, after leaving the common school, he began teaching during the winter months, working on the farm in summer in order to obtain the means of attending the high school at Kent, which he left in 1858, at the age of nineteen years. He then went to Hardin county, Kentucky, and began working on a farm. The following year he obtained a clerkship in a store in Elizabethtown, where he remained until 1860, at which time he found it expedient to return north, as the young men of the town, who had organized a military company, importuned him to join the same, and, upon his refusal to do so, made life unpleasant for him.

He came back to Kent and entered a store, where he remained until 1862, and then became a volunteer and enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, of which he was elected fifth sergeant. The regiment became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, was detailed to service in Kentucky, and was present at the capture of Cumberland Gap, and in the siege of Knoxville, where, on November 29, 1863, our subject was wounded. He had in the meantime been promoted to the rank of lieutenant and finally to that of captain of Company D, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Infantry, but was discharged in June, 1864, on account of his wounds, after having been confined in the hospitals of Knoxville and Covington until April 1, 1864. He returned to Kent, but was unable to resume manual labor on account of his having been disabled in the service, managing, however, to fill a clerkship in a store, which position he retained until 1868, when he received the nomination for county auditor.

No man has done more for the material welfare of Ravenna than Mr. Grinnell, who has always been among the first to lend a helping hand in furthering

any enterprise calculated to increase the town's importance. In 1881 he became the founder of the Crown Flint Glass Works, serving as its secretary and treasurer until 1884, when he retired from the concern, which up to that time was one of Ravenna's most successful institutions. In 1885 the construction of the public water-works was commenced and our subject was elected one of the board having the matter in charge, and, notwithstanding the work was completed in January, 1886, he was retained in the service of the water board for over eight years subsequently, during the entire time acting as the secretary and general manager. Mr. Grinnell has been highly successful in his private affairs, and his interests in Ravenna are many and important. In 1891 he became one of the founders of the Ravenna Brick and Tile Company, which has met with unusual success, and of which he was chosen secretary and treasurer at the time of its formation, a position he still fills most acceptably.

Mr. Grinnell was married in 1865 to Miss Rachel A. Phillips, of Franklin, Ohio, and they have one son, William Phillip, who is now a student at the Western Reserve Academy, located at Hudson, Ohio.

**ORRIN B. GOULD.**—There was, perhaps, no better or more widely known member of the Republican party in Ohio, or a gentleman more greatly admired and respected by his fellow-citizens than was Orrin B. Gould, of whom this brief review but inadequately portrays the many excellent qualities of character that gained for him so enviable a reputation throughout his home state. A man of the highest principles and of the strictest integrity, his nature overflowed with philanthropy and kindness to all humanity, and by his many charitable acts he endeared himself to hundreds of people, who reaped the benefit of his practical Christianity, and his death was not only a source of grief to his family and personal friends, but was an irreparable loss to the community in which he so long resided and where his influence for good was felt for so many years.

Orrin B. Gould was born in New Hampshire on November 20, 1818, and in 1820, when but two years old, he was brought to Wheelerburg, Scioto county, Ohio, by his father, Samuel Gould, who was one of the noted men of southern Ohio in his day. He was one of the first to establish and operate the iron business in Scioto county, where, with his brother-in-law, the Rev. Daniel Young, he started one of the first furnaces in that section of the state. In 1827 he moved to Franklin Furnace, in Scioto county, and there he and his brother, John Gould, became thoroughly familiar with the iron business, which they made their

life work. Samuel Gould was the leading man in that end of the county, throughout which he was well known, and there Orrin B. grew to manhood, eventually entering the iron business and becoming the owner of Franklin Furnace, which he operated in conjunction with the Junior Furnace, until after the war, when the business decreased to such an extent as to necessitate the abandonment of the plants. Mr. Gould possessed a large tract of land, several thousands of acres in extent, and it is said of him that he refused to take any rent from his tenants, besides which he would always give assistance to any who asked for it, and the poor in his neighborhood depended upon him for their winter stores. When the furnaces closed they left many of the men without means of support; so Mr. Gould told them to take up farming on his land, which they did, without a thought of paying any rent. These are mentioned as only a few of the many instances that marked the kindness of his heart and the interest and care he exhibited for those who were in more unfortunate circumstances in life than himself.

An active partisan in the politics of his state, Mr. Gould always gave his support to the Whig and Republican parties, the latter of which he took an important part in forming. He was often in the state conventions and frequently attended the national conventions as a delegate, and for many years he was the life of the party, and was well known to all the leading men in the state as well as throughout the Union. Before railroads were introduced in this section he would send a team to Chillicothe, the nearest railroad point, which he placed at the disposal of the speakers during the campaigns. Mr. Gould was the first man in the United States to put in an application to buy United States war bonds, and during the Rebellion he was one of the most loyal Union men in Ohio, supporting the families of many a soldier who was away fighting for the old flag, and giving able assistance in recruiting troops for service. At that time he had large interests in Illinois and Ohio, and used his means freely for that purpose. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and was his adviser and companion during the campaign of 1860 through Illinois, and he was also an intimate acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas. The political leaders always made his home a rendezvous when in that vicinity, among the prominent men whom he has entertained being John Sherman, William McKinley, and many other of the early politicians of note, and his acquaintance extended all over the United States. Another characteristic act of Mr. Gould's while at home would be to build a church, engage a preacher and pay the latter out of his own pocket; and he was instrumental

in building the excellent pikes in his county. Had he so desired, almost any office in Ohio could have been his; but he did not wish to enter public life, preferring to remain in the ranks and there render such aid as was in his power.

For many years Mr. Gould gave his attention to the raising of fine horses and live stock, and his was one of the finest stock farms in Ohio, where some of his equine products sold for as much as fifteen thousand dollars. After the closing of his iron works at Franklin Furnace, with his son and stepson, H. S. Willard, he built a furnace at Wellston and retained an interest in it until his death, which occurred on March 20, 1890.

In 1859 Mr. Gould was united in marriage to Mrs. Lavinia S. Willard, a daughter of Uri Seeley, of Painesville, Ohio, and one son has been born to them, Orrin B., Jr., of Wellston, Jackson county, Ohio, also one daughter, Winnie H. Gould.

In character Mr. Gould was honest and fearless, progressive and enterprising, possessing a kind, loving disposition which drew about him a host of friends who held him in the highest esteem and respect; but

"Night came,  
Releasing him from labor,  
When a hand, as from the darkness,  
Touched him, and he slept."

Orrin B. Gould, Jr., of Wellston, Jackson county, Ohio, is one of the leading business men in the noted Jackson county coal and iron field, and is a member of the Superior Coal Company. Mr. Gould was born in Scioto county on January 30, 1863, and received his education in the high school of Portsmouth, at which he was graduated, and in 1882 became associated in the coal business with his half-brother, H. S. Willard, his efforts in that line being attended with the most flattering success.

For eight or ten years Mr. Gould has been a member of the Jackson county Republican central committee, of which he was chairman in 1896 and conducted the campaign in Jackson county. In 1893 he was a member of the state central committee, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the state convention, besides which he has been an energetic worker in the judicial and congressional conventions, has taken an interest in all affairs of a local nature, and is ever ready to contribute his time and labor in managing the campaigns throughout the state; but he has never been a candidate for office. He is strongly in favor of a protective tariff, believes in sound money and a strict foreign policy, and thinks that the government should uphold the Monroe doctrine.

Socially Mr. Gould is a member of the Masonic

fraternity, in which he has had conferred upon him the degrees in the blue lodge, chapter and council. He is one of the best known young politicians and business men in the state, and there is every prospect of a brilliant career before him. Of a genial nature, he wins many friends and retains their warmest regard.

PROFESSOR S. D. FESS, teacher of history and law in the Ohio Normal University, at Ada, entered the university as a pupil in 1881 and graduated in 1889, but has been a teacher in the institution ever since 1887. Besides the branches mentioned he has also taught mathematics and civil government. In 1892 he took up the study of law and in 1895 was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, Judge Troop being the president of the board of five judges. He at once entered upon the practice of law, as a member of the firm of Clark, Axline & Fess; but he devotes his attention now more to the teaching of law than to the practice of his profession as a lawyer. As an attorney he takes cases only in the higher courts. The degree of Doctor of Law has been conferred upon him. The law department in the institution where he is teaching is his own creation, and is still his own by proprietorship. The "College of Law" was established here as early as 1884, but in 1894 it was reorganized.

Professor Fess was born at West Newton, Allen county, Ohio, December 11, 1861, a son of Henry Fess, who died in 1866. His mother is still living at West Newton with the younger children. Her name before marriage was Herring. She had three brothers who were killed in the late war. The Professor was brought up in the principles of Democracy; and his father was a Democrat; but at the age of sixteen he began to read up on the main issue between the two great parties, with the result of becoming a Republican. In his acquirements and doctrinal standing he is not the creature of a college, as he has made himself what he is. As he was only five years of age when his father died and there were seven children left with his mother, he was placed in the care of another family, to work for his board and clothes and a district-school education. Accordingly he was employed to work on a farm during the season of farm work and attended school during the winter. At about the age of fourteen he commenced clerking in a store, and in a short time became a mail-carrier between West Newton and Lima. After a time he managed to pay his way partly through a college course, aiding himself in funds by teaching school at intervals. In 1886-7 he taught the high school at Westminster, Allen county.

In 1884 he began to make public speeches on political topics, led to this probably by his natural ability as a debater, which he had exhibited ever since he was a boy. In 1895 he took a prominent part on the political rostrum, making a brilliant record, and in 1896 he started out early and with great zeal in the Republican campaign, under direction of the state committee. In a debate on the financial question, held on the fair grounds at Ada, he defeated John P. St. John, of Kansas, and, besides, he had many other debates with leading Democrats and Populists. During the hotly contested campaign he made more speeches than any other man in Ohio, traversing all the western and northwestern part of the state and speaking at most of the county seats; he delivered eight public speeches in Toledo alone.

Professor Fess is in line with every policy of the Republican party, advocating protective tariff and home industries, and maintains that we can make everything that we use, and that by a protective tariff we stimulate, encourage and advance the interests of invention and commerce. He is thorough on the politico-economical questions of the day, which comprises the tariff and industrial issues of the various parties. He thinks that reciprocity adds to the foreign market with no loss to our home market, while free trade adds to the foreign market by reducing the home market. This nation cannot maintain its rank with other nations unless it adopts the standard of the nations with which it deals. Money that will not circulate in all the civilized countries of the world is not good for any one country. Silver is used to-day in small exchanges, but it is not adapted to large transactions. As trade grows silver will be discredited. This nation will continue on either a silver or a gold basis until we can have a double standard by international agreement. If we are on a gold basis we can use all of our silver and paper; but if we are on a silver basis we can not circulate a dollar of gold. Logic, experience and the history of all countries prove that if we are placed on a silver basis every business has to be readjusted, and that would destroy thousands of institutions that are doing business on credit. The man who has a mortgage would be apt to lose his security, because silver, being a fluctuating medium, would not have a fixed value, and money-lenders would either refuse to loan or require payment in gold. Silver having driven out gold, and the business still done on a gold basis, every debtor in a future contract would have to pay in silver at a gold rate.

Professor Fess is a popular institute lecturer, having appeared before bodies of teachers in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The lecture on "A.

Lincoln" has been given over two hundred times, up to 1897.

As to the fraternal orders he is a Knight of Pythias; and he is a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was sent as a delegate to the international convention at Philadelphia in 1887, and since that time he has attended nearly all the conventions of that society. He is also an efficient Sunday-school worker, having a class of three hundred in the Methodist Episcopal church.

The Professor married the daughter of Dr. Thomas, of Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, and has two sons.

PROFESSOR H. S. LEHR, the founder of the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Hardin county, is one of the leading Republicans of the state. In 1866 he came to Ada as a teacher in the city schools, continuing in that position for five years. At the end of that time he had one hundred and twenty students from other sections of the country, and he conceived the plan of the Ohio Normal University. In 1871, with the assistance of some of the citizens of Ada, he established the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, as the present institution was then named, and it has since grown to be one of the leading institutions of learning in the United States. That year (1871) he purchased the four acres of ground which constitutes the campus and erected the first buildings. The school opened with two hundred and fifty-three students and the last year (1895-6) it enrolled the prodigious number of three thousand and seventy-three,—and all this, too, without that wild-fire advertising that has characterized many other institutions of learning. The buildings are large, of modern style, well furnished and provided with all the modern appliances for teaching chemistry, physics and electricity. The literary halls are large and commodious and beautifully furnished, and there is also a handsomely furnished reading-room. Every feature of the institution is pleasant and attractive.

In the fall of 1875 the Northwestern Normal School, then located at Fostoria, Seneca county, was consolidated with this institution, and afterward the name of the institution was changed to its present form, The Ohio Normal University. It is non-sectarian, but religious, moral and refined, and conducted still as a private institution. Of course, with the astonishingly increased number of students new buildings have been erected.

Professor Lehr and his colleagues here have always taught the doctrine of protective tariff, while all other colleges in the state teach the doctrine of free trade.

The subject of this sketch first became a teacher in 1854, in Wayne county, this state. In 1860 he took a very active part in the support of the Republican party as a public speaker and otherwise in the celebrated Lincoln campaign. In 1861 he offered his services in the cause of the Union, but was rejected on account of disability, but the next year, when he offered himself again, he was accepted, in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the army in West Virginia. In 1864 he again enlisted, in the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Nashville, Tennessee, and was in the battle at that place.

He has never been a candidate for office, but has held the office of county examiner of schools for Hardin county,—from 1870 to 1876. Twice has he been proposed for the governorship of the state, and three times also for a seat in congress, but every time he considered his duties at the college paramount. He foresaw Bryan's nomination for the presidency of the United States two years previous to its occurrence, and on account of his mentioning it at the time as a possibility a report gained currency that he was the original Bryan man, etc.; but Professor Lehr is and has always been a thorough Republican, a McKinley man, and in favor of protective tariff and the gold standard. From 1868 to 1890 he took a very active part in the politics of the time, participating in the county, congressional and state conventions of his party; and during that time he took some part as a public speaker on public affairs from the rostrum in Hardin, Allen, Hancock and Wyandot counties. He has ever been an earnest and able advocate of all the principles of Republicanism, emphasizing the protective tariff, sound money, gold standard, etc. He believes the tariff can be regulated to suit all classes in all periods; and as to money he believes that the state and private parties should not be allowed to issue currency, but that this function should be held exclusively by the general government. He holds moreover that the general government should issue interest-bearing bonds of small amount, to be sold by the postmasters to wage-earners, so that the national debt should be confined to the citizens of this country instead of being scattered abroad in England and Europe as at present. In regard to the liquor traffic he is a strong believer in prohibitory laws.

Professor Lehr is a close thinker, a student and a man of great vigor and activity, and has accumulated a fair amount of property, comprising two good farms, a good residence in the city, etc.

Professor Lehr was born March 8, 1838, in Mahoning county, Ohio, his parents having emigrated to this state from Allentown, Pennsylvania, the year

previously. He was married October 30, 1866, to Miss Albina J. Hoover, of Stark county, this state, and they have two daughters,—Hattie M. and Sarah L.

**C**HARLES BURLEIGH GALBREATH.—The world instinctively pays deference to the man whose success has been worthily achieved, who has acquired high reputation along the line toward which his energies have been directed, and whose social prominence is not less the result of an irreproachable life than of recognized natural gifts. It is a pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man of this character. The country has produced many brilliant men who in military or civil life have won prominence and honor; most of our noblest and best men are self-made, and Mr. Galbreath is a representative of this class, for his life has been devoted to labors wherein wealth and influence availed little or naught, the measure of success depending upon the mentality, intellectual acquirements and broad culture of the individual. Mr. Galbreath has left the imprint of his individuality on each place in which, for any length of time, he has resided, and has opened to many the portals of knowledge, wherein memory's casket may be filled with the choicest gems—the only treasures which we may safely call our own. As journalist, lecturer and educator he is widely known, and is now occupying the responsible position of state librarian in Columbus. Familiarity, through the medium of books, with the most gifted minds of every nation and of every clime has well qualified him for this incumbency, and his broad knowledge enables him to supply to the patrons of the library those volumes which will bring to them that which they seek in the realms of literature.

Mr. Galbreath was born in Fairfield township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 25th of February, 1858, and is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His ancestors were natives of the Emerald Isle, whence they crossed the broad Atlantic to North Carolina; but they entertained strong anti-slavery views, and their teaching and principles on that question so aroused the antagonism of the community that they were forced to leave their southern home. Accordingly they took up their residence in eastern Ohio, then an unimproved region, but slightly altered from its primitive condition. They made their home in Columbiana county, near the birthplace of Edwin Coppock, who became famous in connection with the historic events that occurred near Harper's Ferry. Until thirteen years of age Mr. Galbreath attended the country school of the district in which he was born, but was then forced to abandon his studies for a period of two years, owing to the

serious illness of his father. He, however, displayed special aptitude in the schoolroom and readily mastered the elementary branches taught in the neighborhood. Subsequently he attended school through the winter months, and by working in a sawmill during the season when school was not in session he secured the funds which enabled him to continue his studies in the high school of New Lisbon, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and later completed the high-school course. In September, 1879, he entered Mount Union College, where he was graduated four years later with the degree of Master of Arts. The persistence which enabled him to secure his education in the face of the greatest difficulties has been one of his most marked characteristics, and has been one of the most potent elements in his continued advancement on the highway of success.

On the completion of his collegiate course Mr. Galbreath was elected principal of the schools of Wilmot, Stark county, Ohio, where he remained until 1886, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the schools of East Palestine, Ohio, where he continued for eight consecutive years. His comprehensive understanding of the needs and requirements of public schools and his deep and earnest interest in the work made him exceptionally successful, and the high appreciation which the residents of Palestine entertained for him was shown by the unanimous call which was given him to continue as principal of their school, and the universal regret which was felt when his determination to resign was made known. In 1893, however, he accepted a position as a member of the faculty of Mount Hope College, of which institution he became president three years later. During his residence in East Palestine he served for two years as editor of the *Republican Reveille*, and while in that position he strongly advocated the night-school bill, introduced by Hon. J. I. Brittain and now a law. His educational labors have included considerable institute work, in which he is particularly successful. He is a lecturer of note, a forceful, earnest, eloquent and entertaining speaker, who at once holds the attention of his auditors and impresses them with thoughts not easily forgotten. He is a writer of high literary merit, of fluent and graceful style, and his publications have been favorably received throughout the country. His breadth of thought, his extensive researches into the fields of knowledge and his strong native mentality enable him to handle with ability a wide range of subjects and peculiarly fit him for his present position as state librarian to which he was appointed in 1896 by the library commission created by the seventy-second general assembly of Ohio.

On the 29th of July, 1882, Mr. Galbreath was



*C. B. Galbraith*





united in marriage to Miss Ida A. Kelly, of Columbiana county, and they have one son, Albert W., born October 29, 1883. Mr. Galbreath is a member in high standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served as district deputy grand master. He is an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party and its principles and for a number of years has been closely identified with the party management in his locality. He was county school examiner of Columbiana county for eight years, was a delegate from his district to the state conventions in 1893 and 1896; and "by precept" and "example" has advocated the doctrines of the grand old party since attaining his majority. Under the direction of Colonel Ethan Allen, of New York, he organized the Columbus branch of the Cuban League of America, of which he is secretary.

**H**ENRY LEE MOREY was born in Milford township, Butler county, Ohio, April 8, 1841. He is a son of William and Derexa Morey. His ancestors came to America from England early in the seventeenth century. The weight of evidence derived from recorded data indicates that he is descended from Roger Morey, a close friend and follower of Roger Williams, and it is probable that the two set sail from England in the same ship, "The Lion," which left Bristol December 1, 1630, and arrived at Boston February 5, 1631.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary period Silas Morey, the great-grandfather of Henry L. Morey, is found in the state of New York, where his name appears as a signer of the "Association," and later as a lieutenant in the Fourth Albany County Regiment, under the command of Colonel Killian Van Rensselaer. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle, when the lands in the western part of the state were offered for sale, he removed with his family to Steuben county, whence his son William in turn emigrated to the new state of Ohio, in May, 1815, bringing with him his young family, among them William, a lad of fourteen, and located in the Seven Mile valley, in Butler county, near the site of the present village of Collinsville, where he died on the 16th of August of the same year, leaving Anda Morey, his widow, and seven children.

William Morey, the father of the subject of this sketch, the second child of this family, was married to Derexa Whitcomb on the 6th day of May, 1824, in Preble county, Ohio. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, which necessitated occasional visits to the city of New Orleans, where he became acquainted with the institution of slavery in its prac-

tical workings. The enormities he witnessed caused him to look with abhorrence upon the system; he became a radical abolitionist, which he continued openly to be until the institution was destroyed. During the period of agitation of the slavery question his home was upon one of the lines of the "underground railroad," and was a part of that system, and he was well known as a friend of the black man. He took an active interest in politics, voted for the Free-soil candidate for president, and afterward supported with zeal the cause of the Republican party. He inculcated in his children his political principles both by precept and example, and his seven sons all became Republicans and active supporters of that party.

Derexa Whitcomb Morey, mother of the subject of this sketch, is of Puritan descent. She came from a family prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary times. The founder of this family in America was John Whitcomb, who came from Dorsetshire, England, and whose name with that of his wife appears upon the church records of Scituate, Massachusetts, in the year 1630. The descendants of John Whitcomb have ever been distinguished as soldiers, and have borne well their part in every struggle to which their country has been subjected, which is well attested not only by the marble which marks the last resting place of many of them but also by the archives of our government. Among the most prominent were John, who was made a colonel for his bravery at the taking of Crown Point and afterward a brigadier-general during the Revolution; his brother Asa, a colonel and a hero of Bunker Hill; and also Scottoway, a lieutenant, to whom was intrusted missions of importance. In 1660 Robert Whitcomb, son of John, the founder of the family, married Mary Cudworth, daughter of General James Cudworth, deputy governor of the Massachusetts Colony, commander of her troops in King Philip's war, and spoken of in her history as an "important man in the colony." He came from England to Massachusetts in 1632, was elder brother of Ralph Cudworth, the eminent author and Christian philosopher, and the son of the Rev. Ralph Cudworth, rector of Aller and chaplain to King James I. Derexa Whitcomb traces her lineage in an unbroken line to Robert Whitcomb and Mary Cudworth. This branch of the family has not been lacking in public spirit and patriotism. Asa Whitcomb, the grandfather of Derexa, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, a delegate to the convention held at Windsor, Vermont, June 4, 1777,—at which time the name of the state was changed from New Connecticut to Vermont,—a member of the legislature in 1779, and is recorded as "a firm supporter of his country in the war for independence." His son Anthony, father of Derexa, was a Revolution-

ary soldier, entering the army at the age of fifteen years. His brother John, two years his senior, also served in the same company, and afterward became the father of James Whitcomb, at one time commissioner of the land office, twice governor of the state of Indiana, and later United States senator from that state, and whose only child is the wife of Hon. Claude Matthews, late governor of the same state. Anthony Whitcomb removed from Windsor county, Vermont, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1807, where he soon after died from the effects of exposure in a raid against the Indians, leaving his widow, Lucy Whitcomb, and a family of small children. His widow, Lucy Whitcomb, married again and removed to Preble county, Ohio. Her daughter Drexia there met William Morey, with whom she was afterward united in marriage.

The love of liberty and spirit of patriotism that animated the ancestors of William and Drexia Morey were not wanting in their own children. During the war of the Rebellion four of their sons,—Oliver P., Joseph W., Henry L. and James E. Morey—served in the Union army.

Henry Lee Morey was educated in the common schools of Butler and Preble counties, at the Morning Sun Academy and at the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the University Rifles at Oxford, on the day after the fall of Fort Sumter, and served in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteers, in an active campaign in western Virginia in the three-months service. He then enlisted in the Seventy-fifth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, which he helped to recruit and organize at Camp McLean, near Wyoming, in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was elected second lieutenant and served with his regiment to the close of the war, being successively promoted to the position of first lieutenant and captain, being senior captain of his regiment at the close of his term. His regiment went from Camp McLean into western Virginia, and in its campaign marched over all the ranges of mountains into eastern Virginia and into the city of Washington. He took part in the battles of Monterey, Franklin, Shaw's Ridge, McDowell, Strasburg, Cross Keys, Cedar mountain, Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, second Bull Run, Aldie and Chancellorsville in Virginia; Fort Wagner, Morris Island, Fort Gregg and in the siege of Fort Sumter in South Carolina; and Camp Baldwin and Gainesville in Florida. He commanded his company in every action after Monterey. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville and confined in Libby prison until exchanged.

After the war he studied law, was admitted to the

bar and settled in the city of Hamilton, Ohio, in the spring of 1867, where he has ever since resided. He is a Mason, having advanced to the Knight Templar degree, is an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

On the 25th of April, 1865, he was married to Mary M. Campbell, who died July 1, 1867. On February 26, 1873, he was married to Ella R. Campbell, sister of his first wife, who died October 23, 1897.

Mr. Morey has always been a Republican, devoted to his party and its history, and thoroughly believes in its principles, and in his youth and manhood has always been active in promoting and advancing its cause. In 1871 he was elected, as a Republican, as city solicitor of the city of Hamilton, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Vance, and was shortly afterward re-elected for a full term. In the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Butler county, Ohio, defeating his Democratic competitor, whose party was over two thousand in majority. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for state senator, but was defeated. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-eighth and fifty-first congresses. He has always been active in promoting the local interests of his party, has been rarely absent from state conventions, was a delegate to the national Republican conventions at Cincinnati in 1876 and at Chicago in 1884, and always takes part as a public speaker in his party's campaigns. Mr. Morey is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Hamilton, Ohio.

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CLINTON D. FIRESTONE.—In past ages the history of a country was the record of wars and conquests; to-day it is the record of commercial activity, and those whose names are foremost in its annals are the leaders in business circles. The conquests now made are those of mind over matter, and the victor is he who can successfully establish, control and operate extensive commercial interests. Clinton D. Firestone is one of the strong and influential men whose lives have become an integral part of the industrial history of the great Buckeye commonwealth. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, have, as conjoined with sterling common-sense and great will power, been the chief characteristics of the man. Understanding these points, it can not be doubted that his resourcefulness and power would find natural application in maintaining a potent influence in connection with the affairs of that political party with which he chose to identify himself, and thus it is that he has been a fac-

tor in the councils of the Republican party, to which he renders a firm and uncompromising allegiance. He stands forth as one of the representative business men of Ohio's capital city, being identified with certain of her most conspicuous and important industrial enterprises and having shown his marked capacity for the conduct of affairs of magnificent scope. His career has been one of clearly defined and consecutive endeavor, and to him success has come not as an accident, but as a logical result. He has been essentially the architect of his own fortunes, and his early associations were such as intensify an inherent self-reliance, tenacity of purpose and appreciation of the dignity of honest endeavor.

Henry Firestone, the father of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having settled in the vicinity of Canton, Stark county, where he labored so effectually as to become the owner of a fine tract of farming land. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Hoffstot, and their home was well ordered, being one in which their son could not but secure that discipline which ever conserves the building of a sterling character. On the old parental homestead Clinton D. Firestone was born, the date of his nativity having been November 12, 1848. As a boy he aided in the work of the farm during the summer months, while during the winters he trudged his sturdy way to the district school, where he secured the rudiments of an education which has since been symmetrically rounded by subsequent study and by practical association with men and affairs. During the late war of the Rebellion he was but a lad of fifteen years, yet his loyalty was as thoroughly ambitious as that of any man who went forth to do battle for the righteous cause, and we may well imagine how insistent must have been his importunities to the devoted father and the anxious mother ere he was permitted to buckle on his armor and effect, in May, 1864, an enlistment in the Union army. The boy was successful in attaining his desired ends, and he rendered effective service in the ranks until the close of the war, returning to his home a youthful veteran. After leaving the army Mr. Firestone continued his educational discipline in the academy at Beaver, Pennsylvania, and later in the Allegheny College, at Meadville, that state. Thus fortified for the practical work of life, Mr. Firestone cast about for a suitable field of endeavor and finally, in 1868, went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he secured a position as time-keeper for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, which was then in process of construction. His efficiency and signal fidelity to his duties soon brought about his promotion, and he thus became chief clerk of the engineering corps and general accountant of the construction company. This dual po-

sition he retained until 1870, when he returned to Ohio, and, locating in Columbus, became identified with that line of enterprise along which he has attained an enviable reputation and a marked success. Here he engaged in the manufacture of carriages, the inception of the industry being of modest order. The firm realized that the elements of success were theirs and that the fortunes of the enterprise could not consequently wane. They made their methods more effective in every possible line, and the result is told in the magnificent character of the business which has been conducted by the Columbus Buggy Company and the Peters Dash Company, with both of which Mr. Firestone has been identified from the start. The industry of the Columbus Buggy Company has gained recognition as being one of the largest of the kind in the world, and the products of the establishment have found sale in all sections of the Union and in many foreign lands as well. Mr. Firestone was mainly instrumental in effecting the organization of this company, in the year 1876. As has been well said, "Mr. Firestone might well find sufficient ground for pride in a business to the success and greatness of which he has so largely contributed by his energy and perseverance. His activities, however, cover a much wider field than this, while his high character as a citizen is attested by the honors which have been conferred upon him." He has maintained a lively interest in all that conserves the higher development of his fellow men, and in the intellectual and educational fields his influence has been manifested, as well as in the noble cause of religion. He is a trustee of the Chautauqua University, and in 1884 he represented the Ohio conference as a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Philadelphia.

Fraternally he is an honored member of Wells Post, Grand Army of the Republic, while in the time-honored order of Freemasonry he has risen to the elevated rank of the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite, being also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Columbus Board of Trade, serving as its president in 1889. In the same year, through appointment conferred by Governor Foraker in connection with President Hayes, was a member of the commission which represented Ohio in the Washington Centennial, held in New York city on the 29th of April. The national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in Columbus in 1888, and no one was more zealous and active in making due preparation for this event, in which the city both honored itself and its veteran visitors. Preliminary to and during the same he was vice-chairman of

the general council which had the entire direction of the Grand Army affairs, as incidental thereto. His popularity in connection with the line of industry with which he has been most conspicuously identified was shown distinctively in 1888, when he was chosen president of the National Carriage Builders' Association. Mr. Firestone's other capitalistic associations in the city of Columbus are represented in his being a member of the directorate of each the Commercial National Bank, the Columbus Gas Light & Coke Company, the Central Ohio Natural Gas Company, the Columbus Street Railway Company, and the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad Company.

Mr. Firestone has wielded an unmistakable influence in the ranks of the Republican party, from allegiance to which he has never swerved in the slightest degree. He was a delegate to the national convention of his party in Chicago in 1884, and he warmly supported the nomination of that eminent statesman, James G. Blaine.

When the Republican convention met in St. Louis in 1896, and the first draft of the money plank of the platform was given out, it was that the Republican party was in favor of the present standard being maintained until we could have an international agreement, which we favor. Mr. Firestone thought that was too weak, not positive enough. He sent the following telegram to Governor Foraker:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 16, 1896.

HON. J. B. FORAKER, *Chairman of Committee on Resolutions*, St. Nicholas Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.:

Congratulations. Republicans should not only favor, but declare to do their utmost to bring about, international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world.

C. D. FIRESTONE.

The money plank of the convention is almost verbatim the wording of the above telegram.

In conclusion, it is only just to say that Mr. Firestone's is a strong, forceful, dominating character, laid out in early life on broad, liberal and strictly honorable lines, from whose course he has not been deflected in the years of his active and useful business career, which is one whose value has been as potent in an objective as a subjective way.

OSSIAN E. D. BARRON.—Franklin county, Ohio, in which is located the fair capital city of the state, is favored in having represented upon its list of officials individuals whose endowments fully capacitate them for the discharge of the responsible duties which devolve upon them. The subject of this review is treasurer of the county, having been

elected to this important office through the suffrage of the Republican party, in whose interest he has rendered timely and effective service, being known as one of the stalwart and uncompromising advocates of the principles of that party.

A native of Wapello county, Iowa, Ossian E. D. Barron was born on the 17th of March, 1861, being the third in order of birth of the seven children of James H. and Jane (Walker) Barron, the former of whom was born in Livingston county, New York, and the latter of Delaware county, Ohio. The father was for a time engaged in the mercantile business, but for many years he has been a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and a devoted and successful worker in his noble calling, being at the present time pastor of the church at Dalton, Wayne county, Ohio. In his political adherency he was identified with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he transferred his allegiance thereto, having been uncompromisingly arrayed in the advocacy of abolition. His patriotism has ever been of the most unwavering type, and this has come as a natural heritage, since his grandfather was one of those who rendered valiant service as a soldier in the Continental army in the war of the Revolution. James H. and Jane Barron became the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth.

A short time prior to the birth of Ossian E. D. Barron his parents had removed from Medina county, Ohio, where the father had located in 1833, to Wapello county, Iowa, and when he was about one year of age they returned to the Buckeye state and located in Medina county, where they remained until 1867, when they became residents of Ashland, Ashland county. There Ossian received such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools, continuing his studies therein until 1873, when he turned his attention to the practical duties of life by becoming a news-boy in Ashland. Although he thus left school when only twelve years of age, it is evident that he had a quickened appreciation of knowledge, since he continued to devote his evenings and other leisure moments to study at home,—a discipline from which the average boy would have turned aside. After a time he secured a position as clerk in a general-merchandise establishment, where he was employed until April, 1879, when he came to Columbus and secured the appointment as deputy city clerk, under H. E. Bryan. He retained this incumbency until the fall of 1884, when he accepted a position on the local staff of the Ohio State Journal, becoming assistant city editor. He showed a marked predilection for newspaper work, having marked facility as a paragraphist and com-



*W. L. Murray*



manding a vigorous and effective diction which made his services in connection with the "art preservative" very valuable. His practical training had brought to him an ambition to become a good newspaper man and not to deflect his course toward that somewhat visionary attainment which to members of "the craft" is implied in the word "journalist." He continued with the *Journal* until the spring of 1885, when he was unanimously elected clerk of the board of education in Ohio's capital city. Within the period of his incumbency in this position he devoted much time and thought to practical educational matters as applying to the public-school system, having published several works which have proved of great material value to teachers and which have met with a most favorable reception.

In the fall of 1894 still higher preferment came to Mr. Barron, whose abilities and faithful efforts had not fallen short of public appreciation. He was placed in nomination as the Republican candidate for the office of county treasurer, and in the ensuing election gained a decisive and flattering victory over one of the strongest opponents whom the Democracy could enter in the contest. The Democratic candidate was Samuel A. Kinnear, who was in tenure of the office at the time of receiving the renomination, and though it was but natural that the contest should be a spirited one and the result close, our subject gained the victory,—a fact indicative of the esteem in which he is held by the people of the county. Mr. Barron has given to the administration of the affairs of this office his closest and most discriminating attention, and his peculiar eligibility has been shown in results, since he has thoroughly systematized every portion of the work, has adopted the most practical and effective methods and given distinctive evidence of his executive and financial ability by so handling the funds of the county as to promote the best interests of the people and conserve economy. So satisfactory had been his service as county treasurer that upon his renomination, in 1896, he was chosen as his own successor in the office by the pronounced majority of about two thousand votes.

Mr. Barron has been a zealous and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of the Republican party and his efforts in its behalf have ever been timely and effective. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the board of trade of Columbus, and is connected in a social way with several musical clubs in the city, having been for several years a director of the Republican Glee Club.

On the 15th of October, 1885, was consum-

mated the marriage of Mr. Barron to Miss Flora Burdell, daughter of William Burdell, of Columbus, and they are the parents of a winsome little daughter, Helen, who was born July 31, 1890.

CHARLES H. MCELROY.—It is most appropriate that the record of such a man as he whose name appears at the head of this review, should be incorporated in a work of this kind and become a part of the history of the state of Ohio. The deeds and lives of our great men ought to be made public, that they may be held up as a shining example to the young men of the rising generation and act as a spur to higher aims and ambitions. Judge Charles H. McElroy, of the law firm of McElroy & Carpenter, was elected to the office of common-pleas judge of a subdivision of the sixth judicial district of Ohio, in 1881. This district, which is composed of the counties of Delaware, Knox and Licking, has always been a Democratic stronghold, but in spite of that fact Judge McElroy secured a majority over his opponents of thirteen hundred in the first election, and was re-elected in 1886, by a majority of eight hundred.

The subject of this sketch was born in Gambier, Knox county, March 19, 1830. His father was a native of Ireland, where he was graduated at the Dublin University, soon after which he came to America and accepted a chair in Kenyon College. A few years later he became a minister in the Episcopal church, and was rector of the church in Delaware for twenty years. His death occurred in California in 1880. In politics he was a staunch Whig and Republican. Another son, Newton, took up arms in defense of the Union, and held the rank of major in the Eighth United States Cavalry. He died in 1878.

Judge McElroy received his legal education at the Law School of the University of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Lewisburg, that state, in 1852. In the fall of that year he returned to Ohio and took up the occupation of civil engineering, which he followed until 1855; when he was admitted to the practice of his profession in Ohio, and has continued in it to the present day. In 1861 Judge McElroy enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private, but was in a short time promoted to the rank of captain, in which capacity he served until August, 1862, when he was promoted and received his commission as major, for meritorious service, of the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained until July, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He took part in a number of engagements while with his regiments, among which were the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing,

Arkansas Post and Vicksburg. In 1862 he contracted an illness while on duty, from the effects of which he has never recovered. In the Cox campaign he took an active part in the support of General Cox for governor, but at the same time defended the Democratic candidate, General Morgan, from the unjust attacks made upon him for evacuating Cumberland Gap.

After Judge McElroy's return home he resumed the practice of law. In 1857 he had been chosen the representative of his party to occupy the mayoralty chair, and in 1878 the honor was again conferred upon him. In 1860 he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since that time. While not a politician in the strictest sense of the word, the welfare of his party has always claimed the attention of the Judge, and he has used all his energies in the support of his principles. He is a firm believer in a protective tariff, and thinks that it should be in full force in order that it should protect our home industries and advance the prosperity of our laboring classes. He is opposed to the free coinage of silver, and believes that the single gold standard is the only safeguard for the country.

Frank McElroy, a son of the Judge's, is the editor of the *Akron Evening Journal*, of Akron, Ohio. The influence of the *Journal* is exerted in advancing the welfare of the Republican party.

Judge McElroy is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has been Post Commander for two years, and is a Knight Templar. He is, Masonically, the oldest member of Hiram Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M., is past master of the same and past high priest of his chapter, R. A. M.

The present firm of McElroy & Carpenter has been in existence since 1895, when the Judge retired from the bench. They are attorneys for the "Big Four" railroad company, and the Delaware Pipe & Clay Company, of this city.

The life of Judge McElroy has been a busy one. In his career he has always endeavored to live up to a high standard of moral principles, and that his efforts have not been in vain is amply testified to by his numerous friends.

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JOHN F. PANKHURST, vice-president of the Globe Iron Works, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 28, 1838. His parents were John J. and Sarah (Wellsted) Pankhurst, who were both natives of England.

Mr. Pankhurst, Sr., settled in Syracuse, New York, where he followed the trade of carpenter. Later he came to Cleveland and followed the same occupation, invested in real estate and built houses on

his lands. Some years subsequently he removed to Warrensville, Ohio, and followed farming. He came back to Cleveland and died at that place in 1852. The mother of our subject was sixteen years of age when she came to America with her parents, who settled in Syracuse. Mr. James Wellsted, her father, was a native of Rye, Sussex county, where he was a merchant. On arriving here he did not engage in any business, but led the life of a retired merchant.

Mr. John F. Pankhurst received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, which have for many years enjoyed a wide celebrity and which have given to many a successful business man, as also to many a prominent man, the only schooling they have ever had. After leaving school at seventeen years of age Mr. Pankhurst took a special course in the study of engineering and mechanics, and gained practical knowledge therein by commencing at it as a trade, rightly concluding that this was the most sure and reliable way to become proficient as an engineer. In addition he also spent his evenings with a French teacher in drawing and mechanics. This plan of study, combined with work, continued five years. His intention had been to become a marine engineer, and with that end in view he spent five months more as assistant engineer on a steamer, and some months as engineer.

He had been very painstaking and thorough and had gained much practical knowledge. Therefore, in 1855, he opened a merchants' shop on the east side of the Cuyahoga river under firm name of Wallace, Pankhurst & Company. Three years later they purchased the Globe Iron Works, a partnership concern organized in 1853. In July, 1886, it was reorganized and incorporated as the Globe Iron Works Company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and with the following officers: H. M. Hanna, president; J. F. Pankhurst, vice-president and general manager; and Luther Allen, secretary and treasurer. It is one of the leading industries of Cleveland, and one of the best known and most widely celebrated establishments in its line in the United States. They built the largest iron and steel steamships that sail American waters, and in 1890 turned out a larger amount of tonnage than any other concern in the United States, and the most varied machinery, marine and stationary engines and boilers, the celebrated "Globe" steam capstan windlass, and the renowned "Globe" steam steering engine. They are likewise machinists and founders. Their machines are all of the latest designs and improvement, much of it being invented by them for their own special use. The company owes its high standing and the supremacy it has gained largely to Mr. Pankhurst, whose natural trend, education, study,



investigation and experience admirably fitted him for the position of the practical man of the concern and manager of such a large and improved interest. The yards of the company occupy six acres of ground, and twelve hundred and fifty skilled and intelligent men are there employed. While they are able to turn out in the very best manner and condition anything in their industry with great promptness and equal satisfaction, their specialty may be said to be the building of large steam and sailing vessels for the grain and ore trades.

In his department of work Mr. Pankhurst has probably no superior in this country, and he is certainly a most estimable man in all other walks in life. His standing in the community is excellent, and he is regarded as a man of sound and reliable judgment. He is also president of the Chicago Ship Building Company, a branch of the Cleveland concern, and it is largely made up of Cleveland citizens who own a majority of the stock. The Cleveland members are M. A. Hanna, H. M. Hanna, L. C. Hanna, A. C. Sanders, Luther Allen, Samuel Mather, H. H. Brown, S. T. Wellman and J. F. Pankhurst. In addition to these interests Mr. Pankhurst is a member and president of the Cleveland Dry Dock Company. He has been a member of the Company "One Hundred" from the first, an organization for the encouragement of Cleveland industries, a member of the Board of Trade, vice-president of the Forest City Savings Bank and on its finance committee. He has frequently been urged for political positions but always refused. He is a Republican in politics and an attendant and vestryman in the St. John's Episcopal church.

He married, in 1858, Miss Marie L. Coales, of Burry, Canada. They have had four children, only one of whom now survives, Mrs. Myra Abbie Wright, the wife of Herbert A. Wright, of New York city.

**D**R. HARRISON C. WATKINS was born in Clinton county, Ohio, February 25, 1838, the son of Harrison P. and Mary Watkins. His father was an honest, unassuming farmer, well known and liked throughout Clinton and Warren counties, this state. Dr. Harrison C. Watkins grew to manhood near his birthplace, the first twenty years of his life being spent on the farm. He was educated in the common schools and the normal school of Lebanon, Ohio, became a teacher in 1859 and followed that profession for about five years, and reading medicine, when not actively engaged in teaching.

He entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the fall of 1864, and graduated at that institution February 15, 1866. He was married to

Miss Sarah L. Rice, of Warren county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1866. He commenced the practice of medicine in March, 1866, at Blanchester, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was quite successful as a physician and was engaged actively in the practice until the fall of 1890, when he turned his attention to other fields of enterprise, and in September, 1890, he with others established the Merchants & Farmers' Bank, of Blanchester, Ohio, of which he was elected president, a position he continues to fill with distinct ability and to the entire satisfaction of the stockholders.

He has always advocated the principles taught by the Republican party, his first vote having been cast with that organization, and at present he is deeply interested in the welfare of that party and is a strong advocate of protection, sound money and reciprocity, being well informed on these as well as other issues of the day. He is well known in this section of the state and holds a prominent place among the Republicans of Clinton county, but he never sought political preferment, choosing to live a quiet business life. He was appointed examining surgeon for pensions October 21, 1875, which office he still holds. The fact of his having been retained in this office by the government through all the changing administrations for more than twenty-two years is evidence that his work has been performed in a satisfactory manner, both to the government and the soldiers who were asking for pensions. He is a man of strong opinions, which he does not hesitate to express when occasion requires, and his frank and generous disposition has gained him a large number of friends who hold him in the highest esteem.

**G**EORGE W. CARPENTER is one of the hard-working, energetic Republicans of Delaware.

He is an attorney at law and a progressive business man, entering into whatever he may undertake with an earnest desire to carry it through successfully. It is this trait that has made him an invaluable member of the Republican party, and that organization is in a large measure indebted to him for the good footing it has attained in Delaware. Ever since he has been entitled to cast a vote he has been an active participant in all that pertains to the interests of his party. His first vote for president was cast for Garfield in 1880; in 1888 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and in 1891 was re-elected to the same office, this time without any opposition in the field. Altogether his term of service occupied a period of six years. In 1895 he was a candidate for the nomination for state senator, and

had the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the delegation and all the leading Republicans in his county, but was defeated in the convention. In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Carpenter made a number of speeches in northern and central Ohio, under the supervision of the Republican state central committee. His speeches were among the best delivered in the state and won him considerable renown as an orator. He has frequently occupied a seat in the state, congressional and judicial conventions, and in 1895 presented to the convention the name of Captain A. Lybrand for congress. He has always shown a commendable activity in the county conventions and in the local affairs of the community and is thoroughly imbued with the advantages to the country of a protective tariff and the maintenance of the gold standard, and is with the party on all leading questions.

His ancestors were among the oldest settlers of the county. His father, Mandeville Carpenter, was a substantial farmer and a strong Republican, and resided in the eastern part of the county, where George W. Carpenter was born, June 28, 1859. The early education of George W. Carpenter was received in the district schools of Delaware county, in which he afterward taught. He also taught in the graded school at Fredericktown, Ohio, and later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University. In 1884 he began the study of law in the office of H. S. Calver, and two years after was admitted to the bar. In December, 1886, he began the practice of his profession in Delaware, and in 1895 he entered into partnership with Judge McElroy.

Socially Mr. Carpenter is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Elks. In 1890 he was married to Miss Jennie Southworth Parks, a resident of Delaware, a highly accomplished lady prominent in social and literary circles.

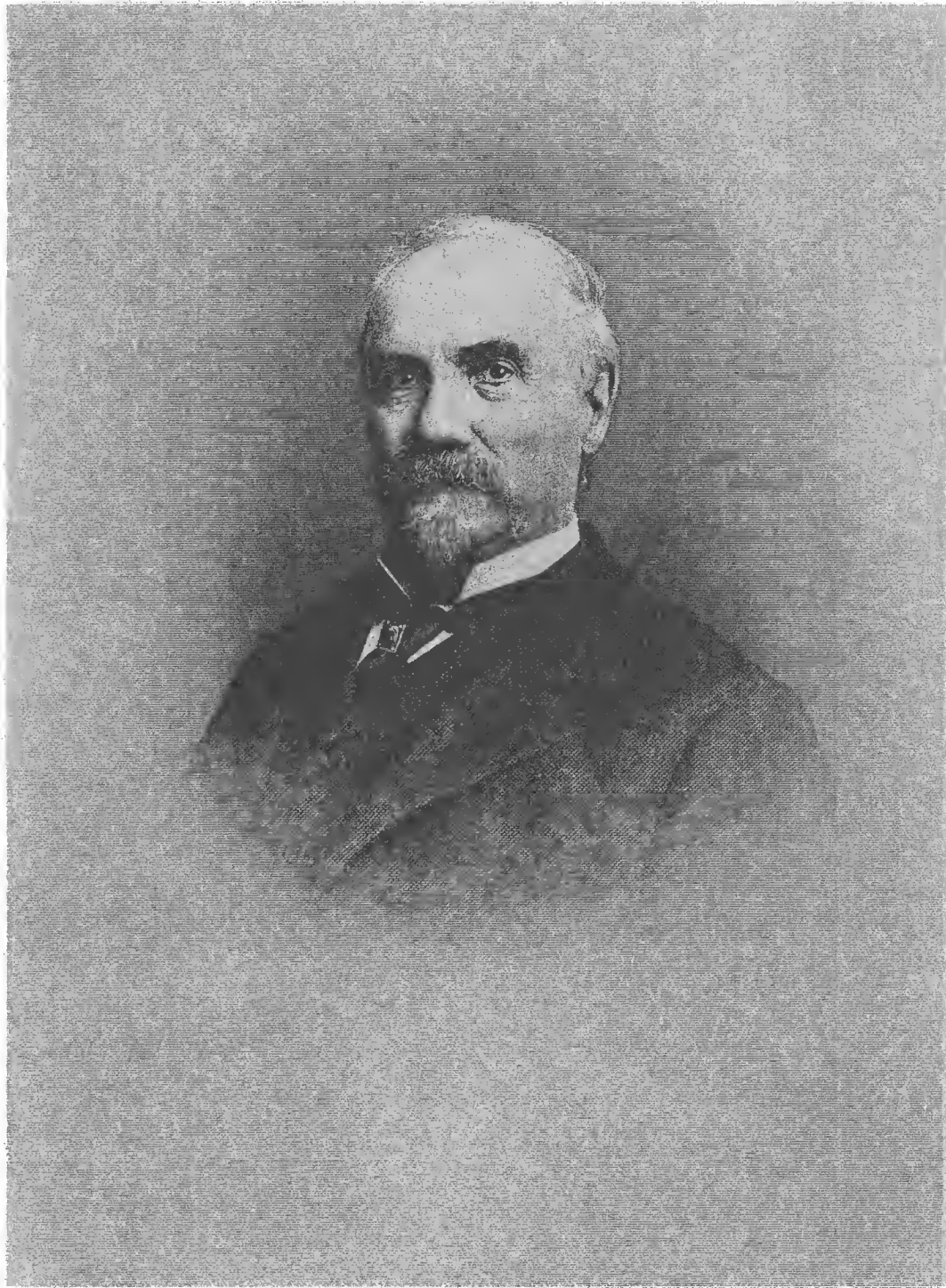
Mr. Carpenter is a man of clear judgment, natural ability and a most extensive knowledge of the intricacies of the law.

**W**ARNER M. BATEMAN, of Cincinnati, was born in Springboro, Ohio, on the 5th day of August, 1827. A thorough literary training, supplemented by a three-years course in political and historical reading, fitted him for the study of law, which he pursued under the direction of Hon. Thomas Corwin. In September, 1850, he was admitted to the bar and came to Cincinnati, where within a few years he took rank among the foremost representatives of his profession. His legal career has been one of splendid achievements, owing to his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence, his careful preparation of cases and his fidelity to the trusts committed to him.

His study of the political conditions of the country resulted in his allying himself with the movement that culminated in the formation of the Republican party. He was very active in its organization in Ohio, and was in 1856 a candidate on its ticket for the position of judge of the court of common pleas, but, together with the other candidates, suffered defeat, the party at that time not having gained sufficient strength to warrant a hope of success. In 1865, however, he was elected to the Ohio senate and at once became one of the most active and influential members of the state legislature. Through his instrumentality many bills were passed whereby the welfare of city and state has been largely promoted. Mr. Bateman was vigorous in his opposition to the increase of corporations, and especially did he urge this in regard to railroads, attempting thereby to secure uniform rates, equal privileges to all communities, and to prevent injurious competition between the roads themselves. This resulted in his appointment as chairman of a committee to investigate railway management and to devise means to correct the same. As a result of the deliberations of this committee several railway bills were presented, and out of them grew the law providing for a state railway commission.

On his retirement from the senate Mr. Bateman returned to Cincinnati and resumed the practice of law. He was importuned to become a candidate for congress and nominations for various offices were tendered him, but he declined office until 1869, when General Grant appointed him United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio. This position he filled for eight consecutive years, most successfully. At the time of his appointment the district was in the grasp of a powerful whisky ring, which had successfully withstood all attempts to curb or destroy it. Through untiring energy and persistence Mr. Bateman succeeded in breaking it up, and, though opposed by many of the brightest legal minds in the country, was successful in recovering for the government a vast amount of unpaid taxes and in punishing a large number of offenders. His splendid management of the condemnation suits brought by the United States for the site on which the government building now stands and his defense in the suit of the Cincinnati & Covington Bridge Company against the government for half a million of dollars, are matters of history to which he can look with pardonable pride.

After eight years spent in the district attorney's office, Mr. Bateman again resumed the private practice of law, and a very extensive clientage made heavy demands upon his services and attested the high confidence reposed in his superior ability. For the last ten years, however, he has devoted much time to the



Frank M. Patterson

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study of literature and the live questions of the day, and has delivered many public addresses upon subjects covering a wide range. Combining, as he does, the graces of a polished speaker with the culture of a finished scholar, his addresses of later years have merited and received the highest marks of appreciation.

Mr. Bateman has always been a consistent adherent to the principles of the Republican party. In 1880, as a personal friend of Mr. Sherman, he conducted the canvass for his nomination for the presidency, and was selected as one of the delegates-at-large from Ohio to the memorable convention of that year in Chicago. He there represented the state on the committee on credentials, and was active in the discharge of duties devolving upon that committee. He remained steadfast in support of Mr. Sherman until the nomination of General Garfield became inev-

itable. In the campaign which followed Mr. Bateman took an active part, making a tour of the entire country in support of the convention's choice. He was one of the founders of the Lincoln Club and was made the first president of that organization.

In 1854 Mr. Bateman was united in marriage to Miss Emma Buell, of Cincinnati, who died in 1867. In 1876 he married Miss Ella L. Trowbridge, daughter of Rev. O. Trowbridge, of Newark, New York. They have three children born of this marriage.

Such, in brief, is the life record of one who has attained distinction in professional circles, honor in political life, and high regard and popularity in the social world. Where to find him on party questions is never a problem. He will be where a loyal citizen, with a keen sense of justice and the best interests of society, ought to be.



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Mather, Samuel H.....	824	Millikan, Wm.....	778
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